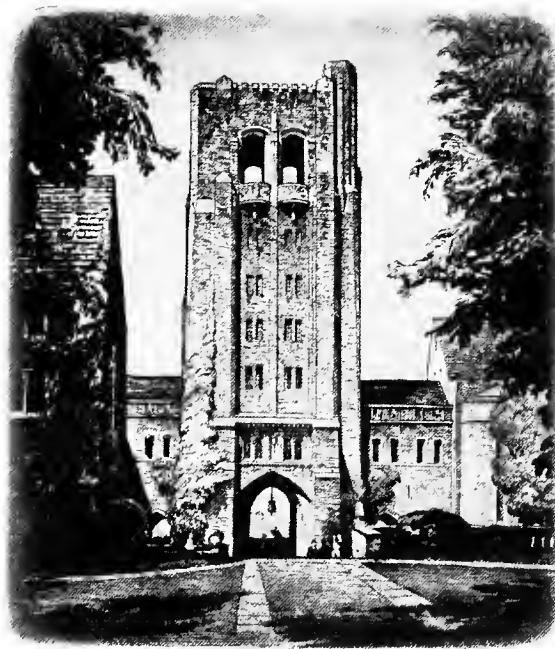


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MEMOIRS
OF THE
JUDICIARY AND THE BAR
OF
NEW ENGLAND FOR THE NINETEENTH CENTURY
WITH
A HISTORY OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF NEW ENGLAND
BY
CONRAD RENO, LL. B.

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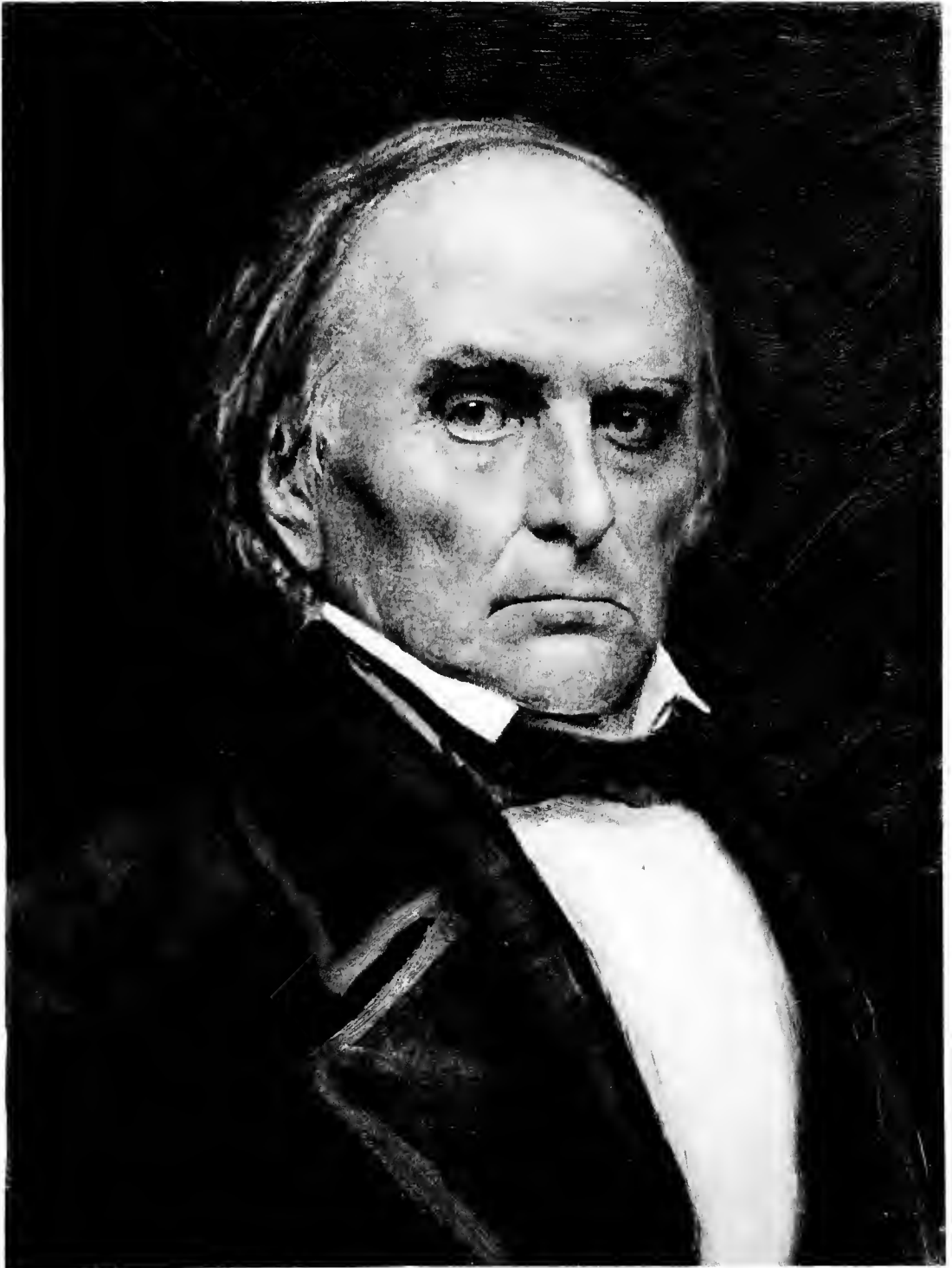
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*The Judiciary and the Bar
of New England for the
Nineteenth Century. . . .*



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Bigelow has had more especially charge of the conveyancing connected with the settlements of estates within the new "Wachusett Reservoir" of the Metropolitan Water System in the towns of Clinton, Boylston, West Boylston, and Sterling. Many other matters in the line of examination of land titles and conveyancing have also come under his care from time to time, and in discharging the duties which they involved he has exhibited not only marked ability, but has gained a standing for thoroughness and accuracy. He is a good lawyer, a man of broad and comprehensive learning, and a citizen whose chief characteristics are public spirit, patriotism, and enterprise. In Framingham, which has been his home since his birth, he has always taken a deep interest in public matters, but has steadfastly declined to accept office, and has devoted himself unremittingly to the practice of his profession. He has never married.

DANIEL WEBSTER, LL.D., Portsmouth and Boston, was born in Salisbury (now Franklin), N. H., January 18, 1782, and died in Marshfield, Mass., on the 24th of October, 1852. Within this period of a little more than seventy years lived one of the greatest and most pronounced figures in the history of New England jurisprudence—a figure belonging to the history of the nation. An adequate memoir of such a man, of whom so much has been written, would be superfluous as well as impossible in the limited space of this work, and it is therefore desirable that the salient points in his life only be noted, that the present record may be measurably complete.

Daniel Webster's ancestry was an old and honorable one. Thomas Webster, a Puritan of English race, but said to be of Scotch extraction, came to New Hampshire about 1636, and had numerous descendants, one of whom was Ebenezer Webster, who was born in Kingston in 1739. This Ebenezer Webster enlisted about 1760 in the famous corps of "Rogers's

Rangers" and became a noted Indian fighter. In 1763 he settled in Salisbury, N. H., and built a log house, to which he brought his first wife the next year. By her he had five children. She died in 1774, and in 1775 he married Abigail Eastman, of an old New Hampshire family. They also had five children, of whom the second son and fourth child was Daniel. Ebenezer Webster served with distinction in the Revolutionary war and for several years was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives and of the State Senate. He was also a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hillsboro county from 1791 until his death.

As a boy Daniel Webster was weak, delicate, and rather sickly, and unable to withstand manual labor. But he was an inveterate reader. In 1793 he entered Phillips Exeter Academy, where he remained nine months. Afterward he studied Latin under Rev. Dr. Samuel Wood, of Boscawen, N. H., and Greek under another tutor, and in August, 1797, entered Dartmouth College. He had been hastily and poorly prepared, having acquired a little Latin, very little Greek, and practically nothing of mathematics, history, and geography, yet he had devoured everything in the little libraries at Salisbury and Boscawen, and became easily the first man in college as well as in his class. He was recognized as the best general scholar in the institution. During one year he edited a small weekly journal. In 1800 he delivered the Fourth of July oration before the citizens of Hanover, the college town, and in 1801 he took his degree in due course. He then read law in Salisbury with Thomas W. Thompson, in compliance with his father's wish, and that autumn became a schoolmaster in Fryeburg, Me., and there too delivered a Fourth of July oration. In September, 1802, he resumed his legal studies with Mr. Thompson, but soon after came to Boston and entered the office of Hon. Christopher Gore, one of the most distinguished lawyers and statesmen in Massachusetts.

Mr. Webster was admitted to the Suffolk

bar in March, 1805, on motion of Mr. Gore. Soon afterward he began practice in Boscawen, N. H., where he remained about two years, writing occasionally for the Boston Anthology. In April, 1806, his father died, after a life of noble self-sacrifice that his sons might have an education, and Daniel assumed the family debts. In the fall of 1807 he moved to Portsmouth, N. H., and thence in June, 1816, to Boston, having been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in the winter of 1813-14. In Boston he soon acquired a practice which brought him an income of upwards of \$20,000 a year—a very extensive business for that period, and one that made him easily the leader of the bar.

Meanwhile Mr. Webster was coming into prominence in politics. In 1808 he published his first important pamphlet—a criticism on the embargo, and in 1812, as a delegate to a convention of citizens of Rockingham county, N. H., he drew up the so-called "Rockingham Memorial," addressed to President Madison, which contained a formal protest against the war with England. He was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention which met in Boston in November, 1820, and in December, 1823, he took his seat in the 19th Congress as representative from Boston. There he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and carried through the famous "Crimes Act," which practically reorganized the judicial system of the United States. He served in the House until June, 1827, when he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Hon. Elijah Hunt Mills. In that capacity he rose to the height of his powers and made the reputation which entitles him to permanent distinction in the annals of the nation. His immortal "Reply to Hayne," as it is historically known, marks the highest point attained by him as a public man. It was his zenith intellectually, politically, and oratorically. This celebrated speech, delivered by Mr. Webster on the floor of the United States Senate on January 26, 1830, was a reply (more accurately, his second reply) to Robert Y. Hayne, of

South Carolina, on the resolution of inquiry of Samuel A. Foote, of Connecticut, respecting the surveys and sales of western lands; but it had a deeper significance. It was an argument against nullification.

After this great achievement upon which rests his oratorical and political fame, Mr. Webster was a standing candidate for the presidency, and the fact that he repeatedly failed to secure the nomination, which was several times almost within his grasp, was a sore disappointment to him and his friends. But he continued to be the leading figure in national affairs. He remained in the Senate, as the recognized leader of the Whigs, until February 22, 1841, when he resigned; on March 4 of that year he became secretary of state under President Harrison, and continued in the cabinet of President Tyler until May, 1843, when he resigned and retired from public life. In March, 1845, he again took his seat in the United States Senate, as the successor of Rufus Choate and for several years served with undiminished power. But in his great speech of the 7th of March, 1850, in which he defended the Fugitive Slave Law and advocated the compromise advanced by Henry Clay, he "dashed himself against the rocks" and made the one mistake of his life. This speech planted the seeds of destruction in the old Whig party, and the rise and final triumph of the Republican party was the condemnation of it. Mr. Webster, to use his own words, felt a "crushing sense of anxiety and responsibility" after this event. While his massive brain and gigantic intellect recovered much of its former prestige the shock was too great for him to entirely overcome. And in the words of Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge: "We may grant all the patriotism and all the sincere devotion to the cause of the Constitution which is claimed for him, but nothing can acquit Mr. Webster of error in the methods which he chose to adopt for the maintenance of peace and the preservation of the Union. If the 7th of March speech was right, then all that had gone before was false and wrong. In that speech

he broke from his past, from his own principles and from the principles of New England, and closed his splendid public career with a terrible mistake." This 7th of March speech may have been a political mistake, but in the light of history no one who has read it can doubt Mr. Webster's absolute sincerity and frankness.

On July 23, 1850, Mr. Webster resigned the United States senatorship and became secretary of state in President Fillmore's cabinet, which position he held until his death. His health failed in 1852, and on April 1 of that year he was thrown from his carriage between Marshfield and Plymouth. He came to Boston on July 20 for the last time. Returning to his home in Marshfield he grew worse gradually until shortly after three o'clock on the morning of October 24, 1852, when he died. His deathbed scene was solemn and impressive, and, like many other events in his life which have been immortalized in art as well as in literature, is familiar to all. When he reached the dividing line between time and eternity he opened his eyes and said: "I still live—tell me the point." Dr. Jeffries, not understanding the remark, repeated the words of the Psalm: "Yea, though I walk through the shadow of death I will not fear." "No, doctor," said Mr. Webster, in a voice still strong and clear, "tell me the point: tell me the point." These were the last words he ever uttered.

As a lawyer Mr. Webster achieved a reputation which nearly if not quite equalled his fame as an orator and statesman. His arguments in court were numerous and important, and for many years he was connected with a large number of the most noted cases in the New England and United States Courts. Among them were the great Dartmouth College Cases, a volume of which was published under that title by John M. Shirley in 1879. This connection raised him at once to a position at the bar second only to that held by William Pinkney. Mr. Webster was also counsel in the cases of *Ogden v. Saunders*,

Bank of the United States v. Primrose, the *Providence Railroad Company v. The City of Boston*, the *Stephen Girard will case of Philadelphia*, the *Major Goodrich case*, the defense of Judge James Prescott, and the *White murder case*, in which he appeared for the government. He was counsel in the *Rhode Island case*, which grew out of Dorr's rebellion; and in the case of *Gibbon v. Ogden*, in which he obtained a decision declaring that the grant by the State of New York to the assignees of Robert Fulton of the right to navigate the rivers, harbors, and bays of the State by steam was unconstitutional. Among his numerous public speeches may be mentioned his address at the laying of the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument in June, 1825, and his eulogies on the deaths of Adams and Jefferson, which form a trio of historical addresses unsurpassed in splendor. After his famous reply to Hayne in 1830 he was recognized as one of the greatest powers in the nation—as a statesman, orator, and lawyer. His legal career is perhaps best summed up by Henry Cabot Lodge, who says of him; "He had not a strongly original or creative legal mind. This was chiefly due to nature, but in some measure to a dislike to the slow processes of investigation and inquiry which were always distasteful to him, although he was entirely capable of intense and protracted exertion. He cannot, therefore, be ranked with the illustrious few, among whom we count Mansfield and Marshall as the most brilliant examples, who not only declared what the law was, but who made it. Mr. Webster's powers were not of this class, but except in these highest and rarest qualities, he stands in the front rank of the lawyers of his country and his age. Without extraordinary profundity of thought or depth of learning, he had a wide, sure, and ready knowledge both of principles and cases. Add to this quick comprehension, unerring sagacity for vital and essential points, a perfect sense of proportion, an almost unequalled power of statement, backed by reasoning at once close and lucid, and we may fairly say that Mr.

Webster, who possessed all these qualities, need fear comparison with but very few among the great lawyers of that period either at home or abroad."

It is unnecessary here to probe farther into the life of a man whose stately eloquence will forever ring through the annals of time and stir the hearts and ambitions of thousands of men; whose statesmanship and legal achievements have created for him a place distinctly unique in American history; and who has been the subject of numberless books, articles, biographies, and addresses. And this brief paper may be closed with the sad commentary which he himself made on his career in May, 1852:

"I have given my life to the law and politics. Law is uncertain, and politics are utterly vain."

He received an honorary degree from Harvard College in 1804, the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1824, and other honorary degrees from Harvard, Dartmouth, and Columbia in 1818, 1823, and 1824 respectively.

Mr. Webster was married in June, 1808, to Grace Fletcher, of Hopkinton, N. H., who died January 21, 1828. Their eldest child, Grace, died in 1817. Their son, Fletcher, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., July 23, 1813. Another son, Major Edward Webster, died near the city of Mexico while serving in the Mexican war. A daughter, Mrs. Julia Appleton, died April 28, 1848. For his second wife Mr. Webster married, in December, 1828, Caroline Le Roy, daughter of a wealthy merchant of New York.

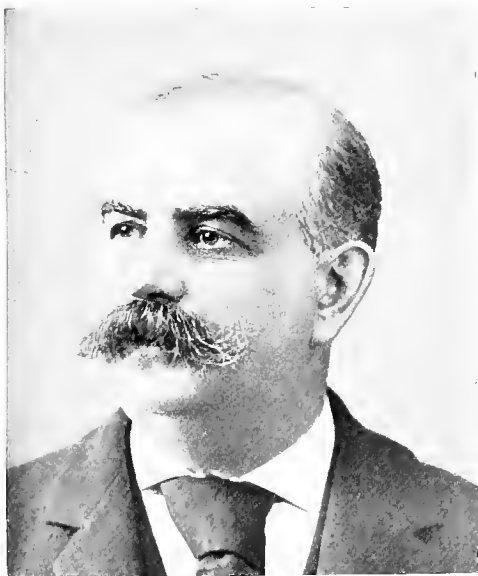
Fletcher Webster, Boston, son of Hon. Daniel and Grace (Fletcher) Webster, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., July 23, 1813, and came to Boston with his parents in 1816. He attended the Boston Latin School and was graduated from Harvard College in 1833, with Professor Francis Bowen, Professor Henry W. Torrey, Hon. William Whiting, Dr. Jeffries Wyman, and others. He read law with his father in Boston and with Samuel B. Walcott, of Hopkinton, N. H., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1836. In 1837 he went

to Detroit, Mich., and a little later to La Salle, Ill., and in 1840 became his father's private secretary and assistant secretary of state at Washington. He was secretary of legation under Caleb Cushing in China from 1843 to January, 1845, and in 1847 was a representative from Boston to the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Fletcher Webster was surveyor of the Port of Boston from 1850 to 1861, and there raised, in three days, the 12th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel June 26. He served with his regiment in Virginia and Maryland, and was killed at the second battle of Bull Run on the 30th of August, 1862. Colonel Webster delivered the Fourth of July oration before the authorities of the city of Boston in 1846, and edited his father's correspondence, in two volumes, in 1856. He married Caroline Story White, daughter of Stephen White, of Salem, Mass.

THOMAS McCRATE BABSON, Boston, who has been officially connected with Boston's law department since 1879, is the only son of John and Sarah (McCrate) Babson, and was born in Wiscasset, Me., May 28, 1847. He is descended from Isabel Babson, who came to America with her three sons with Gov. John Winthrop about 1630 and settled at Cape Ann, Mass. His paternal grandfather, John Babson, son of William Babson, of Pigeon Cove, was born in Gloucester, Mass., and removed about 1800 to Wiscasset, Me., where he established a newspaper and bookstore, and where he subsequently engaged in building and owning ships. His maternal grandfather, Thomas McCrate, emigrated from Ireland in the latter part of the 18th century and became a wealthy merchant and an influential citizen of Wiscasset, guarding, as colonel of militia, the coast of Maine in the war of 1812 and serving as collector of the Port of Wiscasset under President Andrew Jackson; his son, John D. Mc-

Crate, was a leading lawyer and member of congress from Maine. John Babson, father of the subject of this sketch, was a prominent business man in both Maine and Massachusetts, being collector of the Port of Wiscasset, U. S. treasury agent on the frontier of the United States and Canada, and United States shipping commissioner of the Port of Boston from 1872 until his death in 1887.



THOMAS M. BABSON.

Mr. Babson was educated in the public schools of Wiscasset, in the Highland Military School at Worcester, Mass., and at Chauncey Hall, Boston, and was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1868. He also read law in the office of Ingalls & Smith, of Wiscasset, Me., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in Massachusetts in 1870. He immediately began the active practice of his profession in Boston as a partner of Edwin A. Alger, jr., but soon went to St. Louis, Mo., where he practiced for two years. Returning to Boston in 1872 he devoted himself especially to the trial of causes, having also a considerable practice in the admiralty branch of the United States courts. He was admitted to the United States Circuit Court in 1873 and to the Supreme Court of the United States in February, 1888. His con-

nection with the law department of the city of Boston began in 1879, when he was appointed by Mayor Prince fourth assistant city solicitor under the late John P. Hardy, then city solicitor. In 1881 he was made second assistant and in 1885 first assistant in the same office, and in 1891 he became corporation counsel by appointment of Mayor Matthews. He filled this position with great credit until 1895, when a change of politics under the administration of Mayor Curtis led to an exchange of officers, and he was made city solicitor, which post he still holds.

Mr. Babson's long and valuable services in the law department of Boston, combined with his ability, industry, and native energy, have made him one of the foremost members of the Suffolk bar. He is a strong advocate, a man of fine legal qualifications, and especially brilliant before a court and jury. He has probably tried more jury cases than any lawyer of his age in Boston. In politics he is a Democrat. He represented the Sixteenth ward of Boston in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1876 and 1877, and as a member of the committee on elections during the first session prepared many of the reports of that committee which have been published in Russell's Contested Election Cases. He also compiled the statutes affecting the city of Boston, which were published in 1893 and republished in 1897. As a citizen he is public spirited and progressive, taking a lively interest in all movements affecting the general welfare. He is a member of the Curtis, University and Pine Tree State Clubs.

June 30, 1890, Mr. Babson was married to Miss Helen Stevens, daughter of Joseph L. Stevens, of Gloucester, Mass., and they have two children: Eleanor, born September 4, 1891, and Ruth Stevens, born April 15, 1893.

JOSEPH OLIVER BURDETT, Boston, is the son of Joseph and Sally J. (Mansfield) Burdett, a grandson of Michael and Dolly (Dix)

Burdett, and a great-grandson of Joseph Burdett, and was born in South Reading (now Wakefield), Mass., October 30, 1848. The family originally settled in Malden at a very early day. Two of his father's great-uncles were commanders of privateers in the war of 1812. Michael Burdett, a farmer and mechanic, was for many years a member of the School Committee of his town; his wife Dolly was connected with the family of Gov. John



JOSEPH O. BURDETT.

A. Dix of New York. Joseph Burdett, born in 1811, was a farmer, mechanic and manufacturer and a member of the town School Committee. He died in 1891. His wife's father, Joseph Mansfield, was descended from an old Essex county family. Rev. Michael Burdett, D. D., brother of Joseph, was a leading divine of Philadelphia, where another brother, Dr. Samuel Dix Burdett, practiced medicine with eminent success until his death in 1867.

Joseph O. Burdett was graduated from the Wakefield (Mass.) High School in 1865 and finished his preparatory education under the celebrated text-book author, Robert F. Leighton, Ph. D. In 1867 he entered Tufts College, from which he was graduated in 1871, having the valedictory at the junior exhibition and

the salutatory or Latin oration at commencement. He was especially strong in mathematics and at graduation stood second in his class. With characteristic energy Mr. Burdett worked his own way through college, and during his senior year spent one-half of his time teaching in the town of Harvard, having first the Center School and later a private school. In September, 1871, he entered the law office of John W. Hammond, of Cambridgeport, now a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, and during the winter of 1872 also attended lectures at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted on examination to the Middlesex bar, April 19, 1873, and began active practice in Cambridgeport, first with Judge Hammond and afterward for two years alone. In 1876 he moved his office to Boston, where he practiced alone until May, 1890, when he formed a copartnership with Edward W. Cate, a graduate of Harvard College and Law School. This firm continued under the style of Burdett & Cate until May, 1897, since which time Mr. Burdett has practiced alone.

He has achieved success in his profession, in both court and chamber practice, and stands high at the bar. As counsel in many important will cases and for large corporations, and as local counsel for the Old Colony Railroad for about fifteen years, he has gained an enviable reputation for ability, industry and integrity. He was a member of the Republican State Committee in 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891, and served it as chairman during the last three years.

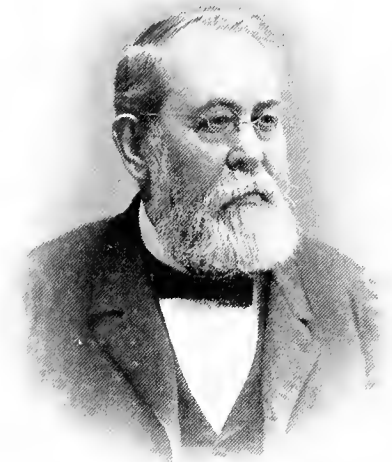
In 1874 he took up his residence in Hingham, Mass., which has since been his home, and where he has been very active and influential in local and educational affairs. He served continuously as a member of the Hingham School Committee from 1876 to 1897, when he declined a re-election, and during the last seventeen years was chairman of the board. Among its members were Gov. John D. Long, Rev. E. A. Horton, and other prominent citizens, and during his long service as chairman there was never an unkind or harsh

word spoken in any of the meetings, and it was also acknowledged that every member had received the greatest courtesy and utmost consideration. The committee consisted of twelve members. On Mr. Burdett's retirement in 1897 an elegantly engraved silver ice service was presented to him by his colleagues, with the highest expressions of esteem and confidence, and with the statement that much of the committee's success was due to his ability, tact and industry. In 1876 the Hingham schools were not represented in any college; when he retired twenty-one years later they had more than thirty pupils in various colleges and universities, while the High School had developed from one to four courses and fits its students for entrance to any university or college.

Mr. Burdett has been counsel for the town of Hingham since 1876 and of the town of Hull for several years past. He represented the district of Hingham and Hull in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1884 and 1885, serving in both sessions as chairman of the committee on public service, and reporting and carrying through the present Civil Service bill. He was one of the original civil service advocates in New England, and has labored efficiently for the promotion of that worthy cause. He was a member of Co. C, First Corps of Cadets, of Boston, for three years, and is a member of the Odd Fellows, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, and of a number of the leading clubs, social and political.

June 30, 1874, Mr. Burdett married Ella J., daughter of John K. and Joan J. (Ripley) Corthell, of Hingham; they have three children: Harold Corthell, a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1898, who, with several other Harvard men, left in May of that year to enlist in Co. H, of Salem, in the 8th Mass. Vols., in the war with Spain; and Edith Mansfield and Helen Ripley Burdett.

NATHANIEL JAY HOLDEN, Salem, is the son of Nathaniel and Mary Ann (Brown) Holden, a grandson of John Holden, and a lineal descendant of Richard Holden, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1634 and settled first in Ipswich, later at Watertown, and finally in Groton. John Holden was a sailor, and during the war of 1812 was impressed in the British service, in which



NATHANIEL J. HOLDEN.

he remained nearly three years before he was able to procure his discharge. On his mother's side Mr. Holden is descended from Abraham Howard, of Marblehead, Mass., and from other Puritan settlers. His father was a sail maker.

Mr. Holden was born in Salem, Mass., on the 17th of June, 1827. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Salem and Marblehead, graduating from the Marblehead High School in 1841, and afterward followed his trade as a carpenter until 1856, when he took charge of the Lynn Library. He remained in charge of that institution for three years, and during the last year read law in Lynn with the late William Howland. On the death of his father in 1859 he returned to Salem to look after family matters, and there continued his legal studies in the office of

Sidney C. Bancroft. In March, 1863, he was admitted to the Essex bar. Since then Mr. Holden has resided and practiced his profession in Salem, building up a large general clientage, and achieving an honorable standing among his associates. He has had no partnerships. As a lawyer and advocate he has displayed marked ability, and during an active career of thirty-six years has been eminently successful.

In politics Mr. Holden has been a staunch Republican since the organization of the party. He represented Salem in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1864 and 1865, serving the first year on the committee on bills in the third reading and the second year as a member of the judiciary committee. He was a member of the Senate in 1869 and 1870 and served as chairman of the committee on labor, on the Gay Head Indians, and on rules and orders, and also the judiciary committee, the second year being chairman of this committee. In both branches of the Legislature he was a prominent and influential factor, taking an active part in committee work and debate, and securing much important legislation. He was appointed by Governor Talbot one of the special justices of the First District Court of Essex upon its establishment in 1874 and has ever since held that office, displaying marked judicial ability and discharging the duties with general public approval. Previous to this, about 1871, he was made trial justice of the court of Juvenile Offenders, which was in 1874 merged in the District and Police Courts. Mr. Holden also holds a commission as master in chancery for Essex county and for several years was a commissioner of insolvency. For a long time he was often called to sit as auditor, master, or referee. He was frequently a delegate to local and State political conventions prior to his withdrawal from active politics, was president of the old Salem Lyceum for several years, and is a member of Starr King Lodge, F. & A. M.

Mr. Holden was married on the 28th of June, 1882, at South Walpole, Mass., to Hattie Estelle, daughter of Samuel B. and Susan M.

(Talbot) Richards, and they have two children: Florence E. and Sidney H.

CHARLES THORNTON DAVIS, Worcester, Associate Judge of the Massachusetts Court of Registration, was born January 12, 1863, at Concord, N. H., where his father, grandfather and great-grandfather had been practicing physicians.



CHARLES T. DAVIS.

His father, Charles Augustine Davis, a well known surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital service, built the United States Hospital at Chelsea, of which he was in charge until the outbreak of the Civil war. Too ill to obtain a commission he went to the front as a volunteer, acted as surgeon of a Massachusetts regiment, and organized the field hospital service of the Army of the Chicamauga. He returned home to die in April, 1863, and committed his widow and infant son to the care of his friend, William Sewall Gardner, afterward justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Judge Gardner married Mrs. Davis in 1869, and un-

til his death in 1886 gave to his stepson the affectionate care of a father.

Judge Davis's mother was a daughter of Hon. James B. Thornton, of New Hampshire, a great-granddaughter of Mathew Thornton, signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Hampshire, president of its first provincial government and chief justice of its first court, and a sister of Captain James S. Thornton, a distinguished officer of the Navy during the Civil war.

Young Davis received his preparatory education in the Newton public schools, and graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1884. After two years at the Harvard Law School he entered the office of W. S. B. Hopkins, of Worcester, and December 31, 1886, was admitted to the Worcester county bar.

In the summer of 1887 he removed to Boston, and formed a copartnership with James D. Colt of Pittsfield, under the firm name of Davis & Colt. After the dissolution of that partnership he was associated with Mr. Colt and later with John C. Coombs until May, 1894, when he returned to Worcester for the purpose of practicing real estate law exclusively. He remained in Worcester, giving a part of his time to private practice, and a part of his time to the Metropolitan Water Board, as Chief Examiner of titles, until his appointment to the bench of the new Court of Registration in October, 1898.

The Massachusetts Court of Registration was the first court of the kind established in the United States, and in its organization and early work Judge Davis has had an active part.

He has never been active in politics but has devoted himself assiduously to the practice of law. His first years at the bar were spent in active general practice, largely as a junior counsel, but for some years he has been engaged exclusively as a conveyancer, and is one of the examining counsel of the Conveyancers Title Insurance Company.

Beside building up a responsible private practice, he has been employed in the impor-

tant land and water takings of the cities of Boston and Worcester, as well as of the Commonwealth.

He is a member of the Episcopal church, in which he has held various offices, has been an officer of the Naval Brigade of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of various social clubs and organizations.

He was married on the 12th of September, 1888, to Frances P. Anderson, daughter of the late Hon. John F. Anderson, of Portland, Maine, and they have three children, Mary T., Thornton and John F. A.

Judge Davis resides in Worcester, where he is highly respected as a lawyer and a citizen.

GEORGE HORACE POOR, Andover and Boston, Mass., is the son of James and Susan (Morse) Poor; a great-grandson of Lieut. Abraham Poor, of Andover, who was wounded



GEORGE H. POOR.

at the battle of Bunker Hill; and a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Daniel Poor, of Andover, County Hants, England, who came to America about 1640, and was among the original settlers of Andover, Mass., where the family have ever since resided. His

father was a farmer in that town. Lieutenant Abraham Poor was a brother of Captain Daniel Poor of Andover, and of Colonel Thomas Poor, of Methuen, Mass., both of whom served at the battle of Bunker Hill, and also of General Enoch Poor, of Exeter, N. H., a close friend of La Fayette and a noted officer in the Revolution.

Mr. Poor was born January 21, 1841, in Andover, where he has always resided, and where he received his grammar and high school education. He taught school for a time, read law in Lawrence with the late Hon. Nathan W. Harmon, and upon his admission to the Essex bar in September, 1864, began active practice in both Lawrence and Andover. In 1870 he gave up his Lawrence office for one in Boston, where he still practices, continuing also his Andover office. He has been a trial justice for Essex county since 1866, having been appointed in that year by Governor Bullock.

Mr. Poor's practice developed gradually from the general lines into the more specific branches of trust, probate, and real estate law, and has therefore seldom brought him into court in recent years. He is a man of sound judgment, and of unquestioned integrity, and as a lawyer and citizen is widely esteemed and respected. In 1872 he represented Andover in the lower house of the Legislature and served on the Hoosac Tunnel committee. He was treasurer of the town of Andover for two years, a member of the School Committee for three years, and a private in Co. F, 35th Mass. Vols., in the Civil war, enlisting in 1862. He is a director and secretary of the Beacon Trust Company of Boston, and treasurer and clerk of the board of trustees of the Pynchard Free School of Andover. He is also a member and past master of St. Matthew's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of Andover Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Poor was married on the 15th of May, 1867, to Sarah Helen Marland, daughter of William S. and Sarah (Northey) Marland, of Andover, Mass. They have two children: Mary and Edith.

JOHN ROBINSON POOR, Lawrence, is the son of George and Eliza Jane (Paul) Poor; a grandson of Joseph Poor, of Andover, and of John Paul, of Wakefield, N. H.; a great-grandson of Lieutenant Abraham Poor, of Andover, who was wounded in the battle of Bunker Hill, and whose three brothers, Captain Daniel Poor, of Andover, Colonel Thomas Poor, of Methuen, and General Enoch Poor, of Exeter, N. H., were also in the Revolutionary war; and a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from Daniel Poor, who came from Andover, County Hants, England, about 1640, and was one of the original settlers of Andover, Mass., where the family has ever since resided.

Mr. Poor was born in Lawrence, Mass., on the 31st of May, 1849. He attended the public schools of his native city and Phillips Academy of Andover, Mass., and afterward engaged as a clerk in the Lawrence Gas Company's office. Still later he followed the sea for five years, becoming mate, and during this period visited some of the most interesting and remote parts of the world, the vessels on which he shipped being engaged in the Australian and China trade. About 1873 he entered the freight department of the Eastern Railroad at Lawrence, and later became a passenger conductor on the Boston and Maine. While discharging his duties as conductor, on the 5th of January, 1875, he met with an accident at Lowell Junction in Andover, which cost him both of his legs, and which was the turning point in his life. About two years afterward, in November, 1876, he was elected register of deeds for the Northern district of Essex county, and held that position from January 1, 1877, to January 1, 1892. He discharged the duties of the office with great credit, ability, and satisfaction, and during the early part of this period of fifteen years he also read law under the direction of Hon. Daniel Saunders and Hon. Charles U. Bell.

On March 3, 1885, Mr. Poor was admitted to the Essex bar at Lawrence where he has since been engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession. Since leaving

the office of register of deeds in 1892 he has devoted his entire time to the law, his practice being largely in the real estate, probate and allied branches. On September 27, 1890, he was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit Court for the district of Massachusetts. Mr. Poor is counsel for the Lawrence Savings Bank, has been a trustee of the Unitarian church of Lawrence, and is a member of Grecian Lodge



JOHN R. POOR.

F. & A. M., and of Mount Sinai Chapter, R. A. M. In politics he is a Republican. As a lawyer, engaged in the civil practice of his profession, he has achieved an honorable standing, and in the line of real estate and probate law is regarded as one of the leaders of the bar of Northern Essex. He is a man of recognized ability and of broad and accurate learning, and as a lawyer and citizen is highly esteemed and respected.

Mr. Poor was married December 24, 1874, to Lizzie Jane, daughter of James T. Furber, of Lawrence, Mass., vice-president and general manager of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and Jane Roberts, his wife.

GEORGE WHITE, Wellesley, judge of Probate and Insolvency for Norfolk county since 1858, was the son of Nathaniel and Melitable (Curtis) White, and was born in Quincy, Mass., November 9, 1824. He was a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Capt. Thomas White, who was born in 1599, probably in Weymouth, England, and who was one of the earliest settlers of Weymouth, Mass., where he was allotted, in 1636, twenty-seven shares of land. This Thomas White was admitted a freeman in 1635, became the captain of a military company, served several years in the Legislature, and was a member of the memorable court of November, 1637, which voted to banish Mrs. Ann Hutchinson "from out of our jurisdiction as being a woman not fit for our society." He was often an appraiser of estates, and in an important case was appointed referee by the General Court. His autograph will, on file in the Suffolk registry of deeds, attests a legal turn of mind. Among his posterity were Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw, whose grandmother, Silence White, was born in Braintree; Judge Samuel Sumner Wilde, "whose judicial career," said Chief Justice Shaw, "was unexampled by its length, its brilliancy, and its purity;" Jonathan White, the eminent lawyer of Plymouth county; Caleb B. White, D. D., president of Wabash College in Indiana, and his son, Charles B. White, the learned sanitarian of New Orleans; Thomas Crane, the founder of Crane Memorial Hall and of the public library in Quincy; Samuel White, a native of Braintree, who was graduated from Harvard College in 1731, became the first barrister-at-law in Taunton, Mass., presided over the Massachusetts House of Representatives during the period of the Stamp Act, was a member of King George's Council for three years, and noted as "a man of fine personal appearance, of great sagacity, an eloquent speaker, and of irreproachable morals;" and Samuel's grandsons, Francis Baylies, the historian, and William Baylies, his brother, a learned lawyer and the compeer of Webster. Dr. Nathaniel White, of Wey-

mouth, a great-grandson of Capt. Thomas White, was graduated from Harvard in 1725, and for many years was the leading physician and surgeon in South Weymouth, and served as such in the French and Indian war. His wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas Hollis, of Braintree, lived to the great age of 103. Their son, Nathaniel White, the fourth of that name and father of Judge George White, was born



GEORGE WHITE.

in Weymouth, and early engaged in the boot and shoe trade and accumulated a fortune. Later he entered the coal and lumber business and lost heavily, a result due to the racial and religious persecution of the so-called North American party, which figured in politics from 1854 to 1856. Mr. White and his three sons were of the few American-born voters in Quincy, and because they stood with such men as Charles Francis Adams, sr., Gideon F. Thayer, Rev. William P. Lant, Henry Wood, Benjamin Curtis, and others, against the bigotry of that secret organization, they fell under its ban and Mr. White was forced to carry a large stock of coal and lumber at constantly depreciating prices. He was an active member of the Universalist Society in Quincy, and being passion-

ately fond of fruit and flowers was one of the first in Norfolk county to engage in horticulture and floriculture. He was also a noted sportsman, skillful with rod and gun. With Deacon George Baxter and Ebenezer Bent he represented Quincy in the Legislature in 1840. He was a Democrat, and voted for General Jackson with all his heart as his father did for Thomas Jefferson. He married Mehitable, daughter of Theophilus Curtis, the fourth of that name, of Stoughton, Mass., and a descendant probably of Deodatus Curtis, of Braintree.

Judge George White was fitted for college under William M. Cornell and at Phillips Exeter Academy, then under Dr. Soule. He was graduated from Yale College in 1848, in the class with Judge Dwight Foster, and from the Harvard Law School received the degree of LL.B. in 1850. He was also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. In 1851 he received from Yale the degree of A. M. in course. He continued his legal studies in Boston with Hon. Robert Rantoul, jr., and on his motion was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 20, 1851. Immediately afterward he formed a partnership with his instructor under the firm name of Rantoul & White, which continued until Mr. Rantoul's death in August, 1852. Mr. Rantoul had been collector of the Port of Boston from 1843 to 1845, United States attorney for the district of Massachusetts from 1845 to 1849, and member of Congress from 1851 until his death. He also succeeded Webster as United States senator for the unexpired term in 1851. Under his able instruction Mr. White gained a thorough knowledge of the law and laid the foundation of a successful career.

Soon after Mr. Rantoul's death Mr. White formed a partnership with Hon. Asa French, later district attorney for Norfolk and Plymouth counties and subsequently a judge of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims. This relation continued until 1858. In July of that year he was appointed judge of probate and insolvency for Norfolk county, and held that office until his death, July 29, 1899, per-

forming his duties in a manner commanding the confidence and respect of those with whom his office has brought him in near and almost confidential relations. His service in this capacity covers an unbroken period of forty-one years, a service longer than that of any other judge of probate in Massachusetts, or even in New England. As judge of probate and judge of insolvency, by the prompt and satisfactory discharge of his duties Judge White achieved an eminent reputation. He continuously maintained an office in Boston, where aside from his judicial work he was engaged in general practice, but more especially as trustee in the management of estates.

While living in Quincy he took an active part in public affairs, serving on the School Committee for several years and for a long time as teacher, and superintendent of the Sunday school of the Unitarian church, of which he was a prominent member. In 1851, with Gideon F. Thayer, founder of the Chauncey Hall School in Boston, he bought and edited the Quincy Patriot. Mr. Thayer retired in less than a year, and Mr. White continued as its sole proprietor and editor until April, 1853, and in its columns did much to direct and elevate the thought of the community.

The grateful thanks of a gifted authoress for a favorable criticism of her works and the hearty commendation of the chief justice of Massachusetts of an editorial on General Jackson's famous saying "The Constitution as I understand it," constituted some of the pleasant memories in the mind of Mr. White of this brief digression from his professional pursuits. In 1853 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention from Quincy, with William S. Morton as his associate, and in that body was the author of the article in the proposed new constitution relating to the House of Representatives. This article, with all the others proposed, was rejected by the people at the ensuing election, yet in its principle, a few years later, became a part of the constitution of the Commonwealth. Mr. White opposed the change of the judiciary

from a life tenure to a period of ten years, his opinion being that judges should be elected by the people and hold during good behavior. Mr. White kept a journal of the doings of the convention, of his opinion of the members, their character and influence, among whom were many able and distinguished men, such as Charles Allen (formerly chief justice of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth), Charles Sumner, Rufus Choate, Sidney Bartlett, Joel Parker (formerly chief justice, New Hampshire), Otis P. Lord, Benjamin F. Butler, Henry Wilson, and many young men who have since figured largely in the history of the State and Union, like Nathaniel P. Banks, George S. Boutwell, Chief Justice Marcus Morton, and Richard H. Dana. At Worcester in 1857 he was elected president of the Young Men's Convention which nominated Nathaniel P. Banks for governor, and during that campaign he was very active and influential. Mr. Banks was elected. This organization drew into its ranks the anti-slavery men of Massachusetts of all shades of political opinion and became an integral part of the party which nominated and elected Abraham Lincoln president of the United States. In his opening address at the convention Mr. White said:

"The ties of party, the recollection of defeats and triumphs, of common joys and common disappointments, in the service of party, have not bound *young* men together as with links of iron, nor have the generous sentiments of their youth and those dreams of liberty which their youthful studies cherished, died out of their hearts. This is a meeting of those who believe success is a duty, of those who mean to achieve it, of those who believe what they have read is true, that our constitution was ordained to protect and preserve the liberty of the people, and not to extinguish it; and that, as in ancient times, under Augustus, the spirit of absolute despotism became enthroned in the form of a Republic, so it may happen with us, if the men of this generation are unfaithful to their consciences and their high ideals of liberty."

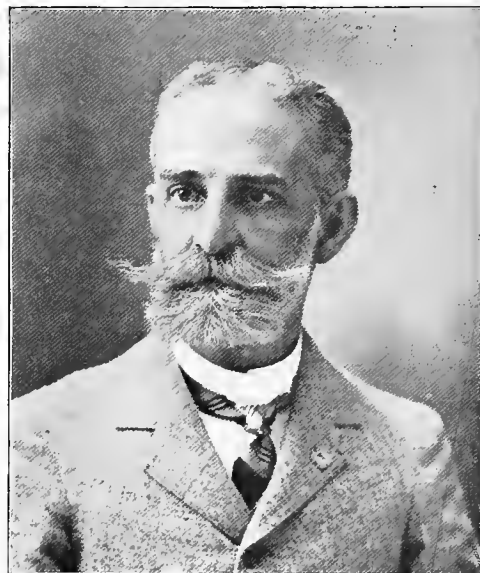
In politics Judge White has followed, with

unequal steps, his early friend, Robert Rantoul, jr., who was taunted in his day with being a doctrinaire, which his friends construed as being a man in advance of his contemporaries on social and political questions. He was a strict constructionist, having no respect for that mode of interpreting the constitution which found in an incidental proposition a wider and more prolific authority than was given in the original grant of power. He did not think the constitution was a sacred ark for the preservation of slavery. He held that trade and commerce should be free, and that a protective tariff was a hindrance to such freedom.

Judge White resided in Wellesley, Mass., for thirty-five years and was an honorary member of the Boston Bar Association, having joined that body at its establishment in 1876.

Judge White married Frances Mary Edwena Noyes, only child of Edward Noyes, of Maynard & Noyes, druggists, of Boston, and one of the founders of the Boston Central Congregational church; a great-great-granddaughter of Rev. Oliver Peabody, a graduate of Harvard in 1721, who was the first settled minister at Natick, Mass., and the successor of the Apostle Eliot as preacher to the Indians; a great-granddaughter of Dr. William Deming, of Wellesley; and a granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Noyes, a graduate of Harvard in 1795, who was for thirty-four years pastor of the Congregational church at West Needham, now Wellesley. The father of Rev. Thomas Noyes was with the Acton men in the Concord fight, April 19, 1775, and all of Thomas's grandsons living at the outbreak of the Rebellion joined the Union army, and were all wounded in battle. Mrs. White's mother was Clarissa, the youngest of seven children of Benjamin and Sarah (Kingsbury) Slaek. Judge White's children are George Rantoul (Harvard A. B., A. M., Ph. D.), Mary Hawthorne (Radeliffe A. B., wife of Clarence Alfred Bunker, a Boston lawyer), and Edward Noyes White.

ANDREW FITZ, Salem, son of Daniel P. and Sarah Ellen (Brown) Fitz, was born in Pepperell, Mass., September 27, 1849, and moved to Salem, Essex county, with his parents when a boy. He received his preparatory education in the Salem public schools, and after graduating from the Salem High School in 1866 entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated with honor in 1870. Among



ANDREW FITZ.

his classmates were Professor Richard T. Greener; Arthur L. Huntington, of the Salem bar; Babson S. Ladd, Godfrey Morse, Henry Parkman, William W. Vaughan, Gov. Roger Wolcott, and Hon. William F. Wharton, of the Boston bar; and many others who have since achieved prominence in civil and professional life.

In October, 1870, Major Fitz entered the law office of Perry & Endicott, of Salem, a famous firm composed of Jairus W. Perry, author of "Perry on Trusts," and Hon. William C. Endicott, later a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts and secretary of war in President Cleveland's cabinet. Under these able and distinguished men he acquired a broad and accurate knowledge of the law and of the principles of practice, and laid the founda-

tion upon which he has built a successful career. He was admitted to the Essex bar at Salem on the 3d of October, 1873, and at once began active practice in the office of Perry & Endicott. In 1877 he formed a partnership with Leverett S. Tuckerman and Arthur L. Huntington (son of the late Hon. Asahel Huntington), which continued under the style of Tuckerman, Huntington & Fitz until 1885, when it was dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Tuckerman. Since then the firm has been Huntington & Fitz.

Major Fitz has been counsel for the Salem Savings Bank and the Salem Five Cents Savings Bank for many years, and as a lawyer and conveyancer has gained a leading place at the Essex bar. He has a very extensive practice in conveyancing, and on October 18, 1898, was appointed examiner of titles under the land registration act for Essex county, south district, by Hon. Leonard A. Jones, judge of the Court of Registration. He is an able lawyer, a man of liberal learning, and a public spirited, patriotic citizen, widely respected and esteemed. In politics he is an ardent Republican. He has been a member of the Salem School Committee since 1894, and is a member of the Essex Bar Association and the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Massachusetts. April 23, 1874, he enlisted in the Second Corps Cadets, M. V. M.; he was appointed adjutant April 13, 1880, and elected major March 10, 1899.

Major Fitz was married February 13, 1878, to Susie J., daughter of Robert and Mary E. Chase, of Salem, where they reside. They have two children: Ellen Mary, born April 19, 1879, and Daniel Chase Fitz, born December 13, 1885.

JAMES MADISON BARKER, Pittsfield, associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, is the son of John V. and Sarah (Apthorp) Barker, and was born October 23, 1839, in Pittsfield, Mass., where

he has always resided. He was educated in the public and high schools and at a private school in his native city, at the academy in Hinsdale, Mass., and at Williston Seminary in Easthampton, and in 1856 entered Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1860. He studied law at the Harvard Law School in 1862-63 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in Boston on the 13th of January, 1863. Immediately afterward he began the active prac-



JAMES M. BARKER.

tice of his profession in Pittsfield, Mass., as the partner of Charles N. Emerson. This partnership continued for two years, and subsequently, from 1865 to 1882, he was associated with Thomas P. Pingree. In 1882 Mr. Barker was appointed by Governor Long an associate justice of the Superior Court, and in 1891 he was elevated by Governor Russell to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, which office he still holds.

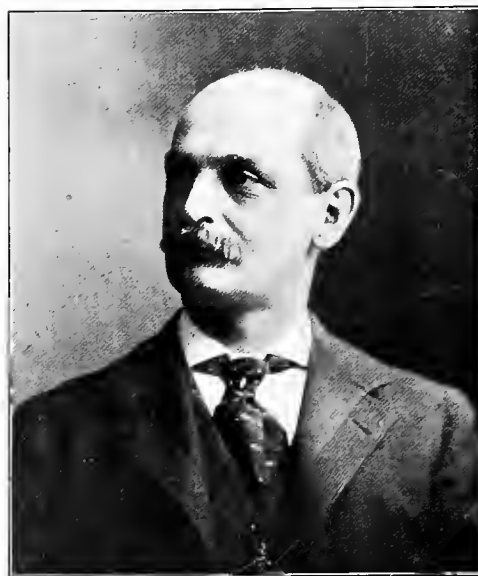
Judge Barker's career as a lawyer in Pittsfield was marked with honor and success. He came to be a leader of the bar, his ability, integrity, and force of character being widely recognized and admired. He also took a lively interest in political affairs, and in 1872 and 1873 represented his district in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature. In

1874 and 1875 he was a commissioner to inquire into the expediency of revising and amending the laws of the Commonwealth relative to taxation and exemption therefrom. In 1880 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, where he won special distinction for staunch and fearless independence through his determined efforts to secure a civil service plank in the party platform. This achievement was the result of his own labors and the labors of a few others against strong opposition, and stamped him as a powerful advocate of civil service reform. In 1881 and 1882 he was a commissioner to revise and consolidate the statutes of Massachusetts. As a judge at *nisi prius* he has made an admirable record. His opinions as justice of the Supreme Court have great weight and command universal attention. He is a man of broad learning, culture, and refinement, of great force of character and ability, and of decision, energy, integrity, and modesty. He takes a deep interest in all public matters, and especially in education, and is a trustee of Williams College and of the Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Judge Barker was married in Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., September 21, 1864, to Helena, daughter of Levi Carter Whiting and Pamela Nelson Woods, and they had seven children: Olive Pamela, Sarah Elizabeth, Helena Whiting (deceased), Daisy (deceased), Mary Phillips, John, and Alice Whiting. Mrs. Barker died April 11, 1889.

ERNEST HOWE VAUGHAN, Worcester, son of Joseph P. and Angenette C. (Howe) Vaughan, was born in Greenwich, Mass., June 22, 1858. His grandfather, Rev. Nathan Vaughan, was a noted Baptist minister in Massachusetts and New Hampshire; his wife was a member of the distinguished Morton family from which sprung Chief Justice Marcus Morton, Governor Marcus Morton,

and several others of eminence in professional life. Mr. Vaughan's maternal grandfather, Alphonso Howe, was a nephew of Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine; of William Howe, the pioneer suspension bridge builder of Massachusetts; and of Amasa Howe, the inventor of the spring bed. On both sides he is descended from some of the oldest and most distinguished families in New England.



ERNEST H. VAUGHAN.

Mr. Vaughan, after attending the public schools of his native town, entered the academy at New Salem, Mass., where he completed a full classical course, teaching school winters from the age of thirteen to earn the means for defraying the expenses of his education. When seventeen he left the academy and during the next five years was principal of the grammar school at Ware, Mass. His work as a teacher was not only successful, but brought him into considerable prominence, and the practical knowledge and experience which he gained while employed in that capacity proved of great value in subsequent years. At the age of twenty-two he entered the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in June, 1884. Prior to this he had spent his vacations and spare

time for three years as a law student in the office of Henry C. Davis, of Ware. On January 17, 1884, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in Boston, and on the 1st of March in the same year he formed a copartnership in Worcester with Frederick W. Blackmer, which has since continued under the style of Blackmer & Vaughan.

Immediately after graduating from the law school in June, 1884, Mr. Vaughan began the active practice of his profession. Even before that date he entered upon the career which has placed him among the leaders of the Worcester county bar, a career full of brilliant achievements in the legal arena and peculiarly successful in every connection. The extensive practice which the firm has acquired is detailed at some length in the sketch of Mr. Blackmer on another page of this work, and to that the reader is referred for the sake of avoiding repetition here. Mr. Vaughan has given his attention almost exclusively to their large and important court business, and his ability and skill as an advocate have brought him into recognized prominence. Among the many large and important cases which he has handled none have become more noted than those of the Kettle Brook and Blackstone Valley mill-owners against the city of Worcester for damages in the taking of water from the brook for the city water supply. These cases involved sixty-seven petitioners and eighty-four privileges, covered approximately sixty-five days in court, and involved damages claimed to the amount of about \$2,100,000. This is the largest litigation of the kind in the history of New England, and was conducted by Mr. Vaughan with Frank P. Goulding as senior counsel.

Mr. Vaughan and his firm have been connected with many other important cases, including the settlement of the William A. Denholm estate in Worcester, the Richard Sugden estate of about \$1,000,000 in Spencer, Mass., and nearly all the notable bankruptcy cases in Worcester and vicinity for about eight years prior to the passage of the national bankruptcy

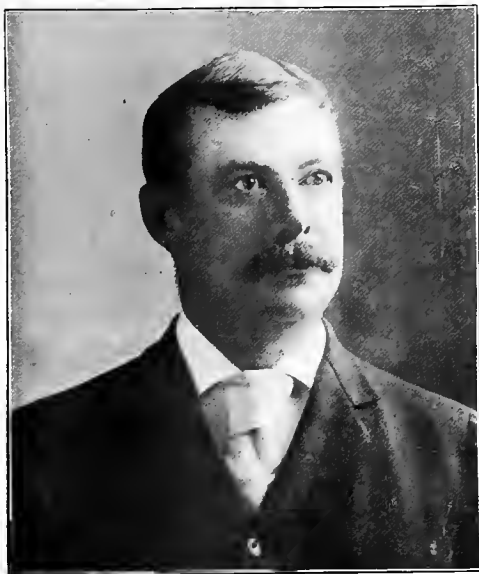
act. In politics he is an ardent Republican, but he has never sought nor accepted public preferment. Like his partner, Mr. Blackmer, he has devoted himself assiduously to the duties of his profession. He is a member of Eden Lodge, F. & A. M., and of King Solomon's Chapter, R. A. M., of Ware, of Washington Council, R. & S. M., of Palmer, of Springfield Commandery, K. T., of Boston Lodge of Perfection, and of the Scottish Rite bodies. He is and has been for several years president of the Commonwealth Club of Worcester, and as a citizen is public spirited, enterprising, and patriotic, a great reader, and a man highly respected.

Mr. Vaughan was married November 13, 1884, to Carrie L., daughter of Henry and Emeline C. (Thompson) Gleason, of Dana, Mass., and they have two children: Agnes Gleason Vaughan, born January 7, 1886, and Ruth, born October 31, 1887.

WILLIAM HENRY MOODY, Haverhill, member of Congress from the Sixth Massachusetts district, is the son of Henry L. and Melissa A. (Emerson) Moody, and was born in Newbury, Essex county, Mass., on the 23d of December, 1853. He spent his boyhood, however, in Salem, in the same county and there obtained his early public school education, and subsequently moved with his parents to Danvers, Mass., where he completed a course of study in the Danvers High School. Having decided upon a collegiate training he prepared himself at Phillips Andover Academy, from which he was graduated in 1872, and then entered Harvard University. There he took high rank as a student, and was graduated with honors in the class of 1876, having among his classmates Simon Davis, Rockwood Hoar, Hon. Francis Cabot Lowell, John T. Wheelwright, and others who have since achieved prominence at the bar.

Mr. Moody, on leaving college, entered upon

the study of law in the office of the late Hon. Richard Henry Dana, of Boston, whose memoir appears in this work, preceded by a brief term of study at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Essex bar at Salem on the 18th of May, 1878, and at once began active practice in Haverhill, Mass., where he has resided since 1874. There he formed a copartnership with E. N. Hill under the firm name of Hill & Moody, which continued for two



WILLIAM H. MOODY.

years, being dissolved by the removal of Mr. Hill to another city. Mr. Moody was then associated with Hon. Joseph K. Jenness, under the style of Jenness & Moody, until the death of the latter in August, 1881, and immediately afterward formed a partnership with Horace E. Bartlett, the firm name being Moody & Bartlett. On December 1, 1895, Joseph H. Pearl, their managing clerk, was admitted as a partner, but the name of Moody & Bartlett remains unchanged, and is the oldest in continued existence in Northern Essex.

This firm has acquired a very extensive practice, general in character. For many years it has been connected with most of the important cases in that section. Mr. Moody's business of late years has been largely in the

courts, where his great force of character and natural ability have given him a recognized leadership. He is one of the ablest and strongest advocates in Eastern Massachusetts, a man of broad and accurate learning, and a wise counselor and adviser. He served one term of three years as a member of the Haverhill School Committee, and in 1888 was elected city solicitor and re-elected for 1889. His administration of this latter office brought him into wide prominence and increased a reputation already well established; and in the fall of 1889 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the position of district attorney for the Eastern district of Massachusetts, which he held by re-election for six years. In this capacity he won additional honors, and discharged his duties with great credit and satisfaction. He was appointed by Attorney-General Albert E. Pillsbury to assist the present attorney-general, Hon. Hosea M. Knowlton, in the prosecution of the famous Lizzie A. Borden case for the murder of her parents in Fall River, and was associated with the Gov. George D. Robinson, as counsel for Haverhill in the matter of the award for the taking of the Haverhill Aqueduct Company by the city of Haverhill, thus giving the city the ownership of its water supply. He has also been connected with numerous other important cases, and has displayed in every capacity consummate ability, untiring industry, and sound judgment.

At a special election held in November, 1895, he was elected to Congress from the sixth congressional district of Massachusetts to succeed General William Cogswell, of Salem, and was re-elected to that office by increased pluralities in 1896 and 1898. In the 54th Congress he served on the committees on elections and expenditures in the department of justice. In the 55th Congress, which ended March 4, 1899, he was a member of the committees on appropriations and expenditures and of the joint special commission for the investigation of the postal service, a matter which involved an immense amount of work and was of vast importance. His congressional career has been

a brilliant one. On the floor and in committee work his activity and influence have been brought into command of some very important legislation, and in every respect he has won the respect and confidence of not only his associates, but also of his constituents irrespective of party.

While holding these various offices Mr. Moody has continued the practice of his profession in Haverhill, and by hard work has achieved eminent success in both capacities. He is a leading Republican, a public spirited, influential citizen, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a member of the Order of Elks, being the first exalted ruler of that body in Haverhill. He is also prominently and officially identified with various other organizations in the city of his adoption, where his legal attainments, his high standing at the bar, his great capacity for work, and his fine personal qualities conspire to make him a foremost citizen. He is unmarried.

HENRY WARDWELL, Salem, formerly associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, is the son of Moses and Amy Swasey (Farley) Wardwell, and was born in Ipswich, Essex county, Mass., April 28, 1840. His paternal ancestors came from England to Boston in 1633, but have lived in Andover, Essex county, about ever since. His father was a prominent tanner. On his mother's side he is descended from Michael Farley who came with two sons to Ipswich in 1675. His great-grandfather, Michael Farley, of Ipswich, who married Elizabeth Choate, of Essex, Essex county, was a member of the Provincial Congress and of the committee of safety and a major-general in the Continental army. Their son, Jabez Farley, of Ipswich, grandfather of Judge Wardwell, was in the battle of Bunker Hill and later became a lieutenant and adjutant under Washington. He married a daughter of Major Joseph Swasey, of Ipswich. Among Judge Wardwell's maternal ancestors

was Rev. John Wise, a graduate of Harvard in 1673, and the minister of Essex, Mass., who was noted for his activity and prominence in the opposition to Sir Edmund Andros, royal governor of the province from December, 1686, to April, 1689, when the first charter was dissolved by a revolution of the people.

Judge Wardwell has always resided in Essex county. In 1843 his parents moved from Ipswich to Peabody, where he obtained his early



HENRY WARDWELL.

education in the public schools. After graduating from the Peabody High School in 1856 he became a clerk in a union store in that town, and remained there six years, being manager of the establishment the last two years. In 1862 he entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1866, taking the Lockwood prize for English composition in his junior year, holding membership in the Delta Kappa and Tri Kappa Societies, and having the Latin salutatory at commencement. He stood high in his studies, and by teaching winters acquired a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge. Among his classmates were Hon. Henry C. Ide, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Hon. Charles Q. Tirrell, of Boston; Hon. Henry Sherman, of Cleveland,

Ohio; and Professor Benjamin O. True, of the University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.

From 1866 to 1869 Judge Wardwell was a teacher in one of the grammar schools in Dorchester (Boston), Mass., and while employed in that capacity took up the study of law privately. In the spring of 1869 he entered the office of the late Henry W. Paine and Robert D. Smith, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar August 1, 1870. He at once opened offices in both Boston and Peabody. In 1889 he moved from Peabody to Salem, Mass., and continued in active and successful practice in Salem and Boston until September, 1896, when he was appointed by Governor Wolcott an associate justice of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth. He remained on the bench for two years, resigning in September, 1898, on account of ill health, and resuming the practice of his profession in Salem.

Judge Wardwell came into prominence as an able and industrious lawyer soon after entering upon his professional career. Though devoting himself to a large general practice he has for many years, both before and since his service on the bench, been called upon frequently and at times almost constantly to sit as master, auditor, or referee, and in these branches has achieved much success. On the bench he displayed sound judicial qualifications, broad and accurate learning, and a keen sense of justice and right, and among his associates and the bar was regarded with great friendship and esteem.

In politics Judge Wardwell has always been a staunch Republican. While still a student at Dartmouth College he enlisted July 26, 1864, in Co. C, 5th Mass. Vols., in which he served until November 26, of that year. He represented Peabody in the General Court in 1879 and 1881, serving the first year as a member of the committee on probate and chancery and the second year as a member of the judiciary committee and of the special committee on the revision of the statutes. For eighteen years he was counsel for the town of Peabody, and for three years he served on the

Peabody school committee. He has resided in Salem since 1889, and was a member of the Salem Comm on Council in 1890 and of the board of aldermen in 1891. In every capacity he has exhibited those qualities which commend all men to their fellow citizens, and which win for them, as they have for him, a leading position in the community. He has been a member of the Boston Bar Association since its establishment in 1876.

Judge Wardwell was married in Peabody, Mass., October 6, 1875, to Sarah Osborne Fitch, daughter of Edwin and Elizabeth (Archer) Fitch, of Oswego, N. Y. They have three children: Henry Fitch, Catherine Farley, and Mary, of whom the eldest, Henry Fitch Wardwell, was graduated from Harvard College in 1898, served as a volunteer in the 8th Mass. Regt. in the war with Spain, and is now (1899) a student at the Harvard Law School.

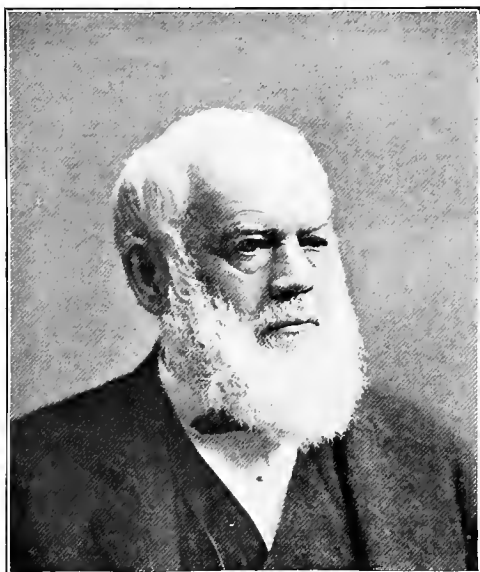
OLIVER PRESCOTT. — This distinguished member of the bar and judiciary of southern Massachusetts, was born in Westford, Mass., November 25, 1806. He was descended from old Puritan stock, coming in direct line from John Prescott, who came from England and settled near the site of Lancaster, Mass. He graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1828, and in 1830 settled in New Bedford. There he accepted a position as assistant teacher in the Friends Academy. He had already begun studying law and continued in the office of Lemuel Williams and in the Dane Law School, Cambridge. He was admitted to the bar in 1832.

Mr. Prescott early evinced the traits of character that most frequently enter into the composition of the able lawyer and sound jurist, and three years after his admission to the bar he was honored with the appointment of judge of probate of Bristol county. This office he held and discharged its duties with signal efficiency until it was abolished in 1859. In 1846 he was appointed police court judge of

New Bedford, and held the office until 1858, when he resigned.

In fifty-eight years of professional life passed wholly in Bristol county, Judge Prescott gained a reputation that was honorable in every respect. No practitioner in his section of the State was more thorough and careful in the preparation of cases or more fully enjoyed the confidence of his clients. He was generally

probate system was very extensive and a large careful and conscientious practice made him an excellent adviser and useful lawyer. The promotion of litigation was no delight to him. Where peace was possible he sought it with all his gentle influence; where it was not possible, his duty to his clients and to the court was always faithfully, honorably and well performed."



OLIVER PRESCOTT.

credited with being one of the best probate judges in the Commonwealth, and long after his retirement from active professional life, he was constantly consulted in probate matters.

Judge Prescott died in New Bedford, June 11, 1890. In the proceedings of the county bar which met upon the occasion of his death, it is learned that Hon. Alanson Borden said of his friend: "I have been acquainted with Judge Prescott more than forty years, and I think I give expression to the prevailing opinion, both among the members of the bar and the community at large, that he was eminently an honest man and eminently a credit to his profession." Also, in a resolution adopted by the bar at a session of the Superior Court, is found the following tribute: "His knowledge of the common law and of all phases of the

HARRIS C. HARTWELL, whose death at the height of his powers on December 9, 1891, caused profound regret in the bar of Worcester county, Mass., and especially in Fitchburg, was born in Groton, Mass., December 28, 1847. He fitted for college at Lawrence Academy, in his native town, and graduated



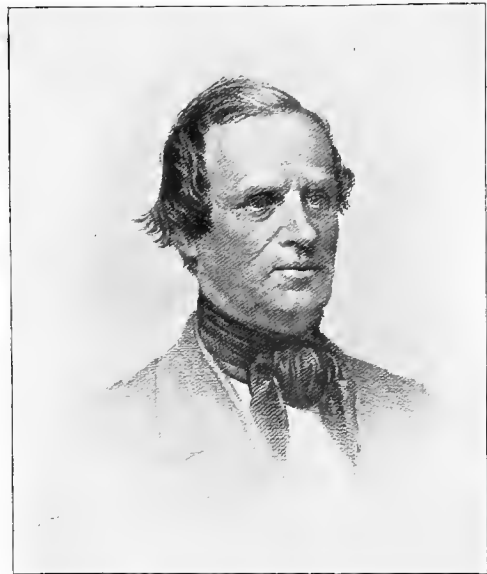
HARRIS C. HARTWELL.

from Harvard University in 1869. Locating in Fitchburg in the same year he began studying law with the late Amasa Norcross, of whom a sketch will be found in this work. After three years of study he was admitted to the bar and in 1874 formed a partnership with Mr. Norcross, which continued until Mr. Hartwell's death. He early established a reputation as an honorable, industrious and success-

ful practitioner. He was especially effective as a jury lawyer, prepared his cases with great care and won the respect of opposing counsel by his fairness as well as by his ability.

Mr. Hartwell was a Republican and an earnest supporter of the principles of his party. He was a member of the School Board from 1874 to 1878; city solicitor from 1877 to 1887; representative to the General Court in 1883, 1884 and 1885, and a member of the State Senate in 1887, 1888 and 1889, serving in the latter years as president of that body with marked ability. Throughout his legislative career Mr. Hartwell's services were devoted to the best interests of the section he represented and were appreciated for their value to the Commonwealth. His services were sought also by business corporations and financial institutions. He was a trustee and vice-president of the Worcester North Savings Institution; a member of the Board of Managers and vice-president of the Massachusetts Mutual Aid Society; a director in the Fitchburg Shoe Tip Company, and in the Fitchburg and Leominster Street Railway Company. In all of the affairs of life Mr. Hartwell met the obligations of the upright and useful citizen.

entered with eager zeal into religious service through prayer and exhortations. Though still a boy of fifteen years, his eloquence and persuasive powers were considered almost miraculous, while his youthful appearance gave his words a still deeper interest. Great crowds gathered to hear him and he was the recipient of admiration and appreciation. He continued closely connected with this church until his death.



GEORGE N. BRIGGS.

GEORGE NIXON BRIGGS, distinguished as a judge and seven times elected governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, was born in South Adams, Berkshire county, April 12, 1796. His father was Allen Briggs, a native of Cranston, R. I., and his mother Nancy Brown, a native of Cumberland in the same State. When the son was seven years old the family moved from South Adams to Manchester, Vt., and two years later to White Creek, Washington county, N. Y. He had the strictest religious training under the influence of which, and in the religious atmosphere of his environment, he early became the subject of a personal experience that powerfully affected his whole after life. He was baptized and received into the Baptist church and

Soon after his conversion he began work at the hatter's trade which he continued three years, mastering the business and saving a little money. Abandoning his trade he left home in 1813, with five dollars in his pocket and began the study of law in South Adams. In the following year he removed to Lanesboro and continued the study of law with Luther Washburn. He was admitted to the bar in 1818. Five months previous to his admission he married Harriet, daughter of Ezra Hall, of Lanesboro.

Governor Briggs's public services began early. He served as town clerk of Lanesboro in 1824, and in 1826 was appointed by Governor Lincoln chairman of the commissioners of highways of Berkshire county, and held the

office until the board was superseded by commissioners elected by the people. He also early held the office of division inspector of militia, resigning in 1830. In that year he was first elected to Congress and continued in the office by repeated and successive re-elections until 1841. His congressional career was distinguished for his earnest devotion to the cause of American manufactures and his consistent living of a religious and temperate life. In 1842 he removed to Pittsfield and in the fall of 1843 was elected governor of the Commonwealth, holding the high office by re-election until 1853 inclusive. These six elections to Congress and seven to the highest office in the gift of the people of the State indicate his great strength and popularity with the masses of the people. Of his own political life he said: "I never asked a man to vote for me for either office, or asked a man to attend a political convention where I was nominated, or to use any influence in any way to promote my election; and no man ever said to me that the interest of the Whig party required or would be promoted or injured by my doing or omitting to do anything."

This is a remarkable statement and one honorable alike to the Whig leaders and to the governor, for it is remembered that during the later years of his administration occurred the Mexican war, involving the question of what Massachusetts would do towards raising troops for what the governor and most of his party regarded as an unjust invasion of a sister republic. Also, the anti-slavery agitation was then an important phase of public affairs, the coalition of the Democratic and the Free Soil parties, etc. In the very last year of his gubernatorial administration came to him the question of pardoning Professor Webster, convicted of killing Dr. Parkman, a question which deeply agitated the whole Commonwealth.

In the year 1851 Governor Briggs resumed his law practice and continued in private life until 1853 when he was appointed by Gov. John H. Clifford a judge of the Court of Common Pleas; this office he held until it was

abolished and the Superior Court established in 1858.

The whole life of Governor Briggs was characterized by unrelenting efforts in behalf of religion and morality—morality of the broadest possible kind. Especially was he interested in the cause of temperance, his activity beginning at the very dawn of the movement in 1828 and never ceasing until his death. His readiness to aid in any direction for the advancement of any good cause was proverbial and his speeches made at public meetings and conventions were innumerable. The cause of public education found in him an earnest and influential worker and the great progress made in educational facilities was a source of the greatest satisfaction to him.

The closing days of Gov. Briggs's life were saddened by the outbreak of the Rebellion and the departure of his youngest son to join the conflict for the maintenance of the Union. He greatly feared the young man would lose his life, and it was one of the very strangest providential acts that while the son remained at the front uninjured the father at home should be killed by a gunshot wound. On September 4, 1861, while taking down a coat in a closet he overthrew a loaded gun, which was discharged, the contents striking him in the face. He gradually sank until the 11th of that month, when he passed away.

Governor Briggs was prominently connected with all important benevolent, missionary and charitable organizations of his native county. He was also a trustee of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company. His funeral was attended by distinguished men from all parts of the State, and tributes to his great worth as a man were left on record by the bar and various organizations.

JOHN CROCKETT SANBORN, Lawrence, is descended from the William Sanborn branch of the family, his ancestors being among the original settlers of Exeter and

Hampton, N. H. William Sanborn, the founder of this line, came to America from England with the Puritans. William Sanborn, the great-great-great-grandfather of the subject of this article, purchased on February 13, 1753, a farm in that part of Sanbornton that is now Tilton, N. H., upon which five consecutive generations have lived. From William the farm passed to his son Simeon,



JOHN C. SANBORN.

thence to Simeon's son Jonathan C., thence to the latter's son Jonathan C., jr., and thence to John Crockett Sanborn, the present owner, whose son, Everett W., occupies and conducts the place. The town of Sanbornton, from which the town of Tilton was set off, was named in honor of the Sanborn family, a large number of whose members were among its pioneers. Mr. Sanborn is the son of Jonathan Cram Sanborn, jr., a farmer and a soldier in the war of 1812, and of Polly Rowe, his wife, who was the daughter of Samuel Rowe, a prominent farmer and Baptist churchman of Gilmanton, N. H. One of Mr. Sanborn's brothers, Adoniram J., died from disease contracted while a soldier in the Rebellion and another brother, Aretas R. Sanborn, was assistant paymaster in the Union army during the

Civil war and is now a lawyer and register of deeds for Essex county at Lawrence.

Mr. Sanborn was born in that part of Sanbornton that is now Tilton, N. H., August 26, 1832. He was reared on the old homestead, attended the district schools of the neighborhood, and fitted for college at the Guilford Academy, now the high school, of Laconia, N. H. In 1857 he was graduated from Bowdoin College with honors, having a dissertation at commencement. Among his classmates were General Thomas H. Hubbard, of New York; Professor Carrier of Ohio; Samuel Fairfield, a leading lawyer of Biddeford, Me.; and Rev. Samuel Stewart, a Unitarian minister of Lynn, Mass. While a student in college, where he stood high in his class, Mr. Sanborn taught several winter terms of school in Maine, notably the high school at Topsham and a grammar school in Bath, and after graduation was for two terms principal of the academy at North Conway, N. H. In 1858 he entered the law office of Hon. Daniel Saunders, jr., of Lawrence, Mass., where he was admitted to the Essex bar March 5, 1860, and where he has ever since been engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession. He practiced alone until June, 1897, when he admitted his second son, John C. Sanborn, jr., to partnership, under the firm name of Sanborn & Sanborn.

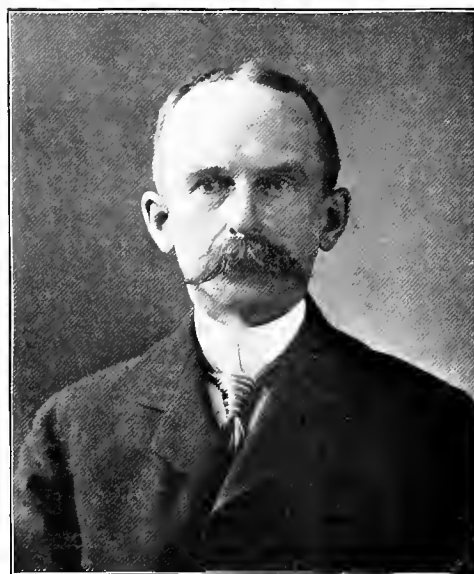
Mr. Sanborn's professional career has been a long and honorable one, and for many years he has been one of the recognized leaders of the bar of Northern Essex. His legal business has been almost exclusively of a civil character. He was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit Court for the district of Massachusetts July 26, 1867, and in that tribunal as well as in the Courts of the Commonwealth he has had a large number of important cases, in which he has displayed great ability, sagacity, and sound judgment. He is not only an able advocate, but a wise and safe counselor, and as a lawyer and citizen is highly respected and esteemed. The important trusts which have been committed to his care give abundant evi-

dence of the confidence that is reposed in him by the people of the community. On August 29, 1866, President Andrew Johnson appointed him commissioner of internal revenue for the Sixth district of Massachusetts, but owing to the fight which culminated in the impeachment of Mr. Johnson soon afterward, the appointment, like many others of that day, was not confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Sanborn, however, held the office and ably discharged its duties for six months. On the 4th of January, 1874, he was elected city solicitor of Lawrence and served that year. He was a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1877, serving on the committee on probate and chancery, and the same year was elected a member of the Lawrence School Committee, which position he held for six years. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum. He has filled every station with honor and ability, and is a public spirited, patriotic and progressive citizen, a man of broad and accurate learning, and one whose career of nearly forty years at the bar has been eminently successful.

Mr. Sanborn was married September 12, 1861, to Mary S. Kingsbury, daughter of Ezra and Eunice H. Kingsbury, of Coventry, Conn. Hers is an old Connecticut family, and several of her ancestors won distinction as soldiers and officers in the war of the Revolution. They have four children living: Kingsbury Sanborn, a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and now a civil engineer at Riverside, Cal.; John Crockett Sanborn, jr., a lawyer; Mary S. Sanborn, at home; and Everett W. Sanborn, who completed in 1897 a service on the ship *Enterprise* as a member of the Massachusetts Naval Reserve, and is now the manager of the ancestral homestead at Tilton, N. H. John C. Sanborn, jr., was graduated from Dartmouth College with high honors in 1891, winning the Appleton prize scholarship, holding membership in the Phi Beta Kappa, and having a disquisition at commencement. He read law with his father and at the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of

LL.B. *cum laude* in 1896. In July of the same year he was admitted to the Essex bar and since then he has practiced with his father, with whom he formed a partnership in June, 1897.

ARTHUR PHILIP FRENCH, Boston, is the son of William Riley and Marcia (Bradford) French, and a lineal descendant of William Bradford, the first governor and historian of the Plymouth colony. He was born in Turner, Me., May 19, 1854, and received his preparatory education at the Brunswick High School in his native State, graduating in 1872. The same year he entered Tufts College, where he took high rank in his class,



ARTHUR P. FRENCH.

and from which he was graduated in 1876, with membership in the Theta Delta Chi. Among his classmates were Walter P. Beckwith, principal of the State Normal School at Salem, Mass.; and Claud B. Leonard, a prominent lawyer of Minneapolis, Minn.

On leaving college Mr. French entered the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in

1878. He continued his legal studies with Barney & Knowlton, of New Bedford, Mass., and was admitted to the Bristol county bar there June 24, 1878, after which he taught school in Maine for a term or two. In 1879 he began the active practice of his profession in Boston, and where he was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit and District Courts May 14, 1891.

Mr. French has devoted himself largely to the practice of commercial law, and during a professional career of over twenty years has gained a high standing. His ability, sound judgment and untiring industry have won for him a large court and office business. In politics he is an ardent Republican. He is a member and master (1898-99) of Zetland Lodge, F. & A. M., of Boston, and a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, of the University Club of Boston, and of the Boston Bar Association, to which he was elected in 1889. In 1895 he moved his residence from Boston to Brookline, where he still lives.

Mr. French was married on the 30th of October, 1884, to Addie R. Jacobs, daughter of James M. Jacobs, of Jacobs & Deane, the well known clothiers of Boston.

JOHN MARSHALL RAYMOND, Salem, is the son of Alfred A. and Sarah (Buffum) Raymond, and a lineal descendant of Captain William Raymond, who settled in Beverly, Mass., about 1652. Captain Raymond was a distinguished man, and one of considerable influence in the community. He was an Englishman by birth and parentage. In 1683 he was appointed by the General Court lieutenant-commander of the Beverly and Wenham troop. In 1685 and 1686 he served as deputy for Beverly, and in 1690 he commanded a company in the Canada expedition. On his mother's side Mr. Raymond is of English Quaker descent, his first maternal ancestor in this country settling in Salem, Mass., in 1638, in the person of Robert Buffum. His mother was a

lifelong member of the Society of Friends, and each generation of the family has had influential representatives in that faith.

Mr. Raymond is thus descended from some of the oldest and most prominent families in Essex county, where his ancestors on both sides have resided for several generations down to the present time. He was born June 16, 1852, in Salem, Mass., where he has always



JOHN M. RAYMOND.

resided. He received his general education in the Salem public schools and at the Friends' Boarding School in Providence, R. I., and was graduated from the Boston University Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1878, receiving the Hilliard prize for the best essay on "Insanity as a Defense in Criminal Cases." In the mean time, while pursuing his legal studies and before, he was employed in various occupations, first as a clerk in a crockery store, afterward in the freight departments of the old Eastern and the Boston and Lowell Railroads at Salem, and finally as station agent at Peabody, Mass. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1878, and since then has been actively and successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession in Salem, becoming one of the leading lawyers of the county.

In politics Mr. Raymond has always been an ardent and consistent Republican, and for several years was one of the foremost members of the party. He was a member of Governor John D. Long's Executive Council in 1880, president of the Salem Common Council in 1881 and 1882, and mayor of the city of Salem for four years from 1886 to 1889, inclusive. This latter service was especially marked by numerous important reforms and the general advancement of the city's interests. He was chiefly instrumental in establishing the fire alarm system and the free public library, and, perhaps more notable of all, in the establishment of "liquor limits" for the city and a system of high license, whereby he freed the residential sections from the saloon, brought increased revenue into the city treasury, and greatly reduced the number of saloons. At the close of his second term as mayor Mr. Raymond had decided to retire and devote himself wholly to his large and constantly increasing law practice, but he was induced to stand again by petitions signed by more than fifteen hundred of the leading citizens of Salem and addressed to him, and was returned by a largely increased majority of the popular vote. In 1889, during his fourth term in the mayor's office, the Salem Public Library was formally opened and on this occasion he delivered the opening address. He was chairman of the first board of trustees of the library, serving for two years, and in 1898 was elected a life member of the board succeeding Thomas F. Hunt, esq., one of the foremost citizens of Salem, who had deceased.

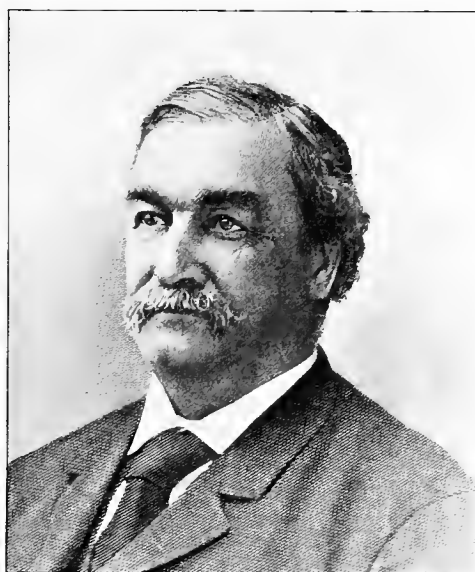
Mr. Raymond is a lawyer and advocate of recognized ability. His high legal qualifications, his broad and accurate knowledge of the law, his untiring energy and sound judgment, and his remarkable grasp of the facts before him have brought him into wide prominence and placed him among the leaders of the Essex bar. He is a man of unquestioned integrity, of great strength of character, and of quick comprehension, and as a lawyer, public officer, and citizen is universally esteemed and

respected. He is a prominent 33d degree Mason; past master of Essex Lodge, F. & A. M., of Salem, a member of Washington Chapter, R. A. M., a member of Salem Council, R. & S. M., a member of Winslow Lewis Commandery, K. T., past T. P. Grand Master of Sutton Lodge of Perfection, of Salem, past M. Eq. Sov. Pr. Grand Master of Giles F. Yates Council of Princes of Jerusalem, of Boston, member of Mt. Olivet Chapter of Rose Croix, of Boston, and past second Lieutenant-commander of Massachusetts Consistory. He is thus a leading member in Scottish Rite bodies.

Mr. Raymond is also Past Noble Grand of Fraternity Lodge, No. 118, I. O. O. F., and Past Chief Patriarch of Salem Encampment, No. 11, of Odd Fellows. He was president of the Salem Mutual Benefit Association, of Salem, for fourteen years, and was also president of the Salem Co-operative Bank, of Salem, from its organization in 1888 until 1895, when he resigned the office by reason of his increasing practice. He is a director in the Mercantile National Bank, of Salem; he was for many years a trustee of the Salem Lyceum, and for four years a member of the Second Corps of Cadets and a member of the Veteran Cadet Association; he is also a member of the Essex Bar Association, and has been for several years a member of the Auditing Committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts. He is a member of the Mayors' Club, and one of its original members, uniting with the late Ex-Governor Russell, Ex-Mayor O'Brien and other mayors in organizing the club.

Mr. Raymond was married in June, 1879, to Anna Belle Jackson, daughter of John Jackson, of Salem, Mass. She died in January, 1885. They had three children: Eva S. and Helen J., who are living, and Grace, who died in 1884. Mr. Raymond was again married, in December, 1893, to Miss Jennie Abbot Ward, of Salem, by whom he has one son, John Marshall Raymond, jr.

JOSEPH BENNETT, Boston, is the son of William and Charlotte (Bennett) Bennett, a grandson of William and Lois (Flint) Bennett, and a great-grandson on his father's side and a great-great-grandson on his mother's side of George Bennett, who is mentioned in the Book of Possessions as a landholder in Boston. William Bennett, sr., moved to Bridgton, Me., where he followed the occupation of farmer until his death. His son, William, jr., father of Joseph, was born there in 1808 and died there in 1867, having spent a portion of his life in Sweden, Me., where he held several public offices. By trade he was a carpenter and builder. His wife's father, Joseph Bennett, for whom the subject of this sketch was named, was for many years a selectman, local magistrate, and farmer of Freedom, N. H.,



JOSEPH BENNETT.

and was a grandson of George Bennett of Boston. The family has always held a prominent place in the development of New England, its members being universally respected for their public spirit, patriotism, force of character, and individual ability.

Joseph Bennett was born in Bridgton, Me., May 26, 1840, and inherited from a strong an-

cestry that strength of will and energetic ambition which have served him well in rounding out an honorable professional career. He was educated in the public schools of Sweden, Me., at the Bridgton Academy, and in the Latin school in Boston, whither he moved in 1859. In 1860 he entered Bowdoin College as a member of the class of 1864, but was obliged to withdraw in his junior year, in 1863, and begin the study of law, which he pursued in Boston in the office of Asa Cottrell. In 1877 he received from Bowdoin the degree of A. B. out of course. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 6, 1866, and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession in Boston, being associated for several years with Mr. Cottrell. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit Court and in 1882 to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. Having taken up his residence in Brighton, then included in Middlesex county, Mass., he was appointed in 1870 trial justice of that county, which position he held until Brighton was annexed to the city of Boston in 1874, when he became special justice of the Brighton district Municipal Court. He continued to serve in that capacity until he was elected to the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature for the session of 1879, when he resigned. He represented Ward Twenty-five in the House, where he took a prominent part in several important legislative matters, serving on the committee on constitution amendments, and drafting and introducing a measure since known as the bill to prevent the double taxation of mortgaged property. Notwithstanding the serious opposition to this bill, instigated by the assessors throughout the Commonwealth, he succeeded in carrying it through the House, only to have it defeated in the Senate. In 1880 the bill again met a similar reception in the Senate, having again passed the House.

Judge Bennett was a member of the State Senate in 1881 and 1882, and was chairman of the committee on taxation both terms, and in 1881 reported the same bill, which was

finally passed and became a law, a result that was largely due to his untiring efforts. He was chairman of the committee on election laws both years, and also a member of the committee on probate and chancery in 1881 and chairman of the committee on redistricting the Commonwealth into Congressional districts and a member of the judiciary committee in 1882. In 1891 he was again a member of the Senate, and for the second time was chairman of the committee on redistricting the Commonwealth—the only instance of the kind on record. During this session he was also chairman of the committees on railroads, on rules and orders, on constitution amendments, and on reform in the registration of land titles. His services on these committees, and especially as chairman of those appointed in 1882 and 1891 to redistrict the Commonwealth into Congressional districts, were marked with great energy, unfailing fidelity, and signal ability, and easily gave him the position of leader, which he used for the best interests of the community at large. He developed uncommon ability on the floor of both the House and the Senate, and was largely influential in shaping legislation which has since proven inestimably beneficial to public advancement.

After his service in the House in 1879 Judge Bennett was reappointed special justice of the Boston Municipal Court for the Brighton district, and held that office until his resignation in 1891. In Brighton, both before and since its annexation to Boston, he has been an active and useful citizen, seeking at all times the best interests of the community and filling several posts of trust and honor. He was a member of the Brighton School Committee prior to the annexation, serving it one year as chairman and afterward was one year a member of the School Committee of Boston. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican, and for several years was a member of the Republican City Committee of Boston, which he served as chairman in 1881 and 1882. He has also been chairman of its execu-

tive committee and for some time was a member of the Republican State Central Committee and for two years chairman of its committee on finance. In the campaign of 1893 he was prominently mentioned for the Republican nomination for attorney-general. He was an early trustee of the Holton Library, now the Brighton branch of the Public Library of Boston, and is a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity and since its establishment in 1876 a member of the Boston Bar Association.

Judge Bennett was married April 26, 1866, to Elizabeth R., daughter of John and Mary (Harding) Le Favour of Boston, and they have three children: Joseph L., Frederick S. and Mary E. The eldest, Joseph Irving Bennett, was born January 26, 1867, prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was graduated from Harvard in 1888. He studied law with his father and at the Boston University Law School and since his admission to the Suffolk bar in June, 1890, has been associated with his father in active practice. Fred S. Bennett is a physician in active practice in Boston and a graduate of Harvard Medical School.

CHARLES THEODORE GALLAGHER, A. M., LL.B., Boston, is the son of William and Emily (Davenport) Gallagher and a grandson of Hugh Gallagher, and was born May 21, 1851, in Boston, Mass. His ancestry is a mixture of the Scotch-Irish and the Puritan. On his father's side his descent is traced from a Cromwellian soldier, while his mother's people were among the earlier settlers of Dorchester, Mass.

Mr. Gallagher was educated in the public schools of his native city. After graduating from the Boston High School he gave up his studies for a time and spent a year and a half in the northern pine woods, where he strengthened his health and constitution to such a degree that he was enabled to continue his studies later with renewed energy and vigor. Re-

turning to Boston he resumed his studies under private instructors, giving special attention to English literature, modern languages and mathematics for a period of four or five years. This was supplemented by a short time spent in mercantile pursuits. He pursued the first year's course of the Harvard (Dane) Law School, when he transferred his legal studies to the Boston University School of Law and



CHARLES T. GALLAGHER.

to the office of the late Hon. Ambrose A. Ranney. Mr. Gallagher received the degree of LL.B. from the last named institution in 1875, and in the same year was admitted, on motion of Mr. Ranney, to practice as attorney and counselor-at-law in the courts of Massachusetts. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court, also on the motion of his friend and legal preceptor, Mr. Ranney.

Upon being admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1875 Mr. Gallagher began active practice in Boston, and by the exercise of that ability and energy which have characterized his entire career, soon won a high standing. He has displayed rare legal attainments, a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law, and great capacity for both professional and polit-

ical work. He is an excellent advocate, a wise counselor, accurate in his conclusions, and a man of unimpeachable integrity and honesty of character. In business matters he has also exhibited great ability and foresight. His practice has been a general one, in the courts as well as in chambers. In addition to the trial of causes he has had charge of several important trust estates and an extensive mercantile and corporation business. He is one of the trustees of the will of Benjamin Franklin.

In public as well as in professional life Mr. Gallagher has achieved honor. For twelve years he was a prominent member of the Boston School Committee, serving it as president during the last four years and receiving the nomination of both political parties during his several years of service. He has always been an ardent Republican. In 1882 he was a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and declined a renomination. The same year he was nominated by the Republicans for Congress from his district, and was twice renominated, but declined the honor on account of professional business. In 1884 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago. He is a prominent Mason, a member of St. Paul's Lodge, F. & A. M., and for more than twenty years has been one of the commissioners of trials of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts and for several years a director of that body. He is a member of Dahlgren Post No. 2, G. A. R., having enlisted in 1864, before the age of thirteen, as a drummer boy in the First Unattached Massachusetts Infantry. He is a director in several important mercantile corporations; at one time he was a director in a trust company, in a national bank, a railroad, and a life insurance company, and an investment trustee of a savings bank, but failing health from overwork compelled him to resign in 1888 and seek rest and recuperation abroad. Since returning from an extended trip he has devoted his energies to his large law practice and to various corporation interests with renewed

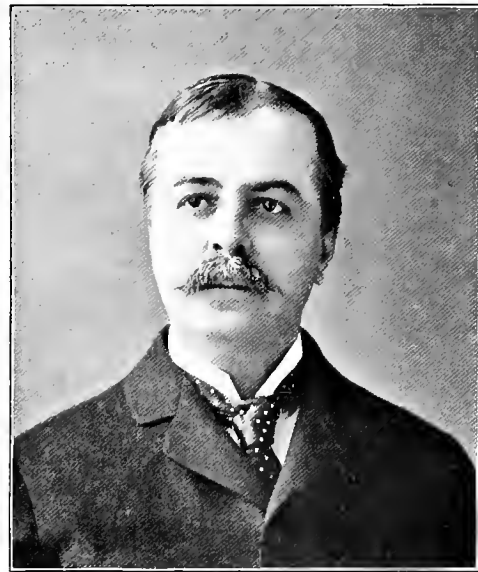
vigor, and in every capacity he has been eminently successful.

Mr. Gallagher is a member of many educational and social organizations. He is a life member of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, and a member of the Exchange, University Clubs, and the B. R. Curtis Club of lawyers, of Boston, of the Boston Athletic Association, and of the Boston Art Club, in which he served for three years as one of its board of management. He was elected a member of the Bar Association of the city of Boston in 1878 and has been a member of its executive council since 1888. He is a member of the Alumni Association of Boston University, and after being several times elected by the convocation was confirmed as trustee in 1897. In 1894 Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of A. M.

Mr. Gallagher was married February 19, 1884, to Nellie W. Allen, daughter of William Paley Allen, of Scituate, Mass., and a granddaughter of Rev. Morrill Allen, an original Channingite, of Pembroke, who was a model farmer and well known divine in Plymouth county sixty years ago, and who preached a stirring sermon on the day he was ninety years of age. They have two children: Morrill Allen and Amy.

BORDMAN HALL, Boston, is the son of Col. Joseph Frye Hall and Mary M., his wife, only daughter of Capt. Josiah Farrow, a well known shipmaster of Belfast, Me. His ancestors were conspicuous in New England history, taking an active part in every war from the French and Indian war down to the war of the Rebellion, and serving also with distinction in civil and social life. Lieut. Benjamin Hall settled in Methuen, Mass., in 1749, and died there October 27, 1795, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He served in Capt. Daniel Bodwell's company from Methuen, which joined the Crown Point expedition, and on October 6, 1774, he helped to form the

Methuen Military Company, which participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. By his wife Rebecca he had a son, Farnum, and two daughters, Anna and Sarah. Farnum Hall, the oldest, was born June 17, 1752, and in 1774 married Sarah Bailey, of Salem. He also served in the Revolutionary war as a private in the company just mentioned, which included Richard and Jacob Hall and about sixty-five others; and October 2, 1777, he re-



BORDMAN HALL

enlisted in Capt. David Whittier's company of Mayor Benjamin Gage's Regiment, and marched to join the northern army. He had ten children, of whom Frye Hall, the seventh, was born October 21, 1788, and was named from Col. James Frye, in whose regiment his father first served. Frye Hall served in the war of 1812 as a private in Lieutenant Enbrook's Company, Massachusetts militia, in June, 1814, in Lieut. E. Hanford's company in August, 1814, and in Capt. Asher Palmer's company in November, 1814, for which services his widow subsequently received a pension. He moved to Camden about 1806, and thence to Hope, Me., where was elected register of deeds for Waldo county; later he settled in Belfast, Me., and died there August 3, 1849.

He married Eliza Pendleton, daughter of John Pendleton, of Camden, Me., and Elizabeth Rogers, his wife. She was a granddaughter of William Pendleton, born in 1727, died in 1820; a great-granddaughter of Col. William Pendleton, born in 1704, and Lydia Burrows; a great-great-granddaughter of Joseph and Patience (Potts) Pendleton; a great-great-great-granddaughter of James and Hannah (Goode-now) Pendleton; and a great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Bryan Pendleton, successively captain and major of militia, representative to the General Court from Watertown and Portsmouth, one of the commissioners in 1653 to receive the submission of the inhabitants of Maine to Massachusetts, counselor under President Danforth, deputy president of the province, and the first surveyor of Massachusetts. Col. William Pendleton, born in Westerly, R. I., February 11, 1727, moved to Heshboro, Me., in 1769, and was commissioned captain of militia July 3, 1786. He died August 20, 1820. Of his four sons, John, born in 1751, served in the Penobscot Bay expedition of 1779 on board the ship *General Putnam*, and later moved to Camden, Me., where he was chosen captain of militia in 1813. He died in December, 1830. Col. Joseph Frye Hall, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1818, and had two brothers who served in the Civil war. His wife's family, the Farrows, were also in the Revolution and in the war of 1812. The Halls, Farrows, and Pendletons were all strong anti-slavery advocates, loyal to freedom and liberty, and men of integrity, honor and ability.

Bordman Hall was born in Bangor, Me., April 17, 1856, and attended the public schools of his native city. He fitted for college at Westbrook Seminary and at Dr. Hanson's Classical Institute at Waterville, Me., and subsequently attended Colby University. He read law with Hon. William H. McClellan, one of Maine's ablest lawyers and formerly attorney-general, and completed his legal studies at the Boston University Law School, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1880, being

appointed faculty orator of his class. In the same year, having been admitted to the Suffolk bar, he began the active practice of his profession in Boston, and in 1887 was appointed assistant United States attorney for the district of Massachusetts. He discharged the duties of that office with marked ability and satisfaction until 1890, when he retired to devote his whole time to his constantly increasing law business. He has now confined his practice largely to acting as counsel for corporations.

Mr. Hall has been eminently successful and ranks among the leading members of the Boston bar. As the attorney for the government he appeared for the United States in many important trials, and after leaving the United States attorney's office he was called into several important criminal trials. He was a member of the Boston School Board from 1885 to 1888. In 1892 he was nominated on the Democratic State ticket for auditor and polled an exceptional vote, running next to the candidates for governor and lieutenant-governor by a long lead over the rest of the ticket. In 1893 he was elected a member of the Boston Board of Aldermen and served on several important committees, gaining the approval of all well-meaning citizens and the endorsement of the press, irrespective of party, for his able and honest conduct of city affairs. In 1896, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Tenth Massachusetts district, he led the combined Democratic tickets, headed respectively by Bryan and Palmer, and also every local candidate with three exceptions, and had a personal lead of over 6,000 votes.

He is a member of the American and Boston Bar Associations, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, and of the Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Colonial Wars, and also of several college and social organizations. While a student in the Boston University Law School he was correspondent for a number of western papers, and from time to time he has written as author or editor

on various legal subjects. In 1895 he was elected president of the Citizens' Municipal Union of Boston, and has taken a deep interest in questions relating to municipal growth and development. He was a member of the official staff of the 6th Regiment, M. V. M., for a time and has also been connected with several other military organizations.

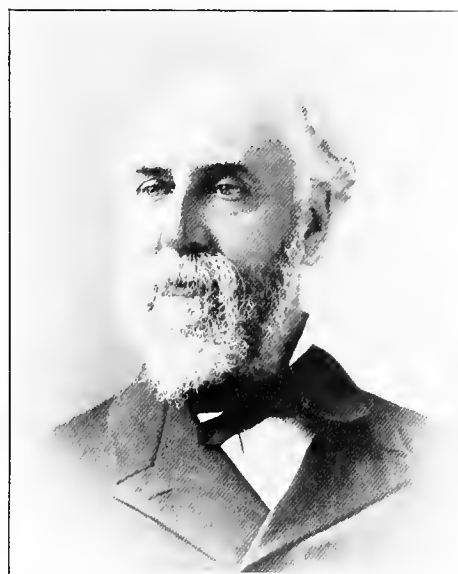
Mr. Hall was married in May, 1892, to Mary E. Hamlin, a relative of the late Vice-President Hamlin, and a sister of Prof. George H. Hamlin, of the Maine State College, and a cousin of Prof. Charles Hamlin, of Harvard University. They reside in the Dorchester district, Boston.

WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, Newton, associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court from 1875 to 1885 and of the Supreme Judicial Court from 1885 to 1887, was born of noted legal ancestry at Hallowell, Me., October 1, 1827. He was the son of Robert and Susan (Sewall) Gardner, and on his mother's side descended from that eminent family of Sewalls which furnished two chief justices to the Superior Court of Judicature of the Province of Massachusetts Bay and two justices to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, one of whom, Samuel Sewall, was, during the last year (1814) of his life, its chief justice.

Judge Gardner was educated in the public schools of his native town and Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1850. He read law in Lowell, Mass., where he was admitted to the Middlesex bar in the fall of 1853. In 1853 he began practice in Lowell, and very soon formed a copartnership with that eminent lawyer, the late Hon. Theodore H. Sweetser, which continued for more than twenty years. In 1861 the firm moved their offices to Boston, and there conducted their extensive legal business until December, 1875, when Mr. Gardner was appointed by Governor Gaston an associate justice of

the Superior Court of the Commonwealth. He remained on that bench until October 13, 1885, when Governor Robinson made him an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. He resigned this position September 7, 1887, on account of failing health, and died at his home in Newton, Mass., April 4, 1888.

Judge Gardner's was a nature that endeared him to those who knew him well, and secured



WILLIAM S. GARDNER.

for him the respect and esteem of the community, and the regard and confidence of those who were brought in contact with him at the bar or on the bench. His patient investigations, his calm, deliberate judgment, his research and industry, and his practical application of the law to the facts before him, when added to Mr. Sweetser's known force of presentation, were potent factors in the determination of the causes in which they were jointly engaged. His abilities were felt rather than seen. As a well-equipped, clear-headed, and sound lawyer, he won universal respect and a host of strong friends. Appointed to the bench at a time when his legal attainments were not generally known to the bar of the Commonwealth, he soon secured the respect and confidence of the profession—respect

for his integrity and keen appreciation of justice, and confidence in his perfect fairness and in his earnest desire to rightly understand and impartially administer the law. His subsequent elevation to the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court was regarded as a just recognition of one to whom it was safe to intrust the discharge of the highest judicial duties. He was always courteous and considerate, invariably exhibited that calm and deliberate strength which attends a well rounded mind, and was regarded by all as a sound lawyer of great ability and of sterling common sense, and as an upright and faithful judge. He had a powerful and well trained intellect, a temperament fitted for judicial labors, great self-control, and unfailing patience in careful and thorough investigation. His conclusions were sound and reliable. In all the relations of life he was faithful and true, and therefore respected and honored.

Judge Gardner continued to reside in Lowell until 1868, when he moved to Boston, and in 1869 removed thence to Newton, where he ever afterward lived. He held important positions of trust in social, literary, charitable, financial, and religious institutions, and always with acknowledged ability and universal approval. He was an alderman of the city of Lowell in 1860 and 1861 and city solicitor of Newton in 1874 and 1875, resigning to accept a seat on the bench. He was deeply and actively interested in Grace church, Newton, being a vestryman from 1871 to 1884 and junior warden from 1884 till his death. He was also an active worker in the Diocese of Massachusetts, being a member of the standing committee from 1879. In the Masonic fraternity he was especially distinguished and honored. He was elevated to the 33d and last degree May 8, 1861, and in 1869, 1870 and 1871 was both grand master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and also grand master of Knights Templar of the United States.

Judge Gardner was a devout Christian, a great student of Masonry, and a man of scholarly culture and profound study. In brief, he

exhibited in life the noble work of the upbuilding of character.

He was married in September, 1868, to Mrs. Mary Thornton Davis, widow of Dr. Charles A. Davis, of the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and daughter of Hon. James B. Thornton, United States minister to Peru. She died in July, 1875, leaving one daughter, Mary Sewall Gardner, of Providence, R. I., and a son Charles Thornton Davis, to whom Judge Gardner had acted in *loco parentis* from the death of Dr. Davis in 1863. He married for his second wife Miss Sarah M. Davis, daughter of Hon. Isaac Davis of Worcester, Mass., who survives him and with his daughter resides in Providence, R. I.

FRANCIS THAXTER BLACKMER,¹
Worcester, son of William H. and Harriet N. (Howe) Blackmer, was born in Worcester, Mass., March 3, 1844, and died in Washington, D. C., while on his way to Florida for his health, on the 13th of January, 1884. On his father's side he was of Scotch-Irish extraction and a descendant from one of the colony of Scotch Presbyterians that attempted a settlement at Worcester during the early part of the eighteenth century. His grandfather, Amos Blackmer, of Prescott, Mass., married Margaret Gray, daughter of Daniel Gray, who had two sons in the Revolutionary war, and a granddaughter of John Gray, who moved from Boston to Prescott with the original settlers of that town. His great-grandparents were Peter and Esther (Shepard) Blackmer, of Prescott, where his father, William H., was born.

While he was yet in his infancy, Mr. Blackmer's parents removed to the town of Prescott, in Hampshire county, and there, and in the neighboring town of Hardwick, whither the family subsequently went, the youth received

¹ This sketch is based upon one contributed by Charles R. Johnson to the Proceedings of the Worcester Society of Antiquity for the year 1884.

his early training. Having completed the ordinary course of common school instruction provided by country towns, he entered Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., where he passed several terms, gaining distinction as a thorough and industrious student. He aided materially in defraying the expenses of his education by teaching school during the winters, and won a high reputation both as an instruc-



FRANCIS T. BLACKMER.

tor and a disciplinarian in the districts where he was employed. In 1864 he began the study of law in Worcester in the office of Hon. William W. Rice, and from that time until his death made his home in that city. After his admission to the Worcester county bar in 1867 he was retained by Mr. Rice in the capacity of clerk until 1873, when a copartnership was formed between the two under the style of Rice & Blackmer. The name of this firm soon attained a wide celebrity and to the acquisition of that fame Mr. Blackmer, by his genius and his untiring industry, largely contributed.

In January, 1875, Mr. Blackmer was elected city solicitor of Worcester, which office he held until February, 1881, when he resigned to accept the appointment of district attorney for

the Middle district of Massachusetts made by Governor Long. In the following autumn and again in 1883 he was elected to the same position by the people, receiving large majorities on both occasions. He continued to hold the office until his death, which "was undoubtedly due to excessive overwork. Having by far the largest practice of any member of the Worcester bar, the demands upon his time were such as to give him almost no rest." The ability and fidelity with which he successfully discharged the onerous and exacting duties of the offices of city solicitor and district attorney for a continuous period of nine years, combined with the strain of his growing private business, finally undermined his health, and he died as previously stated, on January 13, 1884, at Washington, where he was stopping while on his way to Florida in quest of rest and recreation.

"As an advocate Mr. Blackmer's career was brilliant in the extreme. Constantly practicing in the courts, he probably, during the last eight years, tried more cases and lost less than any other lawyer at the Worcester bar. He presented his side of the case with marked ability, bringing out the strong points with telling effect, and skillfully covering the weak ones. His arguments were persuasive and convincing, and his influence with a jury was almost unbounded. It was, however, as a cross-examiner that he manifested the most striking proofs of his genius. In this field he may be said to have been without a superior, if he had an equal, within the limits of the Commonwealth. He was a close student, making a most thorough and painstaking investigation of all the authorities bearing upon a disputed point, and seeming never to forget what he read. If, while looking up one question, he noticed an important decision bearing upon another, he did not pass it lightly by, but retained it in his mind ready for instant use whenever it was wanted. Thus he mastered 'that codeless myriad of precedent, that wilderness of single instances, the common law.'"

Mr. Blackmer held a high place in the esteem of his professional brethren, on account both of his great talents as a lawyer and his kindly nature as a man. His helpful sympathy for the unfortunate and his readiness to aid and advise the young and inexperienced made him many devoted friends. Nor was the regard and affection felt for him confined to his associates; it was manifested by people of all classes and all lines of business who had been brought within the range of his acquaintance. He died in the fullness of his powers, at the prime of life, and was widely mourned. He was a member of the Worcester Continentals and of the Worcester Society of Antiquity.

Mr. Blackmer was married February 10, 1869, to Abby E. Daniels, daughter of the late William P. Daniels, of Worcester. She survives him and resides in Colorado Springs, Col., where their eldest son, Henry Myron Blackmer, is a prominent and successful lawyer. He was born in Worcester in 1869. Their other children are William Daniels Blackmer, born in 1876, a mineralogist, who was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1898 and is now a mining expert in Colorado, and Charles Frank Blackmer, of Waukegan, Ill. Mr. Blackmer attended the Plymouth Congregational church of Worcester, of which his wife's father was one of the twelve founders.

FRED WILLIAM BLACKMER, Worcester, is the son of William H. and Harriet N. (Howe) Blackmer, a grandson of Amos and Margaret (Gray) Blackmer, a great-grandson of Peter and Esther (Shepard) Blackmer and Daniel Gray, and a great-great-grandson of John Gray, one of the original settlers of Prescott, Mass. He is also a younger brother of the late Hon. Francis Thaxter Blackmer of Worcester, whose memoir in this work contains more of the family ancestry.

Mr. Blackmer was born in Hardwick, Worcester county, Mass., on the 10th of April, 1858,

and spent his boyhood on his father's farm. He attended the common schools of his native town and the Barre (Mass.) Academy, and was fitted for college at the Hitchcock Free High School in Brimfield. After completing his studies in preparatory schools, Mr. Blackmer, in September, 1880, entered the office of his brother as a student, intending after spending a period in this capacity, to take a course



FRED W. BLACKMER.

in the law school. His brother's illness prevented his pursuing this course, and he completed his legal studies there and was admitted to the Worcester county bar in November, 1883, and being at that time in charge of his brother's business, and thereby having an extensive acquaintance, he entered at once into a successful practice of his profession, which he has continued down to the present time. On March 1, 1884, he formed a copartnership with Ernest H. Vaughan, and the firm of Blackmer & Vaughan has won a leading place among the lawyers and law firms of Central Massachusetts. The firm is counsel for many corporations in Worcester county, and for several towns, banks and individual enterprises. While their practice has been general in scope and character, and almost exclusively in the

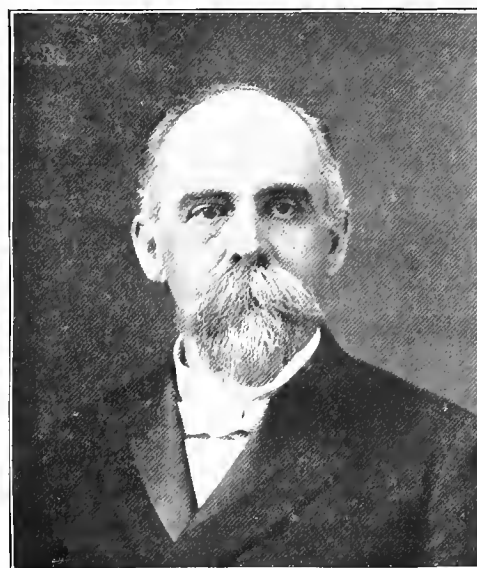
civil branch, it has developed very largely in the line of corporation, commercial, and insolvency law. During the last three or four years they have been connected, directly or indirectly, with all the important insolvency litigation in Worcester county, and between 1896 and 1899 they acted as counsel for the petitioners in eighty-two cases brought against the city of Worcester to recover damages caused by the taking of Kettle Brook by the municipality for a water supply. No more extensive nor important litigation than this has occurred in the county of Worcester for many years, and the great success which met their efforts in the various cases has increased their reputation and brought them both into wider prominence. Their business has steadily increased from year to year until now it is one of the largest in the county. They have also organized a great number of corporations.

Mr. Blackmer has devoted himself almost exclusively to office practice and to the duties of counselor and adviser, while his partner has attended largely to the court business. He has steadfastly refused to be drawn away from his profession by the allurements of public or official honors, and although a staunch and consistent Republican has never sought nor accepted office of any kind. His whole time, his energies, his talents and attention have been devoted unremittingly to the law, with the result that he has achieved, during a career of fifteen years, marked success and distinction. He is an able lawyer and a man of public spirit, patriotism, and enterprise, of unquestioned integrity and widely respected and esteemed. He has traveled all over the United States and Canada, and with native instinct for the assimilation of knowledge gathered a large fund of general information.

Mr. Blackmer was married November 12, 1884, to Maggie O., daughter of J. Lovell Whitney and Hannah T. Moore, of Worcester, and a lineal descendant of John Whitney, who came over from England when eleven years old, in 1632, and settled in Watertown.

Mass. They have four children: Ralph Fred, Albert Whitney, Waldo Harvey, and Bernice.

JOHN VAN BEAL, Randolph and Boston, is a direct descendant of John Beal, who came to Boston from Hingham, England, in the ship *Diligent* in 1638, and was one of the first settlers of Hingham, Mass. This John Beal married, first, Nazareth, daughter of Edmund and Margaret (Dewey) Hobart and a sister of Rev. Peter Hobart, the first minister of Hingham; and second, March 10, 1659, Mary, widow of Nicholas Jacob. He died in Hingham on the 1st of April, 1688. Israel Beal, his great-grandson, was born there April 25, 1726, and removed soon afterward with his father, Thomas, to Newton, Mass., where



JOHN V. BEAL.

the latter died September 14, 1751. About that time he married Eunice Flagg, and settled in Randolph, Mass., where his son Eleazer was born July 9, 1758. Eleazer sold his homestead to his son, and this passed by partition to his son Eleazer, who bequeathed it to his sons, John V. and George E. Beal, the present

owners. Eleazer Beal, last named, was born there May 5, 1808, attended the common schools, and at the age of eighteen determined to secure, against the wishes and without the assistance of his father, a liberal education. He entered the school of that eminent instructor, Jesse Pierce, of Stoughton, Mass., and at the end of his second term began teaching at Truro, where he remained one season. He then returned to Mr. Pierce's school, and from that time until he was twenty-five he was alternately a scholar and teacher. In 1833 he began the manufacture of boots and shoes in Randolph, and when he abandoned the business in 1837 was the leading manufacturer in that line in the place. He then became a civil engineer, preparing himself in the office of Mr. Eddy in Boston, and was instrumental in securing the construction of the Old Colony Railroad from Randolph to Fall River. He was town clerk and treasurer of Randolph from 1844 to 1854, representative to the General Court in 1848, and the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional district in 1861. He passed through all the grades in the old Massachusetts militia to that of colonel, and was elected but declined the honor of general. He died April 27, 1891, after a long and brilliant career, widely respected and esteemed. May 13, 1833, he married Mary Stetson Thayer, daughter of Micah and Phoebe (Stetson) Thayer of Randolph.

John V. Beal, son of Col. Eleazer and Mary Stetson (Thayer) Beal, was born July 3, 1842, in Randolph, Mass., where he has always resided, owning with his brother George the old Beal homestead, which has been in the family for four generations. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native town and at Phillips Andover Academy, from which he was graduated in 1863. Ill health prevented him from presenting himself for examination and entrance to college, for which he had been prepared, and until 1871 he was employed as a teacher in Randolph, first in the intermediate and grammar school and afterward in the high school. He then en-

tered the Boston office of the well-known law firm of Jewell, Gaston & Field, the members of which were the late Harvey Jewell, the late Gov. William Gaston, and Hon. Walbridge A. Field, late chief justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. He also spent a year in the Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1872, and then re-entered the office of Jewell, Gaston & Field, where he remained until his admission to the Suffolk bar June 10, 1873.

During the next three years Mr. Beal practiced his profession in Randolph, confining himself largely to local legal business. In January, 1876, he extended his practice to Boston in the office where he had studied, the firm having become Jewell, Field & Shepard. This firm was dissolved in 1881 through the death of Mr. Jewell and the appointment of Mr. Field to the Supreme Judicial bench, and the office was occupied by Edward O. Shepard, John C. Coombs, and Mr. Beal until 1891, since which time Mr. Beal has practiced alone. His business has been a successful miscellaneous one in the Civil Courts, with an extensive connection with probate affairs, which he has made a specialty, and in the course of a long professional career he has achieved an eminent reputation. Well grounded in the principles of the law and possessing a broad and comprehensive knowledge of its science, he has won by his ability a high standing at the bar. He is a member of the bar of the United States Circuit and District Courts.

Mr. Beal's chief interest in life outside of his profession, to which he has practically devoted his whole energies, is in connection with the Congregational church in Randolph, of which he has been clerk for many years. He has also served for a long time as superintendent of its Sunday school. He has always avoided politics, has held no public office, and belongs to no social or fraternal organizations. Though belonging to a family which has been associated for four generations with his native town and with the homestead which he occupies, he is so far as kindred are concerned almost alone,

having neither father nor mother, wife nor child, uncle nor aunt nor sister, and an only invalid brother, George E. Beal, who shares his home. These two are the last survivors. He is a public spirited citizen, universally respected and esteemed, and was selected as orator on the occasion of the centennial celebration of Randolph on July 19, 1893, and the address which he delivered, and which was printed, was one of the most notable efforts of the kind.

WILLIAM HENRY OSBORNE, Boston, was born in Scituate, Plymouth county, Mass., September 16, 1840. He is the son of Ebenezer and Mary (Woodman) Osborne, and a lineal descendant of George Osborne, one of the early settlers of that part of Pembroke which is now Hanson. On the maternal side he descends from Richard Mann, one of the original proprietors of the "Conihasset grant" in 1633. His great-grandfathers, George Osborne and John Mann, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, the former participating in the Lexington alarm April 19, 1775. Two of his great-uncles were on board the ship commanded by Capt. George Little in the struggle for American independence.

Mr. Osborne was educated in the primary schools of Scituate and East Bridgewater, Mass., to which place his parents removed when he was ten years old, and where he has ever since resided. He also attended the East Bridgewater Academy and the Bridgewater State Normal School, graduating from the latter in July, 1860. During the autumn and the following winter he taught school, and was prepared to enter Bowdoin College when the war of the Rebellion broke out, an event that caused him to alter his plans and abandon the cherished ambition of a collegiate course. On May 18, 1861, he enlisted at East Bridgewater as a private in Co. C, 29th Mass. Vols., which was assigned to the department of Southeastern Virginia, and participated in

the engagement of March 8-9, 1862, and in the expedition to Norfolk and Portsmouth. In June and July of the same year, his regiment having joined the Army of the Potomac as part of the Irish brigade under Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, he was at the front nearly every day for several weeks, and constantly under fire. He was in the sharp skirmish of



WILLIAM H. OSBORNE

June 15, when his company suffered its first loss; in the battle of Gaines Mill on June 27; in the battles of Peach Orchard or Allen's Farm, and Savage Station on the 29th; at White Oak Swamp Creek and Willis Church on the 30th; and in the battle of Malvern Hill on July 1, when he was struck in the chest by a musket ball and rendered unconscious. He was carried by comrades to the rear and left, as they supposed, to die, but recovering consciousness an hour later, through the efforts of the surgeons, he took a gun and cartridge box from a dead soldier and, in the darkness, returned to the front, where he rejoined his brigade. Shortly afterward an exploding shell shattered his left leg. Crawling to the edge of a forest he lay, bleeding and unattended, until about midnight, when some stretcher-bearers carried him to a field hospital

at the celebrated Malvern House. By early morning the Union forces had fallen back to Harrison's Landing on the James River, and, with many others of the wounded, Mr. Osborne fell into the hands of the Confederates, who kept him for eighteen days, when he was released on parole of exchange. He returned to the Union lines and was taken to St. Luke's Hospital in New York city, where he remained from July 22 till December, 1862. He was honorably discharged in January, 1863, unfit for further service in the field. For his bravery and heroism at Malvern Hill Lieut.-Col. Joseph H. Barnes of the 29th Regiment, caused Mr. Osborne's name, with a number of others, to be sent to Governor John A. Andrew, the war governor of Massachusetts, with highly commendatory remarks, and afterward recommended him to the secretary of war, through whom he received the Congressional medal of honor for distinguished gallantry and meritorious service.

Returning home in December, 1862, after a brilliant army career in the thickest of the fight, Mr. Osborne engaged in teaching school in the village of Elmwood, East Bridgewater, and in April, 1863, he began the study of law with Hon. Benjamin W. Harris, formerly member of congress and now judge of probate for Plymouth county. He continued his legal studies in East Bridgewater and Abington with Hon. Jesse E. Keith, former judge of probate, and was admitted to the Plymouth bar at the October term of the Superior Court in 1864, on examination. Since then he has practiced law as well as resided in East Bridgewater, and since July, 1894, he has also maintained an office at 27 School street, Boston.

Mr. Osborne has devoted himself to a general civil business, having but one capital case, that of the Commonwealth v. Arthur A. Albee, which was tried in Plymouth county in October, 1895, and in which he appeared as counsel for the defendant, who was indicted for murder in the first degree and acquitted. He has had a large and successful practice in all the courts of the State and in the United

States Circuit and District Courts, chiefly as a jury lawyer, and during a professional career of thirty-five years has achieved an eminent reputation. He is a strong advocate, and possessed of a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law, of sound judgment, and of consummate skill. He has few equals at the Plymouth bar, of which he has long been a recognized leader.

He was trial justice of Plymouth county from 1865 to 1876, for several years commissioner of insolvency for that district, and for some time one of the examiners of applicants for admission to the bar of Plymouth. He also served as town clerk, town treasurer, and member of the school committee of East Bridgewater for several years each, and in 1872 and again in 1884 represented his town in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, serving the first year as a member of the committee on probate and chancery and in 1884 as a member of the judiciary committee. On May 28, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison United States pension agent for the district of Massachusetts, which office he held with credit and ability during a period of four years, practicing law in the mean time to a limited extent. Mr. Osborne is a member and past commander of Gettysburg Post, Boston, and previously for many years was commander of the G. A. R. post at Bridgewater, and is the author of a "History of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment," published in 1877. He is also a member of Charles C. Dame Lodge, F. & A. M. He has never married.

FRANCIS BURKE, Boston, is the son of James and Catherine (Higgins) Burke, natives of Ireland, and was born in what is now the Brighton district of Boston, Mass., March 8, 1861. His father came to America about 1840, and for many years was connected with the well-known Fairbanks Scale Company, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Mr. Burke was educated in the public schools

of his native city, and after graduating from the Brighton High School in 1879 entered the private institution of Dr. E. R. Humphrey, formerly a professor at Oxford College, England. Under the latter's able tutelage he completed advanced courses in Latin and Greek, and received a certificate to Harvard College as tutor of those languages. Instead of entering the university he took up the study of



FRANCIS BURKE.

law in the fall of 1879 at the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1882. In the mean time he gave private instruction in Greek and Latin, and in this way paid his current expenses. For a time he also kept books in a store in Brighton. He continued his legal studies in Boston in the office of Edward O. Shepard and John C. Coombs, who, as Shepard & Coombs, had succeeded the famous law firm of Jewell, Gaston & Field, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 24, 1883. Since then he has been engaged in the general practice of his profession in Boston, giving his attention largely to commercial matters and of late years to insolvency and composition cases. He remained with Shepard & Coombs as their

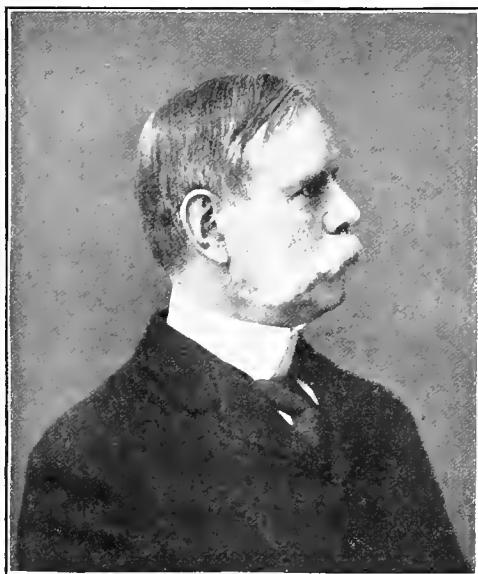
associate until April, 1891, and since then has been associated with John Van Beal.

As a lawyer and advocate Mr. Burke has gained an excellent reputation for ability. He is a man of sound judgment, of broad and accurate learning, and of great force and integrity of character. As a citizen he is public spirited, patriotic, and progressive. He is a scholar, a fine linguist, and master of German, French, and Italian, speaking and writing those languages with fluency and ease. Among his many contributions to the press is a sketch of Thomas Carlyle, which attracted considerable attention. In politics he is an ardent Democrat. He is a member and in 1893 and 1894 was president of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Boston, and a member and in 1890 was president of the Brighton High School Alumni Association. He has always resided in the Brighton district of Boston, and is unmarried.

ALFRED HEMENWAY, Boston, is the son of Fisher and Elizabeth Jones (Fitch) Hemenway; a grandson of Josiah Hemenway, of Framingham, Mass., and Elijah Fitch, of Hopkinton; a great-grandson of Rev. Elijah Fitch, a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1765, who was the second pastor of the first (Congregational) church in Hopkinton; and a lineal descendant on his mother's side from Rev. James Fitch, the first minister in Norwich, Conn., who was a brother of Thomas Fitch, governor of Connecticut from 1754 to 1776.

Mr. Hemenway was born in Hopkinton, Mass., in the house built by his maternal great-grandfather, Rev. Elijah Fitch, on the 17th of August, 1839, and received his preliminary education in the Hopkinton High School. He was graduated from Yale College with honors in 1861, and subsequently read law at the Harvard Law School, being admitted to the Suffolk bar July 13, 1863. Since then he has been actively and successfully engaged in the

general practice of his profession in Boston. In 1879 he became a member of the well known law firm of Allen, Long & Hemenway, which was changed in 1891 to Long & Hemenway, the senior partner being Hon. John Davis Long, governor of Massachusetts from 1880 to 1883 and now (1899) secretary of the navy in President McKinley's cabinet. This firm still continues. Mr. Hemenway is one of the lead-



ALFRED HEMENWAY.

ing members of the Boston bar, and as an advocate has probably achieved a better record than any other lawyer in the Commonwealth. In each of the last seventy-five volumes of the Massachusetts Reports, covering a period of over thirty years, one or more cases may be found reported in which he appeared as counsel. He has figured in a professional capacity in every civil term of the Supreme Judicial Court held in Suffolk county during that time. He is a brilliant advocate before a jury, where his power for argument, his ability in direct and cross-examination of witnesses, his remarkable skill in marshaling facts, and his broad and accurate knowledge of the law are admired and recognized. As a public speaker he is eloquent, interesting, and convincing, and in court these characteristics are employed by

him with great success. His forensic achievements have placed him in the front rank in his profession, and have gained for him the highest eminence at the bar.

Mr. Hemenway has always been a steadfast Republican, but has never sought nor accepted political office. He declined a seat on the bench of the Superior Court, which was offered him by Governor Ames, preferring the active practice of his profession and the uninterrupted career of a lawyer. He has been for several years a member of the executive committee of the American Bar Association and of the general council of the Bar Association of the city of Boston, of which he became a foundation member in 1876. For three and a half years he was one of the bar examiners for Suffolk county, and in 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley a member of the board of visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Governor Wolcott appointed him the commissioner to draft an act embodying the principles of the Torrens system of land transfer, which he reported to the Legislature January 3, 1898. This act has since been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth. He has been president of the board of examiners of the Boston Public Library, is president of the University Club of Boston, a member and formerly president of the Yale Alumni Association of Boston, and a member of the Union Club of the same city. Among his many public speeches were the orations delivered at the dedication of the library buildings in Everett and Hopkinton.

October 14, 1871, Mr. Hemenway married Miss Myra Leland McLanathan, who died April 10, 1896.

JAMES FREDERICK JACKSON, senior member of the law firm of Jackson, Slade & Borden, and one of the foremost attorneys of Fall River, Mass., was born in the city of Taunton, Mass., on November 13, 1851. He is a son of Elisha T. Jackson, broker and real

estate dealer in Fall River. James F. Jackson was educated in the public schools preparatory to college and was graduated from Harvard in 1873 with the degree of A. B. He began the study of law in the office of the late Judge Edmund H. Bennett, who was his personal friend. He subsequently entered the Boston University Law School from which he was graduated in 1875.



JAMES F. JACKSON.

Opening an office in Fall River Mr. Jackson soon afterward formed a partnership with the late John J. Archer, which continued until the untimely death of the latter. His next associate in business was David F. Slade, with whom he formed a partnership under the style of Jackson & Slade. In 1891 Richard P. Borden joined the firm, which was further increased in membership in 1898 by the accession of Philip E. Tripp, the firm name being Jackson, Slade & Borden.

Possessed of an alert and active mind, great capacity for labor, and entire devotion to his profession, Mr. Jackson early took a prominent position in the Bristol county bar, and the large measure of success of the firm of which he is a member has been achieved to a great extent by his efforts. In politics he is a Re-

publican and has taken such active part in the local field as his sense of public duty dictated. He served as city solicitor from 1881 to 1889, and the municipality has never had an official who more zealously or efficiently performed the duties of the office. In the fall of 1889 Mr. Jackson was elected mayor of Fall River and served for two years with satisfaction to the community. He has been prominently connected with the militia of the State and served in the 1st Regiment of Infantry a number of years, rising by promotion from private to lieutenant-colonel, which office he resigned in 1891. The firm of which he is a member is counsel for a great number of the large corporations of Fall River.

In March, 1898, he was nominated for justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, but declined the nomination. In October, 1899, he was appointed by Governor Wolcott to the chairmanship of the Railroad Commission of the State, and now holds that office.

Mr. Jackson was married in 1882 to Caroline S. Thurston, daughter of Rev. Eli Thurston, of Fall River, one of the foremost Congregational clergymen in southeastern Massachusetts and a doctor of divinity. They have one daughter.

FREEDOM HUTCHINSON, Boston, descends from one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Massachusetts. He is the son of Edwin F. and Elizabeth Ann (Flint) Hutchinson, and was born August 6, 1847, in Milan, N. H., where he received his common school education, and where his father was engaged for a number of years in farming and lumbering. He subsequently attended the Nichols Latin School in Lewiston, Me., and was graduated from Bates College, in the same place, in 1873, having an English oration at commencement and standing high in his class. Among his classmates were Hon. George E. Smith, of the Boston bar and president of the Massachusetts Senate; Prof. James H.

Baker, president of Colorado State University; and others who have achieved prominence in civil and professional life.

After leaving college Mr. Hutchinson was for two years principal of the high school at Topsham, Me., and in the mean time and afterward also read law in Lewiston with the firm of Hutchinson & Savage, which consisted of his brother, the late Liberty H. Hutchinson,¹



FREEDOM HUTCHINSON.

and Albert R. Savage, now a justice of the Maine Supreme Court. He was admitted to the bar in Auburn, Me., in April, 1876, and at once came to Boston, Mass., where he was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 9 of the same year, and where he has since practiced his profession with uniform success. He has had no partnerships. His business has been of a general civil character, with a considerable specialty in corporation matters. He has attended to all the legal matters in Boston and the east for the Swifts of Chicago during the past fifteen years, organizing their numerous meat packing, slaughtering and transportation companies and establishments and acting as their attorney. In connection with these interests he has been

counsel in a large number of important cases in both Maine and Massachusetts.

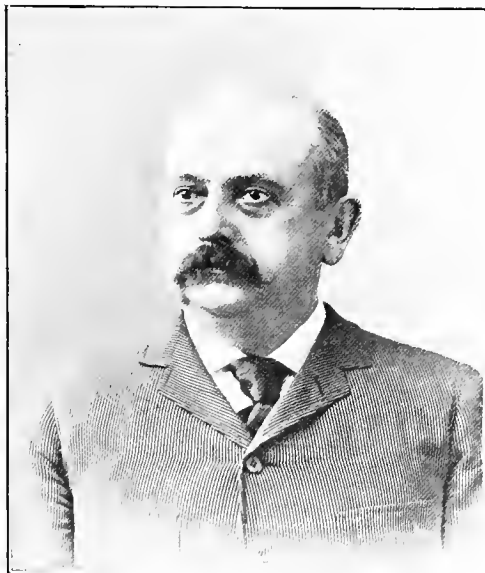
Mr. Hutchinson has gained a wide recognition as a lawyer and advocate of ability, skill, and industry, and for many years has occupied a prominent place among the leading members of the Boston bar. Well grounded in the principles of practice, and endowed with native energy and great force of character, he has, by his own persistent efforts, achieved eminence and success. He resided in Boston from 1876 to the fall of 1892 and since then in Newton, where he was for two years a member of the Newton Common Council. He is a member of Columbian Lodge, F. & A. M., of Boston, of the Middlesex Club, and president of the executive committee of the Unitarian church of Newton Center, and as a citizen has displayed that profound patriotism and public spirit which has characterized his race.

He was married February 15, 1886, to Abbie Loughton Butler, daughter of Dr. David P. and Eleanor (Bisby) Butler, of Boston; they have two children: Eleanor Butler Hutchinson and Sumner Freedom Hutchinson.

GEORGE LEWIS HUNTRESS, Boston, is descended on the paternal side from the Huntress and Chesley families of New Hampshire and on the maternal side from the Page, Stark and Stinson families of the same State, all early settlers and prominent in public and civil life, and furnished officers for the Colonial wars and the Revolution. He is the son of James Lewis and Harriet Stinson (Page) Huntress, and was born April 4, 1848, in Lowell, Mass., where he attended the public schools until he was nine years old. In 1857 the family moved to Centre Harbor, N. H. He was graduated from Phillips Andover Academy in 1866, standing second in his class and being class orator. He then entered Yale College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1870, and while there he became a member of Delta Kappa, Delta Beta Z, Delta

¹ See Maine division for sketch of Liberty H. Hutchinson.

Kappa Epsilon, the Scroll and Key, and was also prominent in athletics, being president of the University Baseball Association. He completed a classical course and won recognition for proficiency and industry. After leaving college he spent a year in the Harvard Law School and then entered the office of Stephen



GEORGE L. HUNTRESS.

B. Ives, jr., and Solomon Lincoln, in Boston, with whom he remained for several years, being admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1872. He became a member of the firm of Ives, Lincoln & Huntress in 1876 and so continued until its dissolution in 1881, after which he practiced alone. Since 1885 he has had as an associate Homer Albers, the firm being Huntress & Albers, formed in 1891.

Mr. Huntress is one of the ablest members of the Boston bar, and has gained a high standing in the practice of the law relating to commercial matters and trade marks. He has always been a staunch Republican, and in 1881 and 1882 was an influential member of the Boston Common Council, representing the Eleventh ward. From 1873 to 1877 he was a member of the First Independent Corps of Cadets, and in 1875 he was admitted to the bar of the United States courts. He has made

a number of important public speeches, was a foundation member in 1876 of the Bar Association of the city of Boston, and is also a member of the University Club of the same city.

Mr. Huntress was married September 30, 1875, to Julia A., daughter of Cyrus O. Poole, of Metuchen, N. J., and they have two sons: Harold Poole, born January 10, 1877, now a student at Harvard University, class of 1899, and George Lewis, jr., born February 23, 1879.

CHARLES A. BABBITT, attorney of Fitchburg, Mass., was born in Barre, Mass., March 11, 1851, and is a son of Pliny H. Babbitt and Lydia Perry, and grandson of Isaac Babbitt, a lifelong respected farmer of Barre. Pliny H. Babbitt, who was also born in Barre in 1818 and has always resided there,



CHARLES A. BABBITT.

has held several offices, having served in the capacity of deputy sheriff, state constable, and town constable for fifty years. He served also as first lieutenant in Co. F, 53d Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers in the war of the Rebellion. During sixty years past he has followed the business of an auctioneer.

Charles A. Babbitt received his preliminary education in the schools of Barre, Powers Institute in Bernardston, Wilbraham Academy, and fitted for a teacher at Westfield Normal School. He taught in West River Academy, Londonderry, Vt., at West Dennis, Mass., in the Boston schools, and at other places covering thirty-five terms. He entered Dartmouth College in 1875 in the class of 1879, paying his own way through the institution by teaching. He entered Boston University Law School for a two years' course in 1879 and was admitted to the bar in 1882. In that year he began practice in Orange, Mass., and remained there until 1888, when he removed to Fitchburg where he has acquired a good practice. He has also been engaged in the shipping business and quite extensively and successfully in real estate operations.

Mr. Babbitt has been active in the Democratic party for twenty-five years past and has been twice elected common councilman in Fitchburg, serving one year as president of that body. In 1889 he was elected water commissioner.

Mr. Babbitt was married in 1883 to Addie F. Packard, daughter of J. Q. Packard, of Hudson, Mass., and they have two daughters.

HENRY CHESTER BASCOM, of the Worcester county bar, and a resident of Leominster, was born in Holden, Mass., on December 21, 1865. He is a son of Artemas D. and Emerette F. Bascom, both of whom are living. His ancestry was English, his father having been a native of Greenfield and a settler in Worcester county when a young man. The children of Artemas D. Bascom are Carrie E., Mary C., Marion A. and the subject.

Mr. Bascom received his early education in the schools of his native town, graduating from the high school, and prepared for college in Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass. He entered Tufts College in 1885 and was graduated with the degree of Ph. D. in 1889. His natural

taste led him toward the study of law, which he pursued to some extent while in college. He then attended the Boston University Law School and finished his study in the office of J. T. & R. E. Joslin, in Hudson, Mass. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1891, and in June, 1892, settled in Leominster, opening an office.



HENRY C. BASCOM.

Mr. Bascom has advanced rapidly to a position of prominence in the bar of Worcester county, his professional career being distinguished by persistent industry, zeal in protecting the interests of his clients, and a high sense of the responsibilities that surround the conscientious attorney.

Mr. Bascom is a Republican. His only public office is that of Trial Justice, which he has held during the past five years. He is a member of Wilder Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of the Leominster Lodge of Odd Fellows.

FRANCIS PATRICK CURRAN, Woburn and Boston, is the son of Patrick and Ellen (McCaffrey) Curran, natives of Ireland, who came to New England in the early fifties. They settled in Woburn, Mass., where the father

followed his trade of tanner and currier. Mr. Curran was born in Woburn on the 31st of August, 1862, and received his preparatory education in the Woburn grammar and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1880. He matriculated at Harvard College, but after spending a short period there entered the Boston University Law School, where he stood high in his class, and from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in June, 1885.

In the mean time Mr. Curran had acquired a varied experience in different capacities. He did considerable newspaper work, acting as the special correspondent for the *Boston Globe* while at the law school, and for about two years editing and publishing the *Grattan Echo*, a popular Woburn weekly. He also sold books for about fifteen months, was a clerk in two of the largest dry goods stores in Boston, and in other connections gained much practical experience. These employments also enabled him to complete his education and start upon a legal career. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar at Cambridge in June, 1885, and at once opened an office in Woburn, where he has always resided. Since the fall of 1891 he has practiced in Boston.

Mr. Curran has built up a successful law business, especially in the courts, where he has achieved distinction as an advocate of marked ability. In the course of a general practice he has been connected with several important criminal cases, including the "Duroy Foster" murder case in Lowell, in which he was counsel for Sullivan and Nagle. He also defended, in two trials, the famous Maria Halloran "love potion" case at Cambridge.

In politics he is a Democrat, and was a member of the State Democratic Committee in 1897. He was a member of the last Board of Selectmen of the town of Woburn, where he resides, and for one year chairman of the Board of Assessors, and when the city of Woburn was incorporated in 1889 he became city solicitor, an office he now holds, and which he has filled continuously with the exception of three terms. He was also for three years a member of the

Woburn Board of Water Commissioners. All these positions he has filled with ability, credit, and to the satisfaction of the public.

Before his admission to the bar Mr. Curran was principal of the evening school of Woburn for five years, and remembering the struggles and obstacles which confronted him while a student, he has quietly but effectually aided a number of young men to a legal education.



FRANCIS F. CURRAN.

His success as a lawyer has been an inspiring example for his several proteges, while his practical help and encouragement have tided them over critical periods. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, was the first grand knight of the Woburn Council and for some time was a member of the State Council. In local charities he has been especially active.

Mr. Curran was married April 20, 1881, to Ida M. Colby, niece of John D. Gilman, of Boston. She was a member of the board of lady visitors to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, and one of the earliest woman journalists in Massachusetts, being for two years the editor and publisher of the *Woburn City Press*. They have two children living: Eileen F. and Frank.

CHAUNCEY WARREN CARTER, a veteran member of the bar of Worcester county, Mass., is a native of Leominster and was born on November 5, 1827. His father was Bartemas Carter and his mother was Sophia Maynard Carter, whose children were two daughters and two sons. The family are descended from Revolutionary ancestry, through Rev. Thomas Carter, an early settler of Woburn, Mass.



CHAUNCEY W. CARTER.

Chauncey W. Carter was given excellent opportunity for that early period to acquire an education, which he earnestly improved. After the customary period in the common schools and the high school of his native village, he attended one year at the Methodist Academy in Wilbraham. Returning to Leominster, he studied law in the office of Joel Fletcher, then the only attorney in the village. At the close of three years of study, in 1857, he was admitted to the Worcester county bar and first opened an office in Gardner, Mass. He practiced there five years, at the end of which period he settled permanently in his native village. Here, after more than forty years of professional activity, he still finds himself with unclouded intellect and bodily strength far

beyond that of most men of his years. During all this long period Mr. Carter has maintained the respect of the profession and the esteem and confidence of the community.

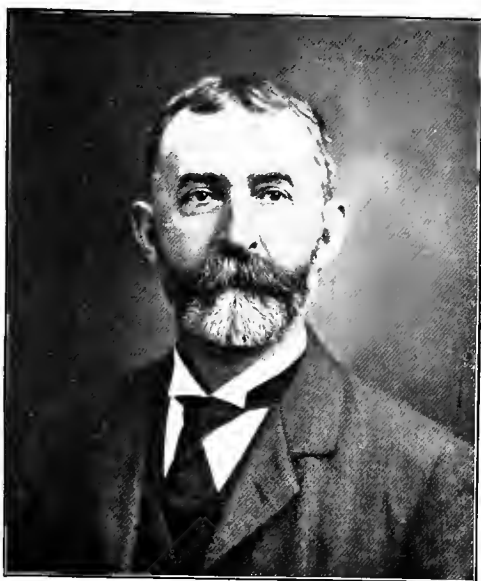
In the early years of his manhood Mr. Carter was an Abolitionist, when that name carried with it obloquy from the majority of people, and made his presence known at many meetings having for their object the liberation of slaves. Later he joined the ranks of the Republican party and has consistently upheld its principles. He has never sought public office, but was one of the Board of Assessors a number of years and later was one of the Selectmen several years. For the last nine years, up to 1899, he has served as chairman of the Board of Overseers of the Poor.

Mr. Carter was married, first, in January, 1860, to Mary E. Tinker; she died in June, 1865, leaving a son, Alfred F., now a resident of Sherborn. He was married, second, to Clara A., daughter of Luke Lincoln, of Leominster. A son, Robert L. Carter, is treasurer of the Leominster Co-operative Bank.

MOSES PERKINS WHITE, Boston, is the son of Rev. Samuel Shepherd White and Clara Sawyer Perkins, and was born in Freetown, Bristol county, Mass., December 18, 1849. His paternal ancestors were early settlers of Massachusetts, and always bore a conspicuous part in the development of business and social interests. His father was the son of John White and was born in Palmyra, Me., and as a Baptist clergyman preached the gospel for more than forty years from various pulpits in New England over which he was stationed as pastor.

Mr. White spent his boyhood and youth in New Hampshire and Maine, and received his preliminary education in the public schools. When seventeen years of age he entered Phillips Exeter Academy, where he prepared for college, graduating in 1868. In 1872 he was graduated from Harvard University with high

rank, and while there became a member of the Everett Atheneum, of the Pi Eta Society, and of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He was graduated from the Harvard Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1875, continued his legal studies in the office of Hon. George S. Hale, an eminent Boston lawyer, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 1, 1875, and to the bar of the United States Circuit



MOSES P. WHITE.

Court June 12, 1878. For about twenty years he was associated with George V. Leverett and George A. Fisher, with whom he shared offices first at 53 State street and afterward at 53 Devonshire street, Boston. In March, 1898, he moved his office to the New Tremont building where he now shares offices with Jabez Fox, esq. Mr. White has successfully conducted a large and constantly increasing general civil practice, which within recent years has developed chiefly into those branches relating to probate and trust matters. His business has seldom brought him into court, yet he has displayed strong qualities as an advocate. He is an able probate lawyer and a safe counselor, and has gained a high standing at the bar. He is a member of the Bar Association of the city of Boston and of several social

organizations, and in politics is independent. As a citizen he is public spirited and enterprising, and liberally encourages every movement which appeals to his patriotism and pride.

April 25, 1878, Mr. White married Alice Maud Merrill, daughter of the late Hon. J. Warren Merrill, a prominent citizen and mayor of Cambridge and a member of the well known firm of Preston & Merrill, manufacturing chemists, of Boston. They have two children, Margaret and Watson, and reside in Cambridge, Mass.

ISAAC NEWTON LEWIS, A. M., Boston, comes from an old and honored colonial family, which furnished one signer to the Declaration of Independence and a number of jurists, statesmen, military officers, etc. He descends in a direct line from (1) William and Amy Lewis, who came from England to Roxbury, Mass., in 1635, and who attended the church presided over by Rev. John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians; (2) John and Hannah Lewis who settled in Lancaster, Mass., in 1653; (3) Captain Barachiah and Judith (Whiting) Lewis of Dedham, Mass., in 1690; (4) Isaac and Mary (Whiting) Lewis of Dedham, 1734; (5) Isaac and Abigail (Bullard) Lewis of Walpole, Mass., 1774; (6) Isaac and Susannah (Ware) Lewis of Walpole, 1803; and (7) William and Judith M. (Whittemore) Lewis of Walpole. Captain Barachiah Lewis, of the third generation, was a lieutenant and afterward a captain in the French and Indian wars, while Isaac Lewis, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, left a Revolutionary canteen which is now in the possession of Isaac Newton Lewis, and he had a brother, John, who served in that war. This Isaac Lewis married a daughter (Abigail) of Josiah Bullard of Dedham, who also served in the war for Independence. Another John Lewis, of Dedham, was a lieutenant in the Revolution. The Lewis family is of English and Welsh extrac-

tion, from the south of London, and most of its members have been manufacturers and farmers by occupation, and among its distinguished men is Timothy Dwight, president of Yale College.

Isaac Newton Lewis, son of William and Judith M. (Whittemore) Lewis, and a descendant in the eighth generation of William and Amy Lewis, of Roxbury, was born December



ISAAC N. LEWIS.

25, 1848, in Walpole, Mass. He received his preparatory education in the Walpole public schools and at the Eliot High School in Boston, teaching a year in the mean time in a private classical school, and assisting the head master of the Eliot High School in preparing young men for college. In 1869 he entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1873. Among his classmates were William Thomas, his chum and son of Judge Benjamin Franklin Thomas; Tucker Daland and Judge Robert Grant, of the Boston bar; George H. Lyman, collector of the Port of Boston; Horatio Stevens White, of Cornell University; and James M. Olmstead of the Suffolk bar. On leaving college Mr. Lewis went to Europe with the intention of continuing his studies at Heidelberg, but trav-

eled instead in Great Britain, France and Germany. Returning home in the spring of 1874 he taught in high school and academy for a time and then entered the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated in June, 1876. The next year he received from Boston University the first degree of A. M. ever conferred by that institution. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 31, 1876, and after graduating from the law school made another trip abroad. Upon his return he began, in 1877, the active practice of his profession at 82 Devonshire street, Boston, where he has ever since maintained an office.

In 1887 Mr. Lewis made a trip around the world, and the next year published an entertaining little volume, attractively illustrated, entitled "Pleasant Hours in Sunny Lands," in which he recorded a graphic account of his journey and pen pictures of the many scenes and countries he visited. This book gives ample evidence of his marked literary ability and at the same time established his reputation as a close observer, the information which he gathered being set forth in a pleasing, instructive narrative. He has also been a frequent contributor to the newspapers and magazines and is an author of the first book of the Records of Deeds of Suffolk county, and of "In Memoriam," a family history, published while he was a student in Harvard in 1872. Several of his works have attained considerable popularity. He is also an enthusiastic artist, and while in England searched for and found a portrait of Sir Robert Walpole, a lifesize copy of which he presented to his native town upon its first anniversary celebration, one hundred and sixty-eight years after it received Walpole's name in December, 1724. In his presentation address he not only displayed his own patriotism, but aroused an active and healthy public spirit in the entire community.

Mr. Lewis has built up a large and successful general law practice, largely in the line of civil business. He is an able lawyer, well grounded in the science of jurisprudence, and skillful in the conduct of court and jury trials.

His industry, integrity, and judicious application have gained for him a leading place at the Boston bar.

Mr. Lewis occupies numerous positions of trust, is president of two corporations, and became a justice with power to hear cases in 1876. Since then he has been a justice of the peace, notary public, etc., to which he was first appointed by Governor Alexander H. Rice. He has also served as auditor, commissioner, and on the school committee. Besides these he has been active as a teacher in high school, professor in academy, and served in various other educational capacities. He was an original member of the Norfolk County Bar Association; has been president of the Middlesex Tribune Publishing Company, of the Maple Grove Cemetery Association, and of the Lyceum, Reform, and Metropolitan Artist Clubs; and a member of the Forest Hills Cemetery Association and of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. He has been especially interested in genealogical and historical matters, and in fact in every movement and enterprise which has for its object the welfare and advancement of the community. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican, as his father was a Free Soiler, being inclined to reform and progress in public affairs. Having traveled extensively, he is thoroughly conversant with foreign as well as domestic affairs, and in the law, in literature, and in the private capacity of a citizen has achieved an honorable reputation.

Mr. Lewis was married April 19, 1899, to his cousin, Etta A., daughter of James and Eveline (Anderson) Lewis of Newark, N. J., and in his beautiful and spacious home at Walpole, designed by himself, has collected many valuable paintings, portraits, and other artistic work, much of which is from his own hands. He has recently been appointed by the governor one of the few special justices to perform the marriage ceremony in the Commonwealth.

JOHN HASKELL BUTLER, A. M., Boston, is the son of John and Mary Jane (Barker) Butler and a grandson of John Butler, sr., and Mary Haskell, and was born in Middleton, Mass., August 31, 1841. His father and grandfather were both paper manufacturers. While the subject of this sketch was still an infant the family moved to Shirley, Mass., where he attended the district and high schools.



JOHN H. BUTLER.

In 1852 they removed to Groton, in the same State, and there he completed his preparatory education in the Lawrence Academy, graduating in 1859 in the highest rank. He then entered Yale College, where he gave special attention to the classics, and from which he was graduated with honors in 1863, with membership in Sigma Epsilon, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and the Skull and Bones. During the next three years he was paymaster's clerk in the United States Navy.

Returning home in 1866 Mr. Butler entered the law office of John Q. A. Griffin and William S. Stearns, in Charlestown, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in October, 1868. Immediately afterward he formed a copartnership with Mr. Stearns which continued under the style of Stearns & Butler until January 1, 1892.

when the senior member of the firm retired from active practice. On the annexation of Charlestown to Boston in 1874 they moved their office to the latter city, where they successfully carried on a large general law business, becoming one of the strongest and best known firms at the Suffolk bar.

Since January, 1892, Mr. Butler has practiced alone, making a specialty of life insurance law and acting as counsel at different times for nearly all the fraternal benevolent organizations doing business in Massachusetts. In this connection as well as in general practice he has achieved success, and as counselor for these orders he has probably gained a wider reputation with their members than any other lawyer in the Commonwealth. He is chairman of the committee on laws (which is ex-officio legal adviser and examiner of claims) of the Royal Arcanum, and from 1883 to 1885 held the office of supreme regent of that order. He is also advisory counsel of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for the New England States and of other similar organizations in the same territory, and in 1887 and 1888 was supreme representative of the Knights of Honor. He was president of the National Fraternal Congress for two years, and has been supreme treasurer of the Home Circle for many years. He was one of the founders in 1895 and served for three years as a member of the executive committee of the Commercial Law League of America, the object of which is to promote uniformity of legislation and practice in matters affecting commercial law, to elevate the standard and improve the condition of the commercial law business, to encourage an honorable course of dealing among its members and in the profession at large, and to foster among its members a feeling of fraternity and mutual confidence.

In politics Mr. Butler has always been an ardent Republican. He has resided in Somerville, Mass., since 1870, and for twelve years, from 1876 to 1888, served as a member of its School Board. In 1880 and 1881 he represented that city in the lower house of the Legis-

lature, serving as a member of the committee on probate and chancery the first term, and chairman of the committee on claims in the second year. He was a member of the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from the Third Councillor district in 1884, 1885, and 1886, during Governor Robinson's three administrations, being first elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Charles R. McLean. He has also been a delegate to various local and State Republican conventions, and in every capacity has served with honor and distinction to himself and credit to his city and Commonwealth.

Mr. Butler is a member of Solay Lodge, F. & A. M., of Boston Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Bay State Council, American Legion of Honor, of Excelsior Council, R. A., of Mt. Benedict Lodge, K. of H., of Beacon Lodge, A. O. U. W., of Somerville Council, Home Circle, and of the Middlesex Club of Boston, of which he was president six years. He has been a member of the Bar Association of the city of Boston since its inception in 1876. He received the degree of A. M. in course from Yale in 1866.

He was married at Pittston, Pa., January 1, 1870, to Laura L., daughter of Jabez B. and Mary (Ford) Bull, of Tallahassee, Fla., and they have one son, John Lawton Butler, who was graduated from the Boston University Law School with the degree of LL.B. and admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1895, and is associated with his father in the practice of his profession.

VICTOR JOSEPH LORING, Boston, is the son of Hollis and Laura W. (Hitchcock) Loring, a grandson of Hollis Caleb Loring, and of Winchester Hitchcock, and a great-grandson of Hollis Loring and of Rev. Gad Hitchcock, the latter an orthodox Congregational clergyman who came to Union, Conn., from England. His mother's mother, a Merritt, and grandmother, a Lytle, were both natives of Scotland. She is still living. Her father,

Winchester Hitchcock, then sixteen years of age, was at West Point when Arnold attempted to surrender to the British and later served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Loring's paternal ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Massachusetts and have figured conspicuously in military, professional, and governmental affairs, his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather being trial justices and men of note in Marlboro, where his branch of the family has lived for several generations. His father, Hollis Loring, was both a justice and a merchant, and opened in Marlboro one of the very first department stores in the community. He was prominent in politics, an early Abolitionist, a friend and colleague of Sumner, Boutwell, Wilson, Garrison, and others, member of legislature and chairman of the committee which drafted the first personal liberty bill in Massachusetts. He died in 1864, after a singularly active and useful career. Four of his sons became lawyers, and two of them are now living and in active practice.

Victor J. Loring, one of these surviving sons, was born in Marlboro, Mass., January 11, 1859, and received his early education in the public schools of that town. When thirteen years old he came with his parents to Boston, where he resided until 1895. He was graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1878 and from the Boston University Law School with the degree of LL.B. in June, 1881, being admitted to the Suffolk bar on the 13th of the same month. Later he was admitted to the United States Circuit and District Courts, and on March 24, 1885, to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. While in the law school he also pursued his legal studies in the office of his brother, the late Hon. Charles Francis Loring, whose memoir appears in this work.

Equipped with a thorough knowledge of the law, Mr. Loring, in June, 1881, formed a co-partnership with his brother under the style of C. F. & V. J. Loring, which was changed in January, 1883, to the present name of Moulton, Loring & Loring, the senior partner being Barron Clinton Moulton, who was admitted

to the Suffolk bar in 1857. Charles F. Loring died January 26, 1892, but the name of the firm remains the same.

Mr. Loring's practice is largely if not exclusively in the line of life and fire insurance law and corporation law, and in this branch he has not only won an eminent reputation, but stands among its leading practitioners. He is the Massachusetts counsel for the Mutual



VICTOR J. LORING.

Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, is counsel for several other large corporations, and was counsel in the Julia M. Luther estate of New York city, in the famous Ransom will case in Cambridge, and in the case of Alvord v. Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of New York, which was one of the earliest cases tried in the United States Court of Appeals, the judgment being rendered by that court in the fall of 1892. He was admitted to the bar of that court for the purpose of arguing this case, which had been tried at the October term of the United States Circuit Court in 1892. He has been for several years the counsel of the Kidder Press Manufacturing Company of Boston, and in the case of the New York Bank Note Company against them and the Hamilton Bank Note Company, in the New York Supreme Court,

involving the exclusive right to use the presses which print the tickets for the New York and Brooklyn elevated railway lines, he has increased a reputation for ability and skill already established, even outside of the legal circles of Boston and Massachusetts.

For about five years Mr. Loring was active and influential in Boston and State politics, serving for three years on the Republican City Committee and for two years as a member of the State Central Republican Committee, and during one of those years as one of its executive committee. He was twice a candidate for State senator on the Republican ticket from the old Fifth Senatorial district and succeeded in reducing the usual Democratic majority of over 3,000 to 387. He was especially active in the nomination and election of Hon. John Q. A. Brackett for governor, has been a delegate to numerous local and State conventions, and was a member of the Committee of Twelve which had such wholesome influence upon Boston politics. He also managed the municipal campaign which resulted in the election of Homer Rogers and the deposition of John Lee as president of the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Loring is a past regent of, having filled all the chairs in, the Royal Arcanum, has been for several years chairman of the committee on laws of the Grand Council of Massachusetts, and was president of the Royal Arcanum Club of Massachusetts in 1894, 1895, and 1896. He has been very active in the interests of this order, speaking throughout New England, and delivering many memorial and other addresses. He is also a member of the Exchange Club, and for many years was a prominent member of the Boston Art and Union Boat Clubs. Since 1895 he has resided in Wellesley, Mass., and has largely retired from public life in order to devote his entire time to an extensive and constantly increasing law business.

Mr. Loring was married December 9, 1891, to Emilie, daughter of the late George Melville Baker, author of the celebrated Baker plays and dialogues, and Emily F. Boles, his wife.

They have two sons: Robert Melville Loring and Selden Melville Loring.

CHARLES FRANCIS LORING, Boston, was the son of Hollis and Laura W. (Hitchcock) Loring; an elder brother of Victor Joseph Loring and Col. H. Selden Loring, whose sketches appear in this work: a grandson of Hollis C. Loring and Winchester Hitchcock; and a great-grandson of Hollis Loring of Marlboro, Mass., and Rev. Gad Hitchcock of Union, Conn. He was born in Marlboro, Mass., on the 25th of February, 1853, attended the public schools of his native town, and was graduated from Phillips Academy at Andover. He read law with Edward D. Loring of East



CHARLES F. LORING.

Boston, and Barron C. Moulton of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1873. The same year he entered upon the active practice of his profession in Boston, and in June, 1881, formed a copartnership with his brother under the firm name of C. F. & V. J. Loring, which continued until January, 1883, when Barron C. Moulton became a member and the present style of Moulton, Loring & Loring adopted.

Mr. Loring was an able lawyer, and a man of large natural resources, of great self-reliance, of sterling integrity, and of unyielding firmness when sure of his position. At the bar he gained a wide and honorable reputation. He was one of the earliest and ablest workers in the Royal Arcanum, and after serving as grand regent of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was successively representative to the Supreme Council, supreme orator, and supreme regent of the order in the United States. He held the latter office at the time of his death, which occurred at his home in Melrose, Mass., January 26, 1892. In the same year he was president of the Melrose Republican Club and a member of the Executive Council of Massachusetts for the Sixth Councillor district. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, for six years a member of the Melrose School Committee, and for some time commodore of the Massachusetts Yacht Club. He was courteous, kind, and affable, a man of the highest principle, and with fidelity and honor discharged every public trust.

Mr. Loring was married May 28, 1885, to Caroline P. Thatcher, of Woonsocket, R. I., who, with two children, survives him.

HOLLIS SELDEN LORING, Boston, a native of Marlboro, Mass., was the son of Hollis and Laura W. (Hitchcock) Loring, and a brother of the late Hon. Charles Francis Loring and of Victor Joseph Loring, whose sketches appear in this work. He was educated in the Marlboro public schools and at Phillips Andover Academy, and served three years as an officer in the war of the Rebellion, being most of the time on Gen. N. A. M. Dudley's staff and attaining the rank of colonel. He also held a colonel's commission in the French army during the Franco-Prussian war. For seven years he was in the United States consular service at Hong Kong, China, as deputy consul, vice consul and consul.

Colonel Loring studied law at the Boston

University Law School and was admitted to the Middlesex bar at Cambridge on the 1st of July, 1885. He subsequently practiced his profession in Boston with marked success until his death at Allston, a suburb of Boston, February 28, 1892, at the age of forty-eight years and three months. He developed great ability, both as a diplomatist and at the bar, and as a citizen was universally respected and esteemed.



H. SELDEN LORING.

In army and navy circles he was well known. He was a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Royal Arcanum, and of various other organizations. His professional career was a brief but brilliant one. He gained an honorable standing at the bar, but it was as a soldier and government officer that he achieved the greatest distinction. He filled every post with fidelity and credit and won the confidence of all who knew him.

Colonel Loring was married on the 19th of October, 1864, to Sarah Howard Albee of Marlboro, Mass.

JOHN NOBLE, Boston, clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts since 1875, is the son of Mark and Mary Carr (Copp) Noble, and was born in Dover, N. H., April 14, 1829. On his father's side he is descended from Lazarus Noble, who settled in Portsmouth, N. H., before the year 1700. His grandfather, John Noble, who lived and died in Portsmouth, married Sarah Chadbourne, a



JOHN NOBLE.

lineal descendant of William Chadbourne, who settled near that town, at what was called "Strawberry Bank," in 1631, coming over from England with Mason and Gorges. Mark Noble became a merchant in Dover, N. H., but removed about 1832 to Somersworth, in the same State, where he held several local offices, and where he died in 1869. He was popularly known as Colonel Noble from his connection with the State militia. Mary Carr Copp, his wife, was the daughter of George W. Copp, of Wakefield, N. H., a prominent citizen of that town; a granddaughter of Captain Copp, a captain in the battle of Bunker Hill; and a direct descendent of William Copp, who came to Boston in 1635, and from whom the names Copp's Hill and Copp's Hill burying ground in that city are derived.

John Noble attended the public schools in Somersworth and was fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire, graduating in 1846. In 1847 he joined the sophomore class of Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the highest honors in 1850, holding membership in the Institute of 1770, the Alpha Delta Phi, the Phi Beta Kappa, the Natural History Society, and the Hasty Pudding Club and was in the class crew. In December, 1850, he accepted a position in the Boston Latin School, where he remained as usher or sub-master until July, 1856, when he resigned and entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1858. While there he was acting tutor in Harvard College during one year. He also pursued his legal studies in the office of Horace G. Hutchins, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 26, 1858. For seventeen years thereafter he successfully practiced his profession in Boston, gaining distinction as a lawyer of recognized ability.

On the 31st of August, 1875, Mr. Noble was appointed clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George C. Wilde. He was elected by the people in November following to fill the unexpired term, and in November, 1876, was re-elected for a full term of five years; and since then he has been re-elected at the expiration of every five years. He has discharged the duties of this office with eminent ability, with great credit and fidelity, and with universal satisfaction. No man ever filled it with greater dignity and honor.

Mr. Noble is endowed by nature with professional qualifications of the highest order. He is pre-eminently a scholar, a man of rare culture and refinement, and could have achieved distinction as a teacher as well as in the law. Circumstances in early life, however, compelled him to make his own way in the world, unaided by wealth or personal assistance, and at first he improved those opportunities which teaching afforded him. For ten

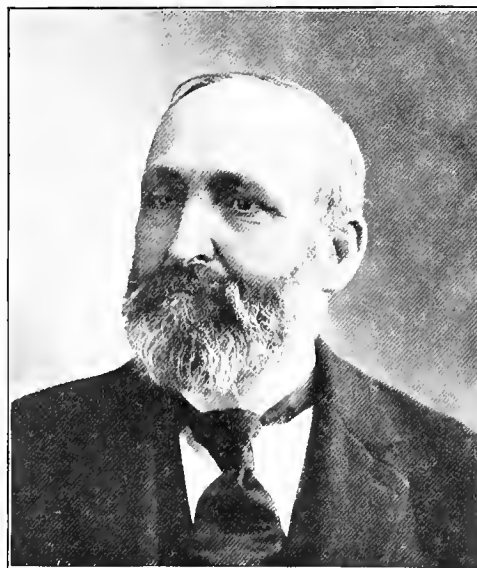
or twelve years after he entered upon the active practice of his profession he employed much of his leisure in training private pupils and fitting them for college. His work in this capacity and his previous service as instructor in the Boston Latin School gave him an enviable reputation as an able and successful teacher, and subsequently brought him several offers of professorships, college presidencies, etc., from various parts of the country. As a Democrat he also took an active interest in politics prior to accepting the clerkship of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1875. He gained an honorable place at the Boston bar by reason of his high legal attainments, his broad and accurate legal knowledge and his indomitable industry and perseverance. In the capacity of clerk of the highest court in the Commonwealth, which he has filled with great distinction for twenty-two years, he has served with dignity, unflinching courtesy, and faithfulness, winning the confidence and esteem of every justice on the bench as well as the respect of the public at large, irrespective of party. He is a man of broad learning, of great force of character, and of unusual intellectual power, and as a citizen is public spirited, patriotic and progressive.

As a member and corresponding secretary of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts Mr. Noble has contributed a number of important papers on historical subjects to its archives, and has also written several articles for the public press. He is a member of the Bostonian and New England Historic-Genealogical Societies, of the American Historical Association, of the American Antiquarian and the Massachusetts Historical Societies, and also of the Bar Association of the city of Boston, which he joined at its inception in 1876. He is also a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College.

Mr. Noble was married June 11, 1873, to Katharine Williams Sheldon, daughter of William and Catherine (Williams) Sheldon, of Deerfield, Mass., and a lineal descendant of John Sheldon, one of Deerfield's earliest settlers, and on the maternal side of the Colonial Governors

Thomas Dudley and Simon Bradstreet and of the Rev. John Cotton. They have two children: John Noble, jr., a graduate of Harvard in 1897 and now (1898) a student in Harvard Law School, and Isabel Helen Noble.

DUDLEY PERKINS BAILEY, Boston and Everett, is the son of Rev. Dudley Perkins Bailey and Hannah Barrows (Cushman) Bailey, and was born in Cornville, Somerset county, Me., October 24, 1843. On the paternal side, through his father's mother, he is a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins of the Mayflower band. His grandfather, Isaac Hazelton Bailey, who married Phebe Cummings, was for some



DUDLEY P. BAILEY.

time deputy sheriff of Cumberland county, Me., the family moving into that State from New Hampshire. On the maternal side Mr. Bailey is descended in the ninth generation from Robert Cushman, the financial agent in England of the Plymouth Colony, who came to Plymouth, Mass., in the ship *Fortune* in 1621. His maternal grandfather was Gideon Cushman, of Hebron, Me., a prominent farmer and

town officer. Rev. Dudley P. Bailey, was for many years a distinguished Baptist minister in Maine, holding pastorates in Greene, Wayne, Cornville, St. Albans, Hartland, and Monson.

Mr. Bailey was educated in the district schools of Hartland and Monson in his native State and at Monson Academy and Waterville College (now Colby College). He entered the latter institution in the summer of 1864, nearly one year in advance, and although he left at the close of his junior year he was graduated therefrom with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1867. As a student he not only stood well in his class, but he also gained a reputation for industry and intellectual ability. He was principal of the academy at North Anson, Me., during the fall and winter terms of 1866-67, and immediately afterward went to Portland, where he entered the law office of William L. Putnam, now judge of the United States Circuit Court for the first circuit. He was admitted to the bar at Portland on the 28th of April, 1870, and at once opened an office in Freeport. In July of the same year he was called to Portland to assume the editorial charge of the Portland Daily Press, which he conducted for about three months, and in the following October he moved his law office to that city, where he practiced his profession until March, 1872. While practicing there he also contributed numerous articles to the columns of the Daily Press. In the spring of 1872 he removed to Everett, Mass., where he has since resided, and where he has ever since been engaged in the practice of the law. Since 1879 he has also had a law office in Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 15, 1873.

While Mr. Bailey's practice has been general in scope and character, he has, nevertheless, given special attention to conveyancing, real estate titles, and probate and corporation law, in which he has achieved good success. He is especially conversant with real estate titles in Everett, being recognized as an authority in that connection. In 1899 he was appointed an official examiner of titles under

the Land Registration Act of Massachusetts. He has built up a large and successful office practice and for many years has occupied a prominent place at the Boston bar. Mr. Bailey has been for many years an active and influential factor in the affairs of Everett, both before and after it became a city, being identified with its development and local improvements and with its various public interests. He was a member of the Everett School Committee in 1873 and 1874, from 1876 to 1880, and from 1882 to 1891, and during the last five years (1886 to 1891) served as its chairman. In 1878 he became one of the founders of the Everett Public Library, of which he has continuously been a director or trustee, serving the board as its first secretary from 1878 to 1892 and as chairman in 1892-93. In 1886 and 1887 he represented the town in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, being House chairman of the committee on taxation both terms and a member of the committee on probate and insolvency in 1887. He assisted in drafting and reported the act, known as chapter 270 of the Acts of 1886, which governs the taxation of telephone companies, and was instrumental in securing the legislation providing for the revision and codification of the laws for the collection of taxes. He was twelve times elected moderator of the Everett town meetings, presided over the last one before the incorporation of the city held November 10, 1892, and was a member of the committee to frame the city charter. The city of Everett was incorporated under an act passed June 11, 1892, and Mr. Bailey served for two years (1893-94) as a member of the first Common Council, being president in 1894, and in 1895 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen. He is an ardent Republican and was a member of the Everett Republican Town Committee for several years and of the Sixth Middlesex Senatorial District Committee for two years. He is also a trustee of the Everett Savings Bank.

Mr. Bailey has been a frequent contributor to various periodicals since his college days. In 1873 he began to write for the American

Exchange and Review, published in Philadelphia, Pa., but soon afterward he transferred his efforts to the columns of the Bankers' Magazine, of New York city, for which he wrote a sketch of the Massachusetts savings banks and a history (three articles) of banking in Massachusetts in 1876; "Austrian Paper Money and the Panic of 1873" and "The Credit Institutions of Italy." He became interested in the study of political economy while in college, and in 1868 he won a prize offered by the American Free Trade League to undergraduates in American colleges for the best essay on free trade. He has written numerous articles on banking and finance besides those mentioned, and has also contributed a large number of sketches on current topics to the press and magazines.

Mr. Bailey is prominent in the Baptist denomination, being a life member of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention, a director since 1887, attorney for the corporation since 1889, and a member of the finance committee since 1889 and its chairman since 1892. He was a member of the First Baptist church of Everett from 1874 to 1897 and for more than fifteen years its treasurer, and in 1897 he became a member of the Glendale Baptist church, of which he was a founder in 1880. He has been superintendent of the Sunday school of the last named society from its organization in 1888 to 1899. He is a member of Palestine Lodge, F. & A. M., of Everett; of Tabernacle Chapter, R. A. M., and Beauseant Commandery, K. T., of Malden; of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution through his great-grandfather, Gideon Cushman, sr.; of the American Statistical Society; of the Boston Baptist Social Union; of the Malden Historical Society; of the Middlesex and Pine Tree State Clubs of Boston; of the Pine Tree State Club of Everett, of which he was a founder and the first president, and of the Appalachian Mountain Club. Mr. Bailey is also a member of the Bar Association of the city of Boston and of the Middlesex Bar Association. He has never married.

FRANKLIN GOODRIDGE FESSENDEN. was born in Fitchburg, Mass., in 1849. He was of a good family, formerly from Lexington, Mass. He received his education in the public schools of Fitchburg and in Paris. He early adopted the law as a profession, and after serving for some time as clerk of the Police Court of Fitchburg, entered Harvard Law School, from which, after a three years' course, he was



FRANKLIN G. FESSENDEN.

graduated in 1873. He was for some time, while a student in the law school, an instructor in French in Harvard University. On leaving the law school, he returned to Fitchburg and opened an office. Among his friends and patrons was the late Hon. Alvah Crocker, who was at that time largely interested, with the late Wendell T. Davis, esq., of Greenfield, in business enterprises in Turners Falls (Montague) in Franklin county. By the influence of Mr. Crocker and the offer of a partnership in the law business with Mr. Davis, Mr. Fessenden was induced, in 1874, to remove to Greenfield, which has since been his place of residence. His partnership with Mr. Davis continued till the appointment of the latter as register in bankruptcy. After that event, he continued in practice alone till August, 1891, when he

was appointed by Gov. William E. Russell, an associate justice of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the office which he now (1899) holds, and the duties of which he has performed in a manner that has given him high standing with his associates on the bench, with members of the bar and with all who have business in the court.

Judge Fessenden while at the bar enjoyed an extensive practice. He was the assistant in Franklin county of D. W. Bond, now Judge Bond of the Superior Court, while he was district attorney of the Northwestern District. He was also for two years a trustee of the Smith Charities, a position of trust and responsibility; and has been for many years one of the trustees of the Franklin Savings Institution, Greenfield, Mass., and is its vice-president. He was co-executor with W. N. Washburn of the will of late Hon. William B. Washburn, who left a large estate. He has been a director of the Greenfield Library Association and taken an active part in the affairs of his town. In 1883, he delivered a course of lectures on Criminal Law, before the Harvard Law School. He has contributed articles to law reviews. He was the first captain of Company L of the 2d Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and in 1891 was appointed on the staff of Governor Russell as assistant inspector-general with the rank of colonel.

Judge Fessenden was married in 1878 to Miss Mary J. Rowley, of Greenfield, and has a charming home. He is an enthusiastic lover of art, was an intimate friend of the late George Fuller, the distinguished artist of Deerfield, Mass., and a warm admirer of his works. He is an accomplished musician especially fond of the violin; but all these things are held in subjection as matters of entertainment and recreation and not permitted to interfere in the slightest degree with his devotion to law.

WILLIAM PILLSBURY HALE, Boston, is the son of William H. and Mary Jane (Pillsbury) Hale; a grandson of William C. Hale, a merchant of Worcester and Newburyport, Mass.; and a descendant of the old and well known John P. Hale branch of the family of New Hampshire, with which Dr. Edward Everett Hale is connected. His father is a prominent Odd Fellow and for many



WILLIAM P. HALE.

years was the manager of a large machine establishment in Concord, N. H., where the subject of this article, William P. Hale, was born on the 23d of December, 1866. On his mother's side he descends from Robert Pyllsberye, of England, whose will is dated 1441. He is also a descendant of Parker Pillsbury, who served in the Revolutionary war, and who was the great-grandfather of Hon. Albert E. Pillsbury, of Boston, whose sketch with the family ancestry appears in this work.

Mr. Hale was educated in New Hampshire, first in the public schools at Concord, where he was graduated from the high school in 1885 as salutatorian of his class, and afterward at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1889, having an English oration at commencement. He also received honors in English literature and was elected

a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. While in college he spent one winter as principal of the academy at Orford, N. H.

In 1889 Mr. Hale came to Boston and entered the law office of the late Hon. Ambrose A. Ranney and Isaiah R. Clark, with whom he remained a little more than two years, being admitted to the Suffolk bar August 4, 1891. Since then he has been actively and successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession in Boston. Though a Republican in politics, Mr. Hale has never taken an active part in public affairs, but has given his whole time to the law, and by perseverance and industry has built up a successful business. In both court and office work he has displayed marked ability and excellent judgment. He is a member of the University Club and of the Society of the Sons of New Hampshire, and is unmarried. He resides in Boston.

PEREZ SIMMONS, Hanover, Mass., was the son of Ebenezer and Sophia (Richmond) Simmons, a great-grandson of Joshua Simmons of Hanover, and a lineal descendant of Moyses Symonzon, who came to Plymouth from Holland in the good ship *Fortune* in 1621, which was the first vessel to arrive in New England after the *Mayflower*. This original ancestor settled in Duxbury, Mass., at a very early day. Joshua Simmons spent his life in Hanover, Mass., where he became prominent in town affairs, serving as a member of the Committee of Safety and being otherwise active during the Revolutionary war. Ebenezer Simmons, a lieutenant in the war of 1812, was stationed for a time in command of the fort at the Gurnet at the entrance to Plymouth harbor, whither he took his wife and Perez, then a babe. She was the daughter of Dr. Benjamin Richmond, of Little Compton, R. I., and a direct descendant of Col. Benjamin Church, who won distinction as a fighter in the early Indian wars.

Perez Simmons was born on the old Sim-

mons homestead in Hanover, Plymouth county, Mass., January 2, 1811. As a boy he was not strong, although he was active and excelled as a horseman. His inability to perform hard work on the farm led his parents to give him a thorough education with the intention of fitting him for the ministry or the duties of a school teacher. He was fitted for college chiefly under the care of Rev. Samuel Deane,



PEREZ SIMMONS

the author of the well known Deane's "History of Scituate," with whom he was a favorite scholar. His daily walk of four miles to Deane's house was rewarded by hearing instead of giving a translation of Greek or Latin, a forgetfulness on the part of the tutor which resulted in a preparation for college so insufficient that its effects were felt throughout the course. Mr. Simmons also attended Hanover Academy for a short time and for three or four months studied under Roswell C. Smith of Providence, R. I. In 1829 he entered Brown University, where he distinguished himself, especially in mathematics, and from which he was graduated with honor in 1833. One of his classmates and lifelong friends was Hon. Henry B. Anthony, United States senator from Rhode Island. Following the custom of the time he taught school at intervals during his college

course and afterward in Scituate, Bridgewater, Hanover, and other Plymouth county towns, and thus earned the means of defraying a large part of his expenses.

In 1833 Mr. Simmons entered the law office of Charles F. Tillinghast, in Providence, where he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar and began active practice. During his legal studies he was a reporter for the Providence Journal, and also acted as legislative reporter and special correspondent for several newspapers. For several months he also had full charge of a daily and weekly paper in that city. Soon after his admission to the bar he formed a co-partnership with L. C. Eaton, of Providence, and they rapidly acquired a practice which promised to exceed any other in the city, but the progress of political events shortly caused a dissolution of their business relations. In the movement for a new constitution and an extension of suffrage in Rhode Island Mr. Simmons took a very active part, both with his pen and in addresses throughout the State, and as the friend and supporter of Gov. Thomas Wilson Dorr, was one of the leaders in the convention which formed the Free Suffrage or People's Constitution. His connection with this important event is best described in the following extract from a sketch of Mr. Simmons which was contributed to Lewis's "History of Plymouth county," published in 1884:

"The old charter government, which, through change in the population had fallen into control of the minority, refused to surrender its power and would not recognize this convention or its work. It was then an almost universally recognized doctrine that the people of a State might, without the consent of the existing authorities, adopt a new constitution and form a new government. The people of Rhode Island, acting under this doctrine, gave in their votes for the new constitution. Upon counting the ballots it was found that not only had a large majority of the male citizens of the State voted in favor of the new constitution, each voter endorsing his ballot with his name, but even a majority of the 'freeholders,' or

legal voters under the old charter, had also voted in its favor. At the next session of the Legislature of the old government proof of these facts was offered. The Legislature not only refused to receive this proof, but even passed an act providing that whoever assumed to act under the new constitution should be held guilty of treason and punished by imprisonment for life.

"The first warrant for treason under this act was issued against Mr. Simmons, he having called to order the first Legislature under the new constitution, of which body he had been chosen a member from the Fourth Ward of Providence with but one dissenting vote. At the urgent solicitation of his many friends and relatives in Providence, but against his own wishes, he left Rhode Island to avoid arrest upon this warrant and came to Hanover. Finding, however, that the governor of Massachusetts would surrender him upon requisition from the governor of Rhode Island, he went to Maine, a State which gave recognition to the new order of things. He resided in Portland for several months until a change of government in Massachusetts brought about a change of policy. He then again returned to Hanover and took up the practice of law in the home of his childhood."

Mr. Simmons spent the remainder of his life in Hanover, and died there, in the house in which he was born, on the 8th of May, 1885. He was a lawyer of marked ability, and not only became a leader of the Plymouth county bar, but acquired a reputation which extended throughout the Commonwealth and into other States. For forty years he was connected with nearly all the important cases in his section, and at one term of the courts in Plymouth county he was engaged in every case, civil and criminal, that was tried. It is said "he never knew when he was beaten."

During a large part of his life he was not in political accord with his fellowtownsmen, yet such was their confidence in his ability and integrity that he was chosen to fill several responsible positions. Returning to Hanover

about 1843 he was soon afterward elected one of the selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor of his town, and continued to hold these offices until a growing professional business compelled him to relinquish them. In 1852 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and the same year he was sent to the convention to revise the constitution of Massachusetts, where he was very active and useful. In 1859 he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate, where he served as chairman of the judiciary committee. Among the important matters which came before that body and especially before his committee was the abolition of the old court of Common Pleas and the establishment of the present Superior Court of the Commonwealth. At this session he was also named first on the special recess committee to act on the revision of the statutes of Massachusetts, and he inaugurated and led in this committee the revolt against the wholesale changes in the statutes as proposed by Hon. Caleb Cushing, one of the committeemen. The General Statutes of Massachusetts were the result of the committee's work. Mr. Simmons was prominent in the "Know-Nothing" movement when it was first formed in Massachusetts, and at the time that party carried the election he held, by appointment, the office of commissioner of insolvency for Plymouth county. As a lawyer and in the capacity of public officer he always displayed the sterling characteristics of his race, and was everywhere highly respected and esteemed. Honesty of purpose, inflexible integrity, and great public spirit and patriotism were among his ruling traits. He took a deep interest in all that contributed to the welfare of his native town and county, and was ever among the leaders in all good work.

Mr. Simmons was married May 3, 1846, to Adeline, daughter of John Jones, a prominent manufacturer of South Scituate, Mass., and their children were John Franklin, of the Boston bar, whose sketch appears in this work; Sophia Richmond, wife of Morrill A. Phillips,

of Hanover; and Moyses Rogers, M. D., a graduate of the Harvard Medical School.

JOHN FRANKLIN SIMMONS, Boston and Hanover, was born June 26, 1851, in Hanover, Plymouth county, Mass., in the house in which four generations of his family have lived, and in which the mother of Hon. Charles Sumner was born. He is the son of Hon. Perez Simmons, whose memoir appears in this work, and of Adeline Jones, his wife, who was descended from John and Sarah (Lapham) Jones of Welsh stock. He is descended from John and Priscilla (Mullens) Alden and five other Mayflower Pilgrims, and from Moyses Symonzon, who sailed from Leyden, Holland,



JOHN F. SIMMONS.

in 1621, in the ship *Fortune*, and settled among the first inhabitants in Duxbury, Mass.

Mr. Simmons was educated as a lad in the public schools of Hanover. When ten years old he entered Assinippi Institute, and later Phillips Exeter Academy, from which he was graduated in 1869, rising to the head of his class. The same year he entered Harvard College without conditions, and was graduated with honors in 1873. He was select-

ed as class-day orator, and while a student was president of the Pi Eta Society and vice-president of the Everett Atheneum. His chum was Hon. Milton A. Shumway, of the Superior Court of Connecticut, and later Freeman Snow, Ph.D., author of various works on history and international law, and among his other classmates were Tucker Daland, Alfred D. Foster, Judge Robert Grant, Hon. George H. Lyman, James M. Olmstead, Gilbert A. A. Pevey, Prof. Horatio S. White, and Dr. M. H. Richardson.

Having read law in his father's office Mr. Simmons, after graduation, spent one and a half years in the Harvard Law School, leaving in February, 1875, to be admitted to the Plymouth county bar. He then formed a copartnership with Judge Jesse E. Keith, and under the firm name of Keith & Simmons began active practice in Abington, Mass. This firm was dissolved in September, 1883, and Mr. Simmons associated himself with his former law student, Harvey H. Pratt, under the style of Simmons & Pratt. In May, 1890, they opened an office in Boston, but also continued the Abington office until 1893, when they transferred all their legal business to the city. On June 1, 1894, this partnership was dissolved and since then Mr. Simmons has practiced in Boston alone. He has had from the first a large court and office business, principally in the civil branch of the law, and largely in probate matters. He was counsel for the heirs against the will in the celebrated McNulty will case, the largest ever tried in Plymouth county, and which took him to Europe in 1888. After two verdicts, obtained in 1890 and 1891, he succeeded in having the will set aside. He was appointed receiver of the Abington National Bank in August, 1886, and within thirty days was ready to pay every creditor one hundred cents on the dollar, and in six months he reorganized the bank and turned it over to its new officers, becoming one of the directors. This is the quickest settlement on record, and the only case in which a national bank, after being

in a receiver's hands, continued with the same charter and number and name. He was president of the South Scituate Savings Bank for about eight years, and for fifteen years he was a member and part of the time chairman of the school committee of Hanover, where he has always resided. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

Mr. Simmons has been active in both the law and politics, and in each has achieved honor. He has displayed ability as a lawyer, and in the numerous cases with which he has been connected has won a high standing for skill, judgment, and industry. As a pleader he is especially strong. In 1893 he was a prominent candidate for associate justice of the Superior Court, having, it is said, as strong an endorsement as was ever presented. He declined the office of commissioner of insurance of Massachusetts which Governor Butler offered him, as he had previously declined the assistant professorship of history at the Naval Academy at Annapolis immediately after his graduation from Harvard. In brief, he has always avoided public office. Aside from the labors of his profession he has indulged himself at leisure hours in literary pursuits, and among the productions of his pen is the history of the town of Hanover contributed to the Plymouth County History. He is a member of Phoenix Lodge, F. & A. M., of Hanover, of the Royal Arch Chapter and Old Colony Commandery, K. T., of Abington, and of the Old Colony Club of Plymouth.

He was married January 10, 1877, to Fanny Florence Allen, daughter of Rev. Cyrus W. Allen, then pastor of the First Congregational church of Hanover, and Mary Folger, his wife. She descended from Tristram Coffin, of Nantucket; from the families to which Benjamin Franklin's mother and Prof. Maria Mitchell belonged; and from the Coffins and Folgers of Nantucket. They have four children: Henry Franklin, born June 21, 1878; Mary Folger, October 20, 1881; Perez, June 4, 1892; and Elizabeth Allen, August 20, 1895.

THOMAS WILLIAM PROCTOR, Boston, is the son of Thomas and Susan R. (Pool) Proctor, and a grandson of Thomas Proctor, and was born at Hollis, N. H., November 20, 1858. He comes from old Colonial stock, being a direct descendant of Robert Proctor, who came from England to Concord, Mass., about 1635. On his mother's side he is a great-grandson of Amos Eastman, a Revolutionary soldier in the battle of Bunker Hill.

Mr. Proctor, like his father and grandfather, was born and reared on a farm. He attended the public schools of his native town and afterward the Lawrence Academy at Groton, Mass., graduating from the latter institution in 1875. The same year he entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1879, holding membership in the Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi. Among his classmates were Hon. William N. Cohen, of the New York Supreme Court; Charles M. Hough, of New York and Philadelphia; and others who have become prominent in civil and professional life. In 1880 Mr. Proctor came to Boston and began the study of law in the office of Hon. John H. Hardy. He also spent one year (1882-83) at the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1883, but remained with Mr. Hardy until July, 1884, when he accepted a position in the office of Oliver Stevens, then district attorney of Suffolk county. He continued in that capacity until the following October, when he began the general practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Hardy, Elder & Proctor, which was soon changed to Elder & Proctor, Mr. Hardy being appointed to the bench of the Municipal Court of Boston. In 1886 this copartnership was dissolved and Mr. Proctor was appointed by Oliver Stevens second assistant district attorney for the Suffolk district, and in December, 1887, he was made first assistant, which office he held until May, 1891, when, having been appointed assistant solicitor of the city of Boston, he resigned. He remained in the law department of Boston until February, 1894, when

he resigned to assume the law practice of the old and well known Boston firm of Blackmar & Sheldon, Henry N. Sheldon, the junior member, having been appointed an associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court. In October of that year he formed a copartnership with Robert W. Nason, under the firm name of Nason & Proctor, which still continues.



THOMAS W. PROCTOR.

Mr. Proctor has built up a large general civil practice, much of which is in the courts. While serving as assistant district attorney and assistant city solicitor he made an excellent record and displayed great ability and high legal qualifications. He is a strong advocate and a safe counselor, and as a citizen is universally esteemed and respected. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association and of the University, Curtis and Newton Clubs.

Mr. Proctor was married March 20, 1895, to Anne Louise, daughter of James W. and Rebecca (Gardiner) White of Gardiner, Me. They have two sons, Thomas White Proctor, of the fourth successive generation of Thomas in the Proctor family, and Robert Proctor.

CHARLES L. GARDNER, attorney, of Springfield, Mass., son of Elisha and Elvira (Sprague) Gardner, was born at Cummington, Mass., on May 27, 1839. He obtained his education in the public schools and at Ashfield Academy, taking high rank in the studies of the latter institution. He early determined to follow the legal profession and soon after leaving school entered the law office of Judge Samuel T. Spaulding, at Northampton, Mass., and was admitted to the bar of Hampshire county, in 1867.



CHARLES L. GARDNER.

He began his career as a lawyer at Palmer, Mass., where he continued to practice with good success until 1896, when he removed to Springfield and formed a co-partnership with his son, Charles G., under the firm name of Gardner & Gardner. From 1870 to 1872 he occupied the position of trial justice for Hampden county.

He has been a staunch supporter of the political principles of the Republican party and an active worker in its local councils. In 1868 he was appointed assistant internal revenue assessor and held the office to 1870. He was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature in 1875 and served two years, and in

1878-79 was in the State Senate, serving during the whole of the four terms on the judiciary committee. In 1892 he was elected district attorney for the Western District of Massachusetts, embracing the counties of Hampden and Berkshire, and has been twice re-elected to that office. From 1879 to 1882 he was a member of the executive committee of the Republican State Committee.

Mr. Gardner has always taken an interest in public charities and served one term on the Board of Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools. In the business life of both Palmer and Springfield Mr. Gardner has always been prominent, as indicated by the fact of his being called to the position of president of the Palmer Savings Bank and the Hampden Savings Bank. On his removal to Springfield he at once entered upon a successful practice. Since residing in that city he has held the office of president of the Hampden Bar Association.

Mr. Gardner was married at Monson on May 19, 1869, to Esther E., daughter of Nathaniel and Charlotte A. (Olmstead) Gilmore, of Stafford, Conn.

CHARLES EDWIN STRATTON, M. A., Boston, is descended on both sides from some of the earliest settlers of New England, and inherited from his parents, Charles Edwin and Sarah Hollis (Piper) Stratton, those sterling intellectual and physical qualities which distinguished his ancestors, and which have served him well in professional and public life. His father was a prominent iron and steel merchant in Boston, Mass., where Mr. Stratton was born November 17, 1846, and where he received his preparatory education. After attending the Quincy Grammar School and the Boston Latin School he entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1866, having such classmates as Samuel A. B. Abbott, William P. Blake, and Moorfield Story, of the Boston bar; Prof. Samuel C. Derby, Dr.

John G. Curtis, Dr. Thomas Dwight, Dr. Charles McBurney, and others. In 1869 he received from that institution the degree of M. A.

After graduation he entered the Harvard Law School and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1868, and among his classmates there were Thomas M. Balson, William P. Blake, Gov. John Q. A. Brackett, William Minot, John L. Thorndike, and Theodore H.



CHARLES E. STRATTON.

Tyndale, all of whom are now prominent lawyers in Boston. Mr. Stratton was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 18, 1869, and since then has been successfully engaged in the general civil practice of his profession in Boston, devoting his energies of late years largely to the management of important trusts and estates. Though he has frequently appeared in court, where his legal qualifications have won for him recognized prominence, yet it is in the capacity of counselor in the office that his reputation entitled him to leadership. As a jury advocate he has met with some success, but in chamber practice, as an adviser of large interests, he has gained a standing for ability and sagacity which places him among the foremost lawyers in eastern Massachusetts. His unquestioned integrity, his broad and accurate

knowledge of the law, and his ready grasp of the most difficult legal points have long given him a leading position.

In politics Mr. Stratton was for many years an influential member of the progressive wing of the Democratic party and prominently identified with the tariff and other reform issues. His influence in this connection was quiet and consistent, and effective. In 1894 he was nominated by acclamation by the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention for the office of lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth on the ticket headed by John E. Russell, and in the campaign which followed he took an active part on the stump, and, though defeated with all of his associates, received a large and flattering vote. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, and for several years served as its president, being first elected in 1893, and having previously been a member of its executive committee. He is still a leading member of that body, and also of the Bar Association of the city of Boston, to which he was elected on its establishment in 1876. Mr. Stratton resides in Boston, and is unmarried. He is chairman of the Board of Port Commissioners of that city.

JULIUS ROCKWELL, a distinguished member of the judiciary of Massachusetts, was born in Colebrook, Connecticut, April 26, 1805. He was a son of Reuben and Rebecca (Beebe) Rockwell. His preparatory education was obtained in Lenox Academy, and under the guidance of Rev. Timothy M. Cooley, at Granville, Mass. He entered Yale College in October, 1822, and was graduated as A. B. in 1826; the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him at a later date by his alma mater.

Judge Rockwell began studying law in the New Haven Law School, where he continued about two years, finishing with a year in the office of Swan & Sedgwick, Sharon, Conn. He was admitted to the Litchfield county bar in

1829 and in the following year settled in Pittsfield, Mass., where he began practice alone and continued about twelve years. In 1842 he became a partner with James D. Colt, which continued to 1859, when both were appointed justices of the Superior Court. Judge Rockwell accepted the high honor, but Mr. Colt declined and later was appointed a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.



JULIUS ROCKWELL.

Judge Rockwell continued to make his home in Pittsfield until 1865 when he removed to Lenox and occupied the old Walker homestead, which had belonged to his wife's father, until his death in 1888. His political career began with his maturity. In 1834 he was elected to the Legislature from Pittsfield and held the office four consecutive years. In that body of legislators he gained flattering recognition and in the last three years of the term was chosen speaker of the House. About two years after the conclusion of this term of service he was appointed one of the Bank Commissioners of the State of Massachusetts, in which capacity he served three years, during two of which he was chairman of the board. This was the first board of the kind in the State.

In 1844 began Judge Rockwell's period of congressional service, with his election from the Seventh district, then consisting of Berkshire and the western parts of Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin counties. He was re-elected three consecutive terms. In Congress he performed important service on the committee on territories, of which Stephen A. Douglas was chairman. This committee was at that time of the highest importance through its bearing upon the subject of sectionalism in the country. Judge Rockwell took an active part in the strife, and the speech made by him on the joint resolution offered by Douglas for the admission of Texas as a State was the most powerful and eloquent of the occasion. His elevation to the United States Senate followed his earnest advocacy of natural rights and constitutional law in the House. In 1854 he was appointed by Governor Washburn to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the resignation of Edward Everett. In that body he worthily sustained its dignity until the election of Henry Wilson in 1855. While in the House Judge Rockwell acted with the anti-slavery Whigs and in 1855, upon the organization of the Republican party, he received the nomination for governor in the first Republican convention held in the State, at Worcester. While failing of election, he received about 37,000 votes and the campaign opened the way for later triumphs by that party. In 1858 he was again elected to the State Legislature and was chosen speaker. Upon the organization of the existing Superior Court in 1859 he was appointed by Governor Banks to a seat on its bench, which position he filled at the time of his death.

Judge Rockwell's high sense of honor, his well-known integrity, and his sound judgment led to his selection for various positions outside of his profession. He was long president of the Pittsfield Bank and the Berkshire County Savings Bank. He was also for many years president of the Berkshire County Bible Society. In his public addresses he has been described as "historically accurate, accustomed to pierce

through the surface and lay hold of the spirit of things, judiciously discriminate, clear in exposition, forcible in argument, and able in the use of persuasive rhetoric, he carried his audiences to his own conclusions."

Judge Rockwell's statesmanship was of the earnest, self-sacrificing kind. If his acts satisfied his conscience, he little regarded their effect upon his popularity or his interest. His broad experience and ripe culture amply fitted him to adorn the bench during the long period of his justiceship.

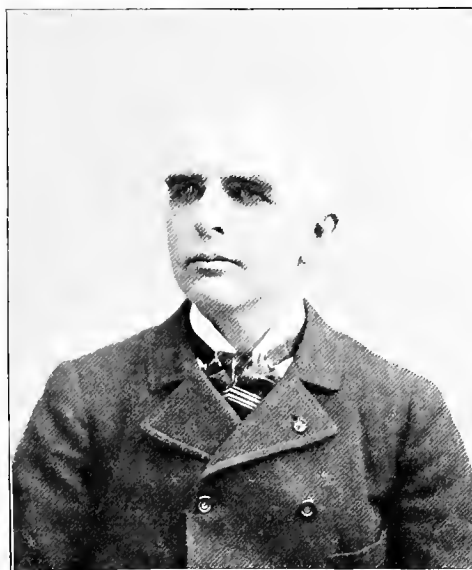
Judge Rockwell married in 1836 Lucy F. Walker, daughter of Judge W. P. Walker, of Lenox. They had three sons and one daughter, who lived to maturity.

JOHN LOVELL RICE, of the Springfield, Mass., bar, was born at Weatherfield, Vt., on February 1, 1840, and is a son of Lysander Mason and Clarinda Whitmore (Upham) Rice. On his paternal side he is descended directly from Edmund Rice, of Hertfordshire, England, who settled in Sudbury, Mass., in 1638 and died at Marlboro in 1663. On his maternal side he is descended from John Upham, who was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1597, came to Weymouth, Mass., in 1635, and died at Malden in 1681. Of his paternal ancestors five generations lived in Massachusetts. His great-grandfather, Stephen Rice, was the first to settle in Vermont, which he did in 1786. He died at Reading, Vt., in 1802, leaving a son, Haven Rice, John Lovell Rice's grandfather, who was born at Petersham, Mass., in 1786, and died at West Windsor, Vt., in 1868. The father of John Lovell Rice, Lysander M. Rice, was born at Reading, Vt., in 1812 and is still living in Weatherfield in that State.

Of the maternal ancestry of the subject, the first to settle in Vermont was Asa Upham, a native of Sturbridge, Mass., born in 1736. The earlier Upham families were mainly identified with Malden, Mass. Asa Upham moved

to Weatherfield about 1764 and that town thereafter became the family home of that branch. There Colonel Rice's mother was born in 1815, and died in 1889.

John Lovell was educated in the common schools of Weatherfield, and in Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H. He began his business life as clerk in a store at Cornish, N. H., where he continued until 1861, when



JOHN LOVELL RICE.

he enlisted in the Union army, his military career covering the entire period of the Civil war from the 19th of April, 1861, to the close of the struggle—a career honorable for brave and self-sacrificing conduct and teeming with excitement. He enlisted as a private in the Second Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, and was appointed captain of a company in the Sixteenth Regiment on the 4th of November, 1862; was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the Seventy-fifth Regiment of United States Colored Infantry on September 20, 1863. His services took him into the Army of the Potomac in 1861–2, and in the Department of the Gulf in 1863–65. At the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he was shot through the lungs, left on the field and reported among the killed. At his home, funeral ceremonies

were held and he was mourned by family and friends. From that time to January 3, 1862, he was an inmate of the notorious Libby Prison in Richmond, Va. He took active part in all of the battles in the Peninsular campaign in 1862, and in Pope's campaign of the same year. In December, 1862, he was ordered to Louisiana, sharing in the Teche campaign, the siege of Port Hudson in 1863, the Red River campaign in 1864, and in 1865 was in command of the district around Opelousas, La. He remained in that State through 1866 and engaged in cotton planting. Returning home he established a provision business at Springfield, which he continued six years, 1867-73, when he removed to Boston to fill the position of inspector of customs. In that capacity he served two years, and having previously determined to become a lawyer, he studied to that end during this period, in the office of Jewell, Gaston & Field. He was admitted to the bar on the 24th of April, 1876, at the age of thirty-six years. He has been in active and successful practice in Springfield since that time.

Colonel Rice is a Democrat and has been chosen by his party to fill several offices of importance. In 1881 he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, and in 1882 served as chairman of the committee on military affairs and on the committee on cities. On the 23d of January, 1882, he was appointed city marshal of Springfield, and again to the same office in 1892, 1893, and 1894. From 1886 to 1890 he was postmaster of Springfield and during the same period served as a member of the Local Board of United States Civil Service Examiners. On November 14, 1889, he was appointed commissioner of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts. In these responsible and varied positions Colonel Rice has performed his duties with the conscientious fidelity that has always marked his conduct; they were all honors fittingly bestowed and worthily worn. Colonel Rice is a member of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal

Legion; has served as commander of the E. K. Wilcox Post of the G. A. R., and was judge advocate of the Massachusetts Department G. A. R. in 1883. He is a member of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society and of the American Economic Association.

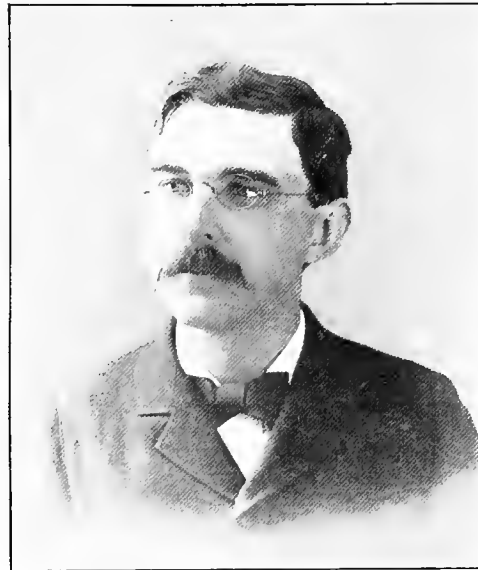
Colonel Rice married first on January 8, 1867, Marion Virginia Chellis, of Cornish, N. H.; she died October 30, 1873, without children. He married second on October 3, 1879, Clara Elizabeth Galpin, daughter of Allen M. Galpin, of Springfield. They have three children.

WILLIAM PIERCE MARTIN, Boston, only son of Dr. Pearl and Mary D. (Frye) Martin and a nephew on his mother's side of Hon. William Pierce Frye, United States senator from Maine and in 1898 member of the United States Peace Commission at Paris to sign the treaty with Spain, was born in Lewiston, Me., July 30, 1858, and when ten years old removed with his parents to Medford, Mass., where he has since resided. He is descended from some of the earliest colonial settlers, his grandfather, Ezekiel Martin, a farmer and for many years a justice of the peace of Turner, Me., marrying a Cushman, whose ancestors were among the founders of Plymouth, Mass. His father, Dr. Pearl Martin, served three years in the war of the Rebellion as surgeon of a Maine regiment, and since 1868 has been the leading physician in Medford, Mass. On his mother's side he is descended from Count John Jesse Freeye, a distinguished soldier and diplomat, who in 1239 accompanied the Elector of Saxony to the United Isles, where he married a lady of the court and received from the king a castle with a large estate in the west of England. In 1670 John Freeye, a lineal descendant of the count, came to New England, where he dropped his title and abridged his name to plain John Frye. Gen. Joseph Frye, a grandson of this John, was born in Andover, Mass., in 1711,

and became a noted soldier, serving as ensign in Hale's regiment in the siege of Louisburg in 1745, as colonel of a regiment in the French and Indian wars, as major-general of the Massachusetts troops in 1775, and as brigadier-general in the Continental army, being the first officer of that grade commissioned (in 1776) by the Continental Congress. His commission signed by John Hancock, his Masonic apron, a tankard presented to him by the officers of his brigade and their wives, and the original terms of capitulation of Louisburg, drafted in his handwriting, are preserved in Lewiston. For his distinguished military services he received a grant of the town of Fryeburg, Me., which took his name, and where he died in 1794. Of his three sons, Simon, Nathaniel, and Joseph, the former was for many years a judge, the second was an officer in the Continental army, and the third was a captain in the British army and later in the American army. Dean Frye, son of Captain Joseph, married Joanna March, and had three sons and four daughters, of whom Col. John M. Frye, born in 1802, settled in Lewiston, Me., in 1819, and died there January 1, 1885. He married Alice Meseroy Davis, daughter of David Davis, and they were the parents of Mary Davis Frye, who married Dr. Pearl Martin; of Hon. William P. Frye, United States senator; and of four other children. Colonel Frye held numerous town offices, was State senator, and was a member of the Governor's Council in Maine. Dr. Martin has two children: William Pierce Martin, the subject of this article, and Minnie, who married Charles Holyoke.

William P. Martin was educated in the public and high schools of Medford, Mass., graduating in 1875. He continued his studies in the Medford high school another year and in 1876 entered Bowdoin College in Maine, from which he was graduated in 1880, with membership in the Alpha Delta Phi. Among his classmates were Fred O. Conant, of Portland; Walter L. Dane, a lawyer of Kennebunk, Me.; George L. Weil, of the Boston bar; and Thomas Riley, of Brunswick, Me. On leaving college

Mr. Martin began the study of law in the office of Hon. Benjamin F. Hayes, of Boston, and also entered the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1883, being admitted to the Suffolk bar in July of the same year. Since then he has successfully practiced his profession in Boston in association with his legal instructor, Mr. Hayes, and by the exercise of marked ability and native energy has achieved a rec-



WILLIAM P. MARTIN.

ognized standing among the prominent younger lawyers of the city. He has made no branch a specialty, but has devoted himself assiduously to a constantly increasing general business.

In politics Mr. Martin is an ardent Republican, and for about eight years was chairman of the Republican committee of Medford, where he served as city auditor in 1885 and 1886. In 1893 and 1894 he represented Medford in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, serving the first year as a member of the committees on water supply and bills in the third reading and of the special recess committee on corporation laws. In 1894 he was House chairman of the committee on water supply, clerk of the special committee on corporation laws, and a member of other impor-

tant committees. During both sessions he championed the cause of Newburyport in that city's effort to secure municipal ownership of its water supply, and drafted and was chiefly instrumental in securing the passage of the bill which granted this privilege, and which has since been copied by Gloucester and other cities in the Commonwealth. Having held aloof from active participation in the affairs of other communities, but realizing the justice and necessity of this measure, he fought it through almost single-handed to a successful issue, and subsequently had the satisfaction of seeing it upheld as constitutional by the courts. He was also influential and active in furthering the anti-stock watering bills which attracted so much attention in those sessions, and took a prominent part in various other measures, displaying signal ability as a legislator, and gaining the confidence and respect of the entire community.

Mr. Martin was for two years a member of Co. E, 5th Regt., M. V. M. He is a member and past master of Mount Hermon Lodge, F. & A. M., and a member of Mystic Chapter, R. A. M., of Medford Council, R. & S. M., of the Sons of Veterans, of the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Medford Club. At the bar, in public office, and as a citizen he has won an enviable reputation, having discharged every duty with credit, ability, and satisfaction.

He was married November 12, 1894, to Jane M., daughter of Oliver Hammond, of Medford, Mass., and they have one son, William Frye Martin.

ISAAC CHAPMAN BATES, the distinguished statesman and lawyer of Northampton, Massachusetts, was born at Granville, January 23, 1779, and was a son of Jacob and Ruth (Robinson) Bates. He was fortunate enough to have good educational opportunities which he improved to the extent of his untiring energies. Entering Yale College, he

graduated in 1802, with the highest honors, and was valedictorian of his class. He studied law with Seth Staples, in New Haven, Conn., and settled in Northampton in 1805, where he soon became the acknowledged leader of the Hampshire and Hampden county bar. He delivered an eloquent oration on the Fourth of July in the year of his settlement in Northampton, which attracted considerable attention,



ISAAC C. BATES

and gave him local repute as a public speaker. He was soon solicited to enter the political arena where his power as an orator was fully appreciated. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1808, 1809, and 1813, served also in the State Senate and as a member of the Governor's Council. In 1827 he was elected to Congress, where he served with distinction eight years and declined further election. In 1841 he was elected to the United States Senate to fill out the term of Hon. John Davis who had been elected governor of Massachusetts. When this term expired he was re-elected Senator, and died in Washington March 16, 1845, before the completion of his senatorial term. He was widely and sincerely mourned and was honored with an eloquent eulogy from the lips of Daniel Webster.



While Mr. Bates possessed every qualification for a great lawyer, it was as a statesman and legislator that he won his highest distinction. He was an influential member of the Whig party through the period of its greatest strength, and was on familiar terms with the most eminent leaders of that party. He was the particular friend of Henry Clay, their friendship continuing until death cut it off. In the final great rallies of the Whig organization, Mr. Bates was especially conspicuous, closing his efforts for its existence with a masterly appeal in November, 1844, for the nomination of Clay for the presidency. He also had the honor of nominating William Henry Harrison for the highest national office.

Mr. Bates was a man of commanding stature, vigorous and stalwart physique, crowned with a massive head. His fame as an orator was national in extent and his knowledge of the science of government, political economy and the history of his country was profound. Personally he was always a genial and courteous gentleman, with a kindly nature. His public service extended over a lengthy period and was marked for its lofty character and efficiency.

JOHN ALBION ANDREW, LL.D.,¹ Boston, the twenty-first governor of Massachusetts—1861 to 1865—was born in Windham, near Portland, Maine, May 31, 1818. He descended from (1) Robert and Grace Andrew, who came from England to Rowley Village (now Boxford), Essex county, Mass., where Robert died May 29, 1668; (2) Joseph Andrew, born September 18, 1657, who settled in Salem, Mass., about 1704, and who married for his second wife Mrs. Abigail (Grafton) Walker; (3) Nathaniel Andrew, born August 10, 1705, died February 4, 1762, who married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Higginson and a great-great-granddaughter of Rev. Francis Higginson, the first minister of Salem; (4) John An-

drew, born September 27, 1747, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Pickering) Watson, of Salem, and a granddaughter of the famous Captain William Pickering; and (5) Jonathan Andrew, born September 10, 1782, in Salem, died December 27, 1849. John Andrew was a silversmith and afterward a merchant in Salem. Jonathan Andrew became a trader, and in early manhood moved to Windham, Maine, where he was a successful and respected man and a deacon of the church. In 1817 he married Nancy Green Pierce, of New Hampshire, who was a teacher in the Fryeburg (Me.) Academy. They had four children: John Albion, the subject of this memoir; Isaac Watson, born August 11, 1819; Sarah Elizabeth, born September 6, 1822; and Nancy Alfreda, born May 21, 1824. The last survivor of this family was Nancy Alfreda Andrew, who died February 5, 1899. Jonathan Andrew was a quiet, reticent man, of much intelligence, firm, courageous, and resolute, and possessed a keen perception of the ludicrous. His wife was well educated, with great sweetness of temper, and a rare union of gentleness and force which made her attractive and endeared her to all who came under the influence of her character. There never was a more united and happy family. The mother died March 7, 1832, aged forty-eight, and soon after Mr. Andrew sold his property in Windham and removed to a farm in Boxford, Mass. He died in September, 1849.

John A. Andrew, the eldest child, received his preparatory education at Gorham Academy, then under Rev. Reuben Nason. In 1833 he entered Bowdoin College, where he was noted as a bright, genial boy, of curly hair and a somewhat peculiar appearance, short, very thick, and his head and body out of proportion to the lower extremities. He was graduated in 1837, and then came to Boston and entered the law office of Henry H. Fuller, with whom he passed his whole novitiate. They became almost like brothers. Yet Mr. Andrew had decided opinions, which he never

¹ Condensed and adapted chiefly from a memoir prepared by Hon. Peleg W. Chandler for the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1880.

hesitated to pronounce on any suitable occasion. He became interested in many of the reform movements of the day, and was as firm and peculiar in one direction as his friend, Mr. Fuller, was in another. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1840, and during the next twenty years was actively and successfully engaged in practice in Boston.

Mr. Andrew did not rise rapidly at the bar. He was a faithful and painstaking lawyer, looking up his cases with care and industry, and probably never lost a client who had once employed him. Here, too, he always seemed destitute of ambition—that is, in the ordinary meaning of the term. He did his duty and there was an end. He entered upon the investigation of his cases with great zeal and industry. No man at the bar studied harder. He tried a case with courage, perseverance, spirit, and a dash of old-fashioned but manly temper. He also entered largely into many of the moral questions of that day, was greatly interested in the preaching of James Freeman Clarke, and a constant attendant at meetings and the Bible classes. Occasional lay preaching being the custom of that church, young Andrew sometimes occupied the pulpit and conducted the services to the general acceptance of the people. His personal qualities were most attractive. His respectful deference toward women was conspicuous, his love of children, intense; and there was such an entire simplicity, unpretending geniality, united to fun and drollery, as to attract everybody to him. He was fond of music, and sang with great spirit. He was full of wit and anecdote. In his knowledge and appreciation of New England character, of the town system, and of the laws affecting municipal corporations he greatly resembled Chief Justice Shaw. As the chief executive officer of the Commonwealth he was a great stickler for proper forms and ceremonies.

On his admission to the bar Governor Andrew became active in politics, an energetic and enthusiastic member of the Whig party, and often spoke "on the stump." His interest

in the anti-slavery movement early brought him into prominence. At thirteen he made a public speech in Windham on temperance, and while in college he was constantly discussing the anti-slavery question. In 1859 he was a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, and at once took a leading position. In 1860 he was first nominated and elected governor of the Commonwealth "by a genuine popular impulse which overwhelmed the old political managers, who regarded him as an intruder upon the arena, and had laid other plans." But friends and opponents were alike disappointed in the immense executive ability which he displayed from the first hour he entered the State House until he left it. He never was deterred by provincial conventionalisms from doing what he thought right, and in the way he deemed best. Formalism or snobbery or red tape never stood in his way a moment. He was a keen observer and understood all the proprieties of his position. At no period since the adoption of the constitution was the post of chief magistrate of Massachusetts so arduous and responsible as at the time of his accession to the office. But he was found equal to the emergency, and early acquired, by general consent, the title of "the great War Governor."

Space forbids here a detailed account of what he did during the five years he filled the governor's chair, but reference may be made to his prompt action in placing the militia of the Commonwealth on a war footing, and he kept it so until the war closed. His public and private correspondence while governor occupies some 35,000 pages. His industry, firmness, enthusiasm and unflinching courage were remarkable, and the services he rendered the Union cause illuminate the pages of our national as well as our local history. He was among the first to advocate the enlistment of negroes and the formation of colored regiments, with the result that the 54th Mass. Vols. went out in May, 1863. He was one of the earliest to urge the emancipation of the slaves.

It is proper to say here, with emphasis, that,

although Governor Andrew was occupied during his whole term with national affairs, to an extent altogether unusual in Massachusetts, local interests of the Commonwealth were by no means neglected. On the contrary, he exercised a careful supervision over all the institutions that had claims upon his time, and was vigilant in seeing that the laws were promptly executed. He was also instrumental in procuring the passage of an act, in 1864, which conferred power on the Supreme Judicial Court to authorize a party against whom a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, for the cause of adultery, had been granted (except where the party had been convicted of adultery), to marry again (Chap. 216, Acts of 1864). He originated the agitation which resulted in materially modifying the usury laws; he was strongly opposed to capital punishment, but never allowed his convictions to interfere with the execution of the law while it was in force. He suggested the expediency of no longer insisting by statute that each representative in Congress shall be an inhabitant of the district from which he is elected, declaring such a law to be unconstitutional, and in a message containing a masterly argument vetoed a bill passed by the Legislature limiting the choice of congressional representatives to actual inhabitants, but the bill was passed over his veto. One of the most important parts of his message of 1863 was the elaborate discussion of the acts of the 37th Congress granting to each of the several States a portion of the public domain for the endowment and maintenance of at least one agricultural college. In 1864 he recommended the establishment of a military academy, and in 1865 he again urged the founding of a college of agricultural and mechanical arts.

Governor Andrew showed great sagacity and ability in the treatment of business questions where the interests of the Commonwealth were affected, and his recommendations in regard to all matters relating to social science and the economical welfare of the people were discriminating, sound, and just. In point of fact

he was one of the most sensible, practical, and safe governors Massachusetts ever had. He was an anti-slavery man from principle, and was thoroughly in earnest in his opposition to the extension of the slave power. While acting with the Whigs of the Commonwealth he never went beyond the line authorized by regular resolutions of that party. He was inaugurated January 5, 1861. His final term as governor expired January 5, 1866. On that day he delivered to the two branches of the Legislature a valedictory address, upon which, it is asserted by one of his biographers, "more than on any other production of his pen, rests his claim to the fame of a great statesman." In logical acumen, in clearness of statement, in breadth of view, it is as remarkable as for moderation and firmness.

On retiring from office Governor Andrew resumed the practice of his profession in Boston, declining various honorable and lucrative offices which were tendered to him, including the presidency of Antioch College in Ohio. He soon had a large business, and at the time of his death was earning \$30,000 a year. His argument before the Legislature in 1867 in the matter of a petition of more than 30,000 legal voters for the enactment of a judicious license law, and for the regulation and control of spirituous and fermented liquors in the Commonwealth, subjected him to some reproaches, but has been accepted as one of the ablest and most powerful ever made in the cause of temperance. His course has been fully vindicated.

He died suddenly on the 30th of October, 1867, of apoplexy, and was buried in Mount Auburn, but his remains were subsequently removed to the old burial place in Hingham, Mass., where a fine statue marks his grave. A marble statue of him, by Thomas Ball, was unveiled in the State House, Boston, February 14, 1871. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from both Amherst College and Harvard University in 1861.

While at the bar Governor Andrew defended, in 1854, the persons under indictment in Boston for the rescue of Anthony Burns, the fugi-

tive slave, and in 1855, the British consul, who was charged with the violation of our neutrality laws during the Crimean war. In 1859 he originated and directed the measures for the defense of John Brown in Virginia. As chairman of the Massachusetts delegation at the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1860 he seconded the motion of Hon. William M. Evarts, of New York, that the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for president be made unanimous. He took part in the conference of the governors of the loyal States at Altoona, Pa., in September, 1862, and prepared the address which they presented to the president. He presided at the first national Unitarian convention in 1865, and was president of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society from January, 1866, until his death in October, 1867.

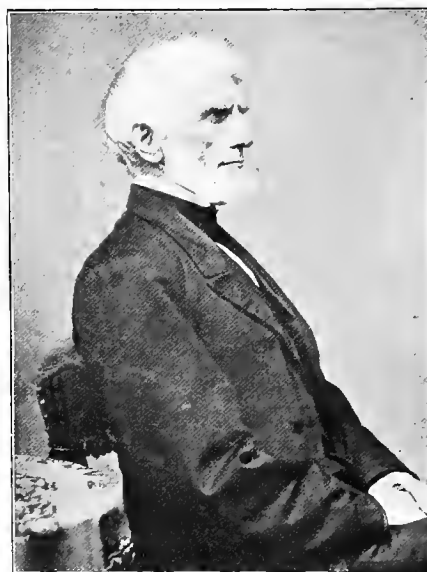
Governor Andrew's habits, like his nature, were simple. He enjoyed driving, walking, and all neighborly intercourse. His heart went out to children. Humorous and cheerful, he was always fond of a story and especially of conversation. He never lost the warm, glad enthusiasm of his boyhood. He was very sympathetic, kind hearted, and charitable, and each year went to Maine to stand beside the grave of his mother. His great and genuine humanity is best expressed in his own words: "I know not what record of sin may await me in another world, but this I do know: I never was mean enough to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black."

He was honest and incorruptible, the embodiment of fiery patriotism, unswerving in his sense of right and justice, pure and noble in every act and word. And the imperishable examples of his lofty, magnanimous soul, of a mind which guided with beacon-light exactness the affairs of his day, still and forever will illuminate the pages of history and pilot future generations to similar achievements.

Governor Andrew was married Christmas evening, December, 1848, to Eliza Jones Hersey, daughter of Charles and Eliza (Jones)

Hersey, of Hingham, Mass. Four children survived him: John Forrester, born November 26, 1860, who became a lawyer, State senator, member of congress, etc.; Elizabeth Loring, born July 29, 1852; Edith, born April 5, 1854; and Henry Hersey, born April 28, 1858. Their eldest child, Charles Albion Andrew, was born October 28, 1849, and died September 28, 1850.

JOHN STEVENS ABBOTT, a descendant of George Abbott, who settled at Andover, Mass., in 1630, was a son of Benjamin and Phebe (Abbott) Abbott. His mother was a daughter of Hon. Jacob Abbott, of Wilton, N. H.



JOHN S. ABBOTT.

He was born at Temple, Maine, January 6, 1807, and died at Watertown, Mass., June 12, 1881. He was a cousin of John S. C. Abbott and Jacob Abbott, the well known authors. Graduating at Bowdoin College in 1827 at the head of his class, he taught during the succeeding three years in the academy at China, Maine, devoting his spare time to reading law. He then abandoned teaching and continued

the study of law, first in the office of Hiram Belcher, esq., formerly a noted lawyer at Farmington, Maine, and afterwards at Portland in the office of Hon. Stephen Longfellow, father of the famous poet. He began the practice of law at Union, Maine, in 1831, removing from that town to Thomaston in 1833. Here he entered at once on a large practice.

In 1835 he married Elizabeth T. Allen, daughter of William Allen, esq., of Norridgewock, Maine. She was a woman of unusual culture, refinement, and attractiveness. Her death in 1858, at the early age of forty-five, was deeply lamented by a large circle of friends.

In 1841 Mr. Abbott left his large practice in Thomaston and, for family reasons, removed to Norridgewock. His reputation had preceded him and he added to it, soon becoming widely and favorably known throughout the State of Maine. In 1854 he was a leading member of the House of Representatives and took an active part in electing Hon. William Pitt Fessenden to the United States Senate. In 1855 he was attorney-general of Maine.

He removed to Massachusetts in 1860, establishing a law office in Boston, where he continued in the successful practice of his profession up to the day of his death.

He had an unusually keen and logical mind and a thorough knowledge of legal principles. In the *History of Bowdoin College* by Nehemiah Cleaveland and Alpheus S. Packard is the following reference to him:

"As a lawyer Mr. Abbott ranks among the first. The following characterization is believed to be just:—He has not the talent of talking hour after hour to a jury without saying anything. While I consider him a good jury lawyer, one that can bring out and state clearly all the facts, yet his great skill and power are seen in a law argument before the court. The whole is stated as clearly as any mathematical demonstration. Every point is fortified by authorities, and the whole is as close and compact as an acorn in its shell. No mere words, no declamation, but the closest reasoning and the sternest logic. Abbott is

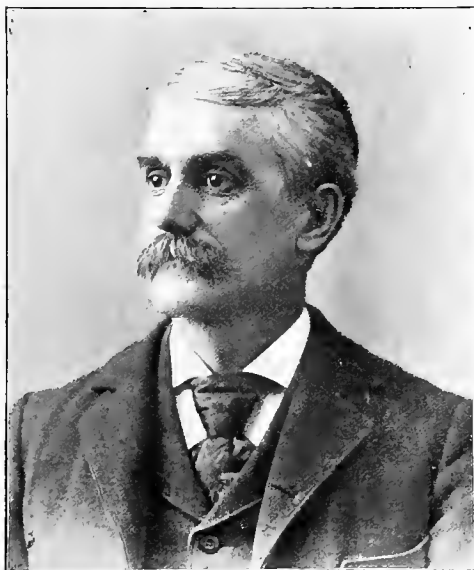
every inch a lawyer, and the traces of his mind are to be found in the *Maine Reports*."

He had nine children: William A., a lawyer since 1867 in New York city; Harriette E., wife of James F. Freeman, Tomah, Wis.; Mary F., wife of Rev. E. A. Rand, Watertown, Mass.; Charles F., a member of Co. B, 44th Mass. Volunteer Militia and afterwards acting assistant paymaster in the U. S. Navy, who died in 1869; John E., a lawyer in Boston; Albert A., for twenty-five years a prominent lawyer in New York city, who died at Ashville, N. C., in 1894; Maria R., widow of Prof. William A. Pike, Minneapolis, Minn.; Edwin, now living at Burlington, Wis.; and Elizabeth A., widow of Prof. Walter Balentine, of the University of Maine, Orono, Me.

JOHN EDWARD ABBOTT, Boston, was born in Norridgewock, Me., November 30, 1845. He is descended in the eighth generation from George Abbott, who came from Yorkshire, England, to Andover, Mass., in 1643, and in the tenth generation on his mother's side from George Allen, who emigrated from England in 1635 and first settled in Saugus, Mass., but in 1637 removed to Sandwich, where he died in 1648. He is a grandson of Benjamin and Phoebe (Abbott) Abbott, of Temple, Me., and the son of Hon. John S. Abbott, whose memoir appears in this work. His mother, Elizabeth Titcomb (Allen) Abbott, was the daughter of William Allen, of Norridgewock, and a woman of unusual refinement and culture. Two of her brothers, Rev. Stephen Allen, D. D., and Rev. Charles F. Allen, D. D., were prominent clergymen of the Methodist church in Maine, and the two noted authors, Jacob and John S. C. Abbott, were cousins of his father.

John E. Abbott acquired his early education in the public schools of Norridgewock, his native town, and when a little past fourteen removed with his parents to Newton, Mass., where he attended the public schools until 1862. He subsequently fitted himself for col-

lege at N. T. Allen's classical school in West Newton and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, and in 1865 entered Yale, but at the end of his first term transferred his studies to Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., from which he was graduated in 1869. Among his classmates were Henry S. Carhart, a professor at Northwestern University in Illinois; the late Rev. A. Fitzroy Chase, D. D.,



JOHN E. ABBOTT.

principal of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary; Caleb T. Winchester, professor of belles lettres in Wesleyan University; and Joseph D. Weeks, late editor of the *Iron Age*. After graduation Mr. Abbott was engaged as a teacher in George W. C. Noble's preparatory school in Boston for two years and also read law in the same city with his father, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 8, 1872, to the United States Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts in 1874, to the New York Supreme Court and the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of New York in 1877, and to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1885.

In 1872 Mr. Abbott began the active practice of his profession in Boston as a partner of his father, who, having been attorney-general

of Maine, was then one of the prominent men of the Suffolk bar and a lawyer of wide reputation. In January, 1877, he removed to New York city and became a member of the law firm of Abbott Brothers, the other partners being William A. and Albert A. Abbott. This relation continued until June, 1879, when he withdrew and returned to Boston, where he resumed the partnership with his father, which continued until his father's death on the 12th of June, 1881. Since then he has practiced alone in Boston, giving considerable attention of late years to a number of important patent suits, and achieving a reputation for ability, skill, and industry.

Mr. Abbott has resided in Watertown, Mass., since 1879, and for many years has taken an active interest in local public affairs, holding several important offices, and being at the present time the attorney for the town. In 1893 and 1894 he represented the Sixteenth Middlesex district, comprising the towns of Watertown and Belmont, in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, and was a member of the committee on constitutional amendments during the first year and chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading during his second term. He took an active part in debate and in committee work, and gained no little honor as a talented and influential legislator. Since 1895 he has served as clerk of the Senate committee on rules. In politics he is an ardent Republican. He is a member of the Middlesex and Episcopalian Clubs, of the Watertown Historical Society, and of various other organizations. In public office, at the bar, and as a citizen he has displayed those qualities that characterized his ancestors, and that integrity, judgment, and sagacity which merit recognition.

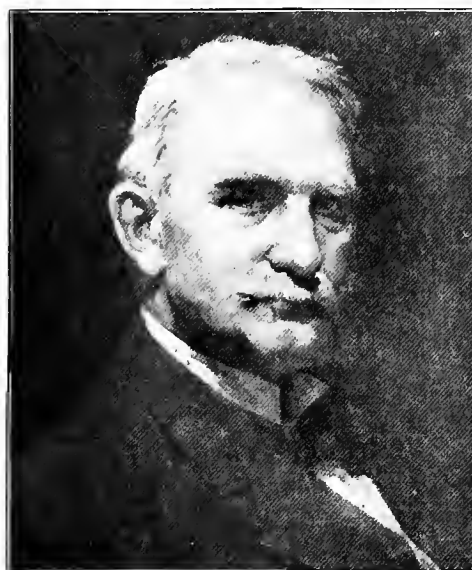
Mr. Abbott was married June 12, 1878, to Alice Greely Cochrane, daughter of Hon. Matthew H. Cochrane, of Compton, Province of Quebec, Canada, a senator in the Dominion Parliament, and Cynthia M. (Whitney) Cochrane. They have four children: Charles Matthew, a graduate of the Cambridge (Mass.)

Manual Training School; Mabel Louise, who was graduated from the Cambridge Latin School in 1898 as the valedictorian of her class and is now a student at Radcliffe College; and Harriette Frances and Eleanor Alice.

WILLIAM DUMMER NORTHEND, LL.D., Salem, dean of the Essex bar, is a lineal descendant of John Northend, lord of the manor of Hunsley in Yorkshire, England, who died in October, 1625, and whose son Ezekiel came to Rowley, Mass., about 1640. He had a son, Ezekiel Northend, who married Dorothy, daughter of Henry and Jane (Dummer) Sewall and sister of Samuel Sewall, one of the judges who tried the witches and later chief justice and judge of probate for Suffolk county. The family have always resided in Essex county, and down to the present generation have been farmers. His maternal grandfather, Caleb Titcomb, of Newbury, was also a farmer, and was descended from one of the oldest families of that section. A large number of the Titcombs served in the Revolution.

Mr. Northend is one of nine children of John and Anna (Titcomb) Northend, and was born at Byfield in the town of Newbury, Essex county, Mass., February 26, 1823. As a boy he spent his time on his father's farm, attending the district schools as opportunity permitted and building up a sound constitution. While still a lad he entered Dummer Academy, the oldest institution of the kind in the country, and there obtained his preparatory training. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1843, which included among others the late Hon. George F. Choate, judge of probate, of Salem; Dr. John D. Lincoln, of Brunswick, Me.; George C. Swallow, State geologist of Kansas; Hon. Samuel R. Thurston, delegate to Congress from Oregon Territory; Rev. Wheelock Craig, Rev. George B. Little, and Rev. John O. Means, D. D. Mr. Northend was a founder and one of the charter members of the Psi Upsilon Society, and in

1846 received the degree of A. M. in course. On leaving college, he studied law in the office of Hon. Asabel Huntington, of Salem, and was admitted to the Essex bar in October, 1845. He commenced practice at once in Danvers, but in 1846 established himself in Salem, where he has ever since followed his profession, becoming the recognized leader of the bar of Essex county. From 1846 to 1858



WILLIAM D. NORTHEND.

he was a partner of George F. Choate, his classmate, who was for many years judge of probate and insolvency for Essex county. Afterward he had as partners at various times George P. Russell, Gen. William Cogswell, and Henry P. Moulton, but for several years he has practiced alone.

Mr. Northend steadily gained a leading place at the bar, and in both court and office work developed consummate ability and skill. He became especially prominent as a jury lawyer, and for more than a quarter of a century was assigned by the court as counsel for the defendant in every capital case but one in Essex county, and tried eight—a larger number than any other member of the Essex bar has ever tried. He has also been connected with numerous important civil cases. In brief, his

long and honorable career at the bar, covering as it does a period of nearly fifty-five years, has been one of constant activity, of eminent success, and of more than local prominence. He is by common consent the leader of the Essex bar, and is one of the oldest and most distinguished lawyers of the Commonwealth.

In politics he was originally a Whig and then a Republican, but since 1861 has been a conservative Democrat. He was a member of the Salem Common Council for two years, and in 1861 and 1862 represented Salem in the Massachusetts Senate, where he distinguished himself as an able legislator. He was a member the first year and chairman the second year of the committee on federal relations, was largely instrumental in procuring the substantial repeal of the so-called personal liberty bill, and served as chairman of the Rhode Island boundary commission, which made the report that secured a settlement of that controversy. At the request of Governor Andrew he also prepared and introduced the camp bill, providing for soldiers in temporary camps, and otherwise took an active interest in public matters throughout the war of the Rebellion.

Mr. Northend has been officially connected with Dummer Academy for many years, and is now (1899) president of the board of trustees; was twice elected an overseer of Bowdoin College, which in 1894 conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.; and was one of the founders and for many years president of the Essex Bar Association, of which he is still a leading member. He is also a corresponding member of the Maine Historical Society. He is the author of a volume of "Speeches and Essays on Political Subjects from 1860 to 1869"; of "The Bay Colony," a volume containing a history of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, published in 1896; and of numerous memorials of Essex lawyers. He has also delivered many addresses before educational and agricultural societies, has published elaborate papers on the Essex bar and the Puritans, and is the author of many important magazine articles. His speeches and writings are models of good,

strong English, and have given him a considerable reputation in literature.

Mr. Northend was married November 2, 1846, to Susan Stedman Harrod, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Ann (Wheelwright) Harrod, of Newburyport, Mass., and a lineal descendant of Rev. John Wheelwright. They have had four children: William Wheelwright Northend, an architect, deceased, and Mrs. Louisa H. Benjamin, Mary Harrod Northend, and Susan Stedman Northend.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS GILE, Worcester, Mass., was born in Franklin, N. H., June 5, 1843, the son of Alfred A. and Mary Lucinda Gile. The original settler of the family in New Hampshire was Jonathan



WILLIAM A. GILE.

Gile, great-grandfather of William A.; he served in the French and Indian wars, was at the capture of Ticonderoga, and participated in the victory of Stark at Bennington.

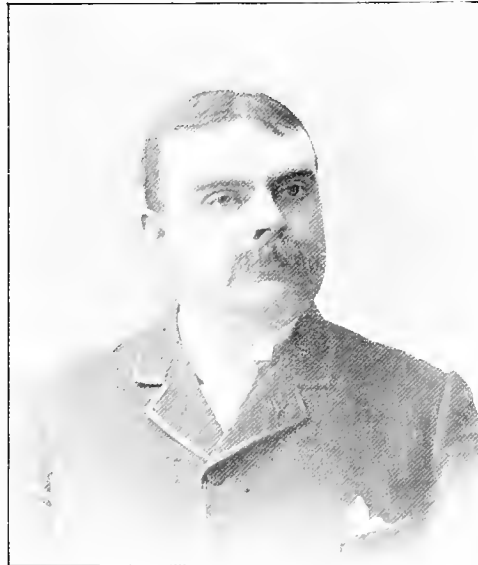
William A. Gile's education was begun in the Hodgdon school house in his native town, from which he advanced to the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, Tilton, and he was

nearing the close of his preparatory course for college at the academy in Franklin, when the first crash of the war of the Rebellion drew him from his studies to become a soldier in the Union army. He, with his brother Francis, enlisted in the Sixteenth New Hampshire Regiment, and was in active service and saw much severe fighting under Gen. N. P. Banks in his Louisiana campaigns, being promoted to sergeant. Upon the expiration of his term of service, in August, 1863, young Gile returned home, and the following winter attended a term at the noted Taggart Military School, at the close of which he went before General Casey's examining board in Washington as a candidate for a commission in one of the regiments of colored troops then being organized. His success in his examination was shown in the recommendation by the board for his appointment as major. But before he received his commission he was appointed captain of Co. E, Eighteenth New Hampshire Regiment, which position he accepted, being at the time but twenty-one years old. Soon after the arrival of his regiment at City Point, Captain Gile was detailed as a member of the general court martial of the Army of the Potomac, over which Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, now of New York city, presided. After the surrender of Lee and the discharge of his regiment, Captain Gile accepted a commission in the One Hundred and Seventeenth United States Colored Troops, with which he served until 1867.

Upon his retirement from the military service Captain Gile began the study of law in the office of Pike & Blodgett, in Franklin, supplemented by two years in the Harvard Law School, and in 1869 he was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts. He began practice in Greenfield, Mass., as a partner of Whiting Griswold, and in 1871 removed to Worcester, which city since has been his home, and where for the first nine years of his residence he was a partner of Charles A. Merrill, but since 1880 has practiced alone; he was a member of the National Republican Convention at Chicago in

1888 after the service of two years in the Massachusetts Legislature.

WALTER R. DAME, A. B., LL. B., a prominent attorney and man of affairs of Clinton, Worcester county, Mass., was born in Clinton June 21, 1861. He is a son of John Thompson and Eliza (Reeves) Dame. His paternal grandfather, John Dame, was a native of Lyme, N. H., where he was a successful physician many years, and a public spirited and respected citizen. Besides the minor public positions held by him, he served one term in the State Senate. He died in Lyme at an advanced age. He descended from rugged stock, his father having served



WALTER R. DAME.

in the Revolutionary army and taken part in the historical expedition of Benedict Arnold.

John Thompson Dame, son of John, was born in Orford, N. H., was graduated from Dartmouth College, and prepared for his chosen profession in Harvard University Law School, from which he was graduated with the usual degree. He began practice in Lancaster, Mass., whence he removed to Clinton, where he was

the pioneer lawyer and where he remained until his death in 1894. Gifted with superior natural endowments, he was an earnest student, devoted to his profession, loyal to the interests of his clients, and achieved an excellent measure of success. He was in many ways a useful citizen, took an active interest in up-building the educational facilities of the town and served on the School Committee. He was appointed postmaster and held the office a number of years, and later was chosen trial justice. His wife, Eliza Reeves, is a daughter of Jacob Reeves and a native of Wayland, where her ancestors settled in 1675. Her father was a prominent and respected citizen. Three children of John T. Dame are living: Abbie E., Fanny, and the subject of this sketch.

Walter R. Dame attended the common schools and the high school of his native town, and fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. Entering Harvard University, he was graduated in 1883 with the degree of A. B. After one year of law study in the office of his father he attended the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Law and a *magna cum laude*. He was admitted to the bar of Suffolk county and at once associated himself with his father in practice, a connection which continued with marked success until the death of the latter in 1894. Since that date he has had no professional business associate.

Mr. Dame's most prominent characteristics are his unfailing energy and his ability to grasp and comprehend large affairs, with cool and clear judgment of their merits and influence. These phases of his character have, to some extent, led his energies outside of his profession. He has become largely interested in real estate, and in various undertakings demanding bold enterprise and financial skill. He aided in the organization of the Clinton Co-operative Bank, a successful institution of which he is director, secretary and attorney. He is also secretary of the Clinton Board of Water Commissioners. He served as director

in the company which completed the Clinton street railway, with which he is still prominently identified. He is also interested in the electric railway from Clinton to Worcester, and is treasurer of a new company formed for the construction of a road from Clinton to Hudson. He is interested in the electric road between Fitchburg and Gardner and serves as auditor. These several positions in connection with street railways operated by electricity, the duties of which he has efficiently performed, have demanded his legal talent and he now acts as attorney for a number of companies. Every organization with which he has been or is thus connected has felt the impulse of his untiring energy and sagacious judgment.

Mr. Dame is a Democrat and although he has never cared to accept political office except for the public service he could thereby render, he has nevertheless been the recipient of several positions of responsibility and trust. From 1884 to 1888 he was one of the Town Committee. From 1887 to 1899 he served as secretary of the Board of Assessors. During three years he was one of the Selectmen and declined further acceptance of the office. He is now in his third term as school commissioner. Through his superior knowledge of business and financial affairs, he was given charge of the complicated settlement of the business of the Lancaster bank failure by Judge Corcoran. In all of these positions the same qualifications that have carried him to success in his private affairs have enabled him to discharge his duties to the entire satisfaction of the public.

Mr. Dame is a Mason and member of Trinity Lodge and of Clinton Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, of which he has been secretary. He is also an Odd Fellow and president of the Full Score Association. He is a member of Prescott Club.

Mr. Dame has been twice married. In 1894 to Augusta M. Vickery, who died in 1895. On September 6, 1899, to Jennie E. Stone, daughter of Judge C. C. Stone, of Clinton, Mass.

JAMES EDWARD McCONNELL is a rising young member of the bar of Fitchburg, and was born in North Adams, Mass., April 22, 1866. After attending the public schools he prepared for college in Drury Academy, in his native village, and graduated in 1886 from Holy Cross College, Worcester. Having determined to study the legal profession, he entered Boston University Law School



JAMES E. MC CONNELL.

and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1888. After leaving the law school he continued study a short time in a prominent law office in New York city, and then began practice in Fitchburg.

Mr. McConnell is a Democrat and has served several years on the City and State Committee. In December, 1891, he was elected school commissioner for the term of three years and held the office until 1898, when he resigned. He was a member of the Democratic State Committee two years, and a candidate for the office of lieutenant-governor in 1896. He was chosen captain of Co. D, 6th Infantry, in 1890 and resigned the office in 1894. He is a member of the executive committee of the Young Men's Democratic Club of the State, and National Advocate for the order of the Knights of Co-

lumbus. Mr. McConnell has gained a large practice and enjoys the confidence of the profession and the community.

CHARLES ALMY, Boston and Cambridge, justice of the Third District court of Eastern Middlesex since 1891, is the son of Charles and Mary A. (Cummings) Almy, and was born in New Bedford, Mass., January 23, 1851. His first American ancestor, William Almy, came to New England in 1634 and settled in Sandwich, Mass., but soon moved to Rhode Island, where he reared a family whose descendants have become numerous in that State and immediate vicinity. From this pioneer Judge Almy is descended in the tenth generation on his father's side and in the eighth generation on his mother's.

Judge Almy was educated at the Friends Academy in New Bedford and at Harvard College, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1872. Among his classmates were the late John F. Andrew, son of Gov. John A. Andrew; Charles Francis Baker, of the Fitchburg bar; Perry Belmont of New York; Rev. John Colton Brooks, of Springfield, Mass.; Prof. Francis A. Gooch, Ph. D., of Yale College; Charlemagne Tower, jr., of Philadelphia and Edward B. Callender, Edward W. Hutchins, Arthur Lord, William Caleb Loring, and James H. Young, of the Boston bar. In September, 1872, Mr. Almy took charge of the high school at Concord, Mass., and as its principal conducted it with success and credit until June, 1874. In the following autumn he was appointed proctor in his alma mater and also entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in June, 1876. In July of the same year he became a student in the office of the late Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar in Boston, and in February, 1877, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar. Since then he has successfully practiced his profession in Boston, devoting himself to the civil branch, and to a constantly increasing business.

In 1878, Mr. Almy, with another lawyer, compiled and published a small treatise on the law of married women in Massachusetts, and in March, 1882, he was appointed assistant United States attorney for the district of Massachusetts, which position he held until 1886. One of his most noteworthy cases during this period was that of the *United States vs. Bush*, in which he was opposed by Gen. Benjamin F.



CHARLES ALMY.

Butler, then governor of the Commonwealth, who was counsel for the defendant. In 1891 he was elected a representative to the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature from Cambridge, where he has resided since 1883, and in December, 1891, he was appointed justice of the Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex, which office he still holds. He is also a lecturer in the Boston University Law School.

Judge Almy has continued his law practice in Boston, being now the senior member of the firm of Almy & Spelman. He is an able lawyer, and at the bar and on the bench has achieved a good reputation. As a citizen he is progressive, public spirited, and patriotic. He is a man of scholarly attainments, of broad and liberal learning, and of great probity of

character, and in every capacity has gained the respect and confidence of all who know him. He is a member of the Union Club of Boston, an honorary member of the Boston Bar Association (to which he was elected in 1885), and a member of various other organizations.

Judge Almy was married at Canton, Mass., October 5, 1882, to Helen Jackson Cabot, daughter of Dr. Samuel and Hannah Lowell (Jackson) Cabot, of Boston, and their children are Mary, born July 23, 1883; Helen Jackson, born July 23, 1884; Anna Cabot, born March 11, 1886; Charles, jr., born April 6, 1888; Elizabeth Mason, born August 28, 1892; and Samuel Cabot, born May 7, 1895.

JOHN JAMES McDONOUGH, attorney of Fall River, Mass., was born in Fall River, March 15, 1857. His father, Michael McDonough, came from Sligo, Ireland, in 1843 and spent his later life and died in Fall River. The son attended the public schools, including the grammar school, and worked as a clerk a few years before he reached the age of seventeen years. At that time he entered Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., and was graduated therefrom in 1880 with the degree of A. B. He then went to Montreal and took a post graduate course in philosophy in the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Returning to Fall River he was one and a half years in the law office of Nicholas Hatheway, Sr., at the end of which time he entered Boston University Law School, completed the usual three years' course in one year and graduated in 1884 with the degree of LL.B. Opening an office in Fall River he continued in active practice until his appointment by Gov. Wm. E. Russell, in 1893, as judge of the District Court in Fall River. He is a Democrat and has been active in local politics. He was elected as a representative to the General Court from the Eighth Bristol district and served through 1889-90. In the first of these years he was associated with Judge E. S. Taft, of Gloucester, William B. Durant, of Cambridge,

and George Fred. Williams, of Dedham, in the somewhat famous "West End Investigation." In 1890 he served as a member of the State Democratic Committee, and was a delegate to the State Conventions of 1889, 1890, and 1891. In March, 1893, he was appointed a special justice of the Second District Court of Bristol county by Governor Russell. After the resignation of Judge J. C. Blaisdell, he was, in



JOHN J. McDONOUGH.

May, 1893, made justice of that court. He is a member of St. Patrick's church, was president two years of the Catholic Knights of America in the State, and was president of the local branch of that order. He was a delegate of the Knights to the Chicago national convention in 1887.

Judge McDonough was married November 6, 1890, to Elizabeth Frances McCarthy, of Provincetown, Mass. They have three children.

JONATHAN SMITH, of Clinton, Worcester county, Mass., is a son of John and Susan (Stearns) Smith, and was born October 21, 1842, on the old homestead of his great-

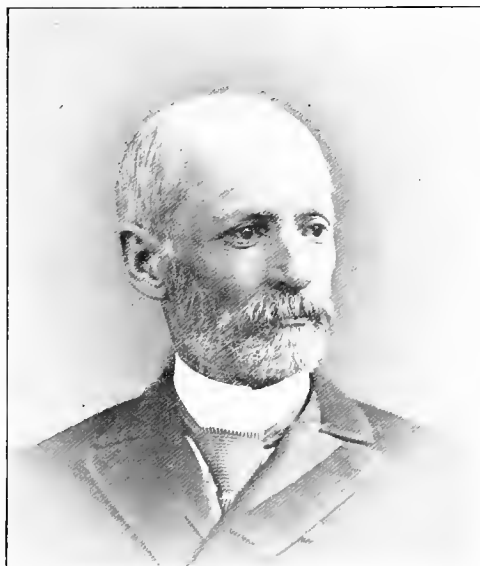
grandfather, William Smith, in Peterboro, N. H. William Smith was one of the pioneers of Peterboro and a man of strong character and rugged intellect. He was a member of the first Provincial Congress of New Hampshire, which met at Exeter in 1775, and one of the patriotic men who pledged their private property to aid the Colonial cause.

Jonathan Smith, son of William, the pioneer, and grandfather of the present Jonathan, remained on the homestead and passed his active life as a farmer, dying at the age of eighty years. He also was a man of marked character, earnest and active in all affairs relating to the public good, and earned the highest confidence of the community. He was selectman many years, and long a deacon in the Unitarian church. A Federalist and later a Whig, he represented the town in the Legislature nine years. His son John was, like himself, a farmer who lived on the homestead until his death at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife was Susan, daughter of John Stearns, and was born at Waltham, Mass. She lived to the age of sixty years. John Smith reflected credit upon his ancestry in all the walks of life; he was selectman a number of years, was a representative to the General Court, and for forty years served as deacon in the Unitarian church. Of the six children of John and Susan Smith, four are living: John, Jonathan, Caroline and Jeremiah.

Jonathan Smith remained at the family home in Peterboro until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Keene, N. H., to learn the printing trade. In the summer of the same year (1861), when the first guns of the Civil war were still echoing in the South, he enlisted in the 6th New Hampshire Infantry, went to the front and loyally served his country until in 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability caused by sickness. In the following year he re-enlisted in the 1st New Hampshire Cavalry in which he served to the close of the war.

Returning home Mr. Smith determined to obtain further education and entered the New

Hampton Institution, where he prepared for college. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1871, following which he taught for a time in the Lancaster Academy and subsequently edited the Coos Republican. Resolved to adopt the profession of law, he began study in Manchester, and in 1875 was admitted to the bar. He practiced in that place until 1878, when he removed to Clinton, where he is now the oldest practicing lawyer.



JONATHAN SMITH.

Mr. Smith was married December 13, 1876, to Tirzah, daughter of Levi and Hannah (Drake) Dow, a native of New Hampton, N. H. She died in 1881, leaving one daughter, Susan D. He married, second, in 1886, Elizabeth C. Stearns.

In his profession Mr. Smith has achieved a large measure of success and has been called by his fellow-citizens to fill responsible positions. He served three years as city solicitor in Manchester and occupied the same office two years in Clinton. In 1882 he was appointed special justice of the Second District Court, which office he still holds. He is a consistent and loyal Republican and has ever been willing as a ready speaker and a fluent writer to uphold his political principles. In 1886 he was elected

to the State Legislature in which he served one term. He wrote and published a valuable history of the old Trinity Lodge of Masons, in Clinton, which was organized in 1778 and became extinct in 1832. He wrote, also, a series of biographical sketches of the members of G. A. R. Post No. 64, in Clinton, of which he is adjutant, and has other historical publications in view. He has written and delivered a number of orations on public occasions, which have always been listened to with pleasure.

Mr. Smith stands high in the Masonic order, having been past master of Trinity Lodge, past high priest of Clinton Chapter, past grand king of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, and president of the Twenty-five Associates. He has been a member of the Clinton Historical Society since it was founded and is president of the Unitarian Society. He has been for many years president of the Worcester Conference of the Unitarian churches.

The personal character of Mr. Smith is marked by a high sense of professional and business honor and integrity, purity in public and domestic life, and unfailing courtesy towards his fellows. He possesses a large fund of general information and is thoroughly equipped professionally.

WENDELL HAMLIN COBB, attorney at law in New Bedford, Mass., is a son of Rev. Asabel Cobb, who was a native of Abington, Mass., and was born in Sandwich, Mass., October 10, 1838. He received his early education in the schools of his native town, attended Paul Wing's Academy, Spring Hill, Sandwich, and Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., where he prepared for college. He entered Dartmouth in 1857 and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1861. In the same year he began studying law in the office of Stone & Crapo in New Bedford and was admitted to the bar in June, 1865. When the well-known law firm of Marston & Crapo was dissolved in April, 1878, the firm

of Marston & Cobb was formed, the senior member of which was the late George Marston, who died in August, 1883. Since that time Mr. Cobb has practiced by himself and has long occupied a prominent and honorable position in the profession. He was extensively engaged before the Court of Commissioners in the prosecution of Alabama and French spoli-



WENDELL H. COBB.

ation claims at Washington, D. C. He was chosen city solicitor of New Bedford and held the office two years; was alderman from 1885 to 1888, and again in 1891, and has served on the School Committee several years. Under the new law which went into effect in September, 1898, Mr. Cobb was appointed referee in bankruptcy for Bristol county, and now holds that office.

Mr. Cobb was married on February 19, 1872, to Isabel F., daughter of T. Ruggles and Maria B. Cushman, of New Bedford.

FREDERIC ELMER SNOW, Boston, is the son of Joseph C. and Lydia Jane (Howe) Snow, and was born in Auburn, Me., September 12, 1864. He attended the Edward

Little High School and also a private school in his native city, and in 1883 was graduated from Tufts College with membership in the Zeta Psi, being editor-in-chief of the *Tuftsian* during his senior year and for a time captain of the college baseball nine. Immediately after graduating he entered the law office of Gaston & Whitney, of Boston, with whom he was associated for several years, being admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1886, and soon afterward as a member of the firm. On the death of Charles L. B. Whitney the name was changed to Gaston & Snow.

Mr. Snow has achieved eminent success in the general practice of his profession, and although a young man has won a high standing at the bar. In the department of corporation law he is especially strong. He is a Republican in politics, and for a time was a member



FREDERIC E. SNOW.

of the Republican ward and city committees of Boston. He is a member of the bar of the United States Circuit Court and the United States Court of Appeals, of the Bar Association of the city of Boston, of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and of the Union, University, Exchange, Country, and Eastern Yacht Clubs of Boston.

Mr. Snow was married on the 19th of February, 1896, to Lillian T. Townsend, daughter of the late Dr. Henry B. Townsend, a prominent physician and surgeon of Boston.

CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY, Boston, widely known as Judge Woodbury, was the son of Hon. Levi and Elizabeth Williams (Clapp) Woodbury, and a lineal descendant of John Woodbury, who settled at Cape Ann in 1624, and who removed to Nahumkeik, now Salem, Mass., in 1627. His other ancestral lines all trace to settlers of Massachusetts, Plymouth, and New York before 1650. His maternal grandparents were Hon. Asa and Eliza Wendell (Quincy) Clapp, of Portland, Me.



CHARLES L. WOODBURY.

Levi Woodbury, his father, was born in Francestown, N. H., and after graduating from Dartmouth College in 1809 practiced law in his native town with eminent success until 1819, when he removed to Portsmouth, N. H. In 1831 he was made secretary of the navy by President Jackson, and as an incumbent of that office and that of secretary of the treasury, to which he was appointed in 1834, he re-

mained in Washington until the close of the administration of President Van Buren in 1841. He was also senator and governor of New Hampshire and a justice of the United States Supreme Court, and as a lawyer was a contemporary of Mason, Webster, Bartlett and Fletcher.

Judge Charles Levi Woodbury was born in Portsmouth, N. H., May 22, 1820, and spent much of his boyhood and youth in Washington, removing there with his parents in 1831. He was educated in that city, and also studied law there, first in the United States attorney-general's office under Benjamin F. Butler and afterward with Richard S. Coxe. There, too, he breathed the political atmosphere that made him an earnest and devoted advocate and exponent of the principles of Democracy during his entire life. Being admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia he began active practice in Washington, but in 1840 removed to Alabama, where he practiced for about four years after May, 1841. In 1845 he came to Boston, where he was ever afterward established, and where he was admitted, on motion of Daniel Webster, to the Suffolk bar March 6, 1846. His father, having declined the appointment of minister to England, was appointed in 1845 a justice of the United States Supreme Court to succeed Judge Story, deceased, whence the son was naturally drawn into practice at the bar of the United States Circuit and Supreme Courts, in which he was long a familiar figure. The comprehensive nature of the questions arising in arguments and trials before these tribunals made the study of constitutional and international law essential to success, and in these branches of his profession he was for many years recognized as a thorough and able expounder and authority.

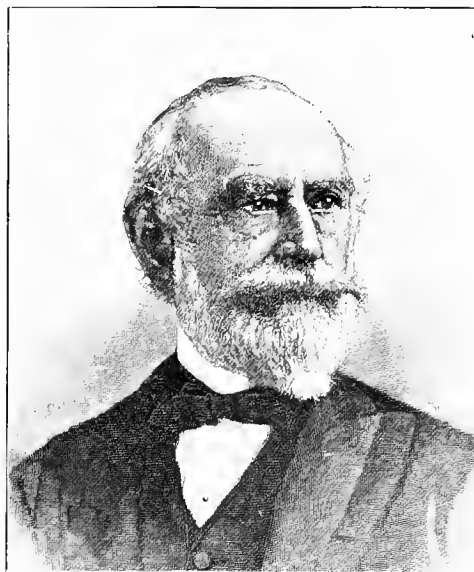
Judge Woodbury's contributions to legal literature are noteworthy and important. In the earlier days of his practice in the United States courts he edited, jointly with George Minot, "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Circuit Court of the United States

for the First Circuit," containing his father's decisions from 1847 to 1852, in three volumes. He was also the editor of the second and third volumes of "Levi Woodbury's Writings," and the author of pamphlets on the fisheries questions and on other matters involving the diplomatic relations between the United States and Great Britain, and he delivered several orations on subjects of Masonic history. In 1853 President Pierce offered him the mission to Bolivia, which he declined, preferring the practice of his profession. In 1857 he served as a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and in the same year he was appointed by President Buchanan United States attorney for the district of Massachusetts, which office he filled until 1861. After that he made Boston his permanent place of residence. In 1870 and 1871 he was a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature.

In politics Judge Woodbury was a life-long Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democrat, and his voice and pen were able exponents of the old-school principles of that party, which long honored him as a trusted leader. With a quick but genial wit, with broad mental attainments, with frankness of tongue tempered by kindly affection, he had the ease and readiness of an experienced man of the world, and was a ripe scholar, a consistent politician, an eminent lawyer, and a courtly gentleman. He was a member of the New England Historic-Genaealogical Society and an honorary member of the historical societies of Maine and New Hampshire.

In Masonic organizations he held high offices in the York and Scottish Rites, and was an active member of the Supreme Council of the latter body, and its second officer. He was a member of the board of trustees for the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and also of the board of the Supreme Council. He died, unmarried, at the Parker House, in Boston, July 1, 1898.

JOHN LORD HAYES, LL.D., was born in South Berwick, Me., April 13, 1812, and died at his home in Cambridge, Mass., April 18, 1887. He was a son of William A. Hayes, an eminent lawyer and man of the highest character. He was descended from John Hayes, a "Scotch Puritan," who emigrated from Scotland in 1680. His boyhood was spent in attendance at the best of the New England schools and he



JOHN LORD HAYES.

was graduated from Dartmouth, then under the presidency of his uncle, Dr. Lord, in 1831. Taking up the study of law with his father, he finished in Harvard Law School and settled in Portsmouth, N. H., where his high scholarly ability, his readiness and force as a speaker, and his genial temperament made him many friends and brought him prompt business success. In 1839 he married Caroline S. Ladd, daughter of Alexander Ladd, a merchant and president of the United States Branch Bank of Portsmouth.

Mr. Hayes was appointed clerk of the United States Courts for the District of New Hampshire by the distinguished Judge Story, with whom he had become intimate while in the law school. In politics he was a Democrat and took such part in the councils of his party

as his conscience dictated. He was chairman of the Democratic Club in 1840, and in 1845 aided in organizing the Free Soil movement.

After three years of great activity in Portsmouth, a change came to him in 1846, through the interest taken by some citizens of that city in the Katahdin Iron Works, far up in the Maine forests, who appointed him manager. He took up his duties in this position with customary zeal, but the British tariff of 1846 brought to this country such enormous shipments of English iron that this industry and many other similar ones were ruined. This incident turned his attention to the tariff question and led him to give it a deep study.

In 1851 Mr. Hayes removed his family to Washington, where they soon took a position in the best social life of the capital and he as promptly won recognition in his profession. Upon the approach of the great Rebellion, he adhered to the Union cause and at the first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln was one of the marshals. In May, 1861, he was appointed chief clerk of the Patent Office, in which position he frequently acted as commissioner and made several reports on important inventions, among them the Bigelow carpet loom. This led to his acquaintance with its inventor, the late E. B. Bigelow, and to his settling in Boston in May, 1865, as secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

Mr. Hayes had now found his place and his appropriate work. With his usual thoroughness he studied the relations existing, or that ought to exist, between the wool grower and the manufacturer; the character of the fleece; the conditions of weaving mechanism, and all features of the industry, until he became a master of the subject. He made *The Bulletin*, which he edited as the organ of the Association, an authority on these subjects throughout the world.

To believe thoroughly, as he did, that Protection is a boon to the consumer as well as to the producer; to learn what degree of Protection is fair and wise and for the common good, not only in the customs duties on foreign wool

and woollens but in those on other imports; how best to build up not only the fleece and the loom but the iron and cotton mill and the making of implements and fabrics of many kinds; how to open the mine and improve the farm and uplift the lot of labor everywhere, and give needed revenue to government and develop the great resources of our wide land for the good of all—this was his ideal political economy; and how much he did to make it actual! A long list of well-nigh a hundred papers and books—some thousands of pages in all—shorter articles innumerable, a large correspondence, the editing of *The Bulletin* for eighteen years, occasional visits to Washington, and journeys for the giving of addresses filled those days with constant labor.

In the series of important meetings held in 1867, for the promotion of a better understanding between wool growers and manufacturers, many conferences took place with Hon. Henry S. Randall, president of the National Association of Wool Growers, on one side, and Mr. Hayes representing the manufacturers, on the other. The services of both were greatly appreciated and highly valuable. The result was the wool and woollen tariff of 1867, which stood until 1883, to the great benefit of the industry.

At the centennial exhibition Mr. Hayes held the leading position in the woollen department as judge and aided in making the exhibit so complete as to attract attention from all foreign commissioners. In appreciation of his study of and familiarity with the tariff question, Mr. Hayes was made president of the Tariff Commission of 1882-3. This was the most prominent and important position of his life, and it was one for which he was eminently fitted. The task was an arduous one and the report was due in the following December. The report, comprising two large volumes, was prepared by the president at the unanimous request of the commission, and was generally acknowledged as of great value.

The home and social life of Mr. Hayes was genial and happy. He was a member of the

American Association of Naturalists and Geologists, the Boston Society of Natural History, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and the Societe d'Acclimatation, of France. In 1878 Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

WILLIAM ALLEN HAYES, 2d, A.M., Boston, is the son of John Lord Hayes, of South Berwick, Me., Portsmouth, N. H., Washington, D. C., and Cambridge, Mass., and a grandson of William Allen Hayes of South Berwick, judge of probate, both of whose memoirs appear in this work. His paternal grandfather married a daughter of Gen. John Lord, of South Berwick. His mother was Caroline Sarah Ladd, the daughter of Alexander Ladd, of Portsmouth, N. H.; and on his father's side he is descended from John Hayes, a Scotch Puritan, who settled in Dover, N. H., in 1680.

Mr. Hayes was born in Portsmouth, N. H., June 29, 1843, and as a boy was educated in Washington, D. C., where his father was engaged in the practice of law. He pursued his preparatory studies at the South Berwick Academy in Maine and at Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire, graduating from the latter in 1862. The same year he entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1866, and from which he received the degree of A. M. in course in 1871. Among his classmates were Samuel A. B. Abbott, William P. Blake, Henry F. Buswell, Moorfield Storey, Charles E. Stratton, John L. Thorndike, and Alfred C. Vinton, all of the Boston bar; Prof. John Green Curtis, M. D., Prof. Samuel Carroll Derby, Prof. Thomas Dwight, M. D., Prof. William G. Farlow, M. D., and many others who have achieved distinction in professional and civil life.

Immediately after graduation Mr. Hayes entered the law office of the late Hon. George Partridge Sanger in Boston, where he began his legal studies, which he subsequently con-

tinued in the same city in the offices of Lothrop, Bishop & Lincoln and Abbott & Jones. He also took a full course of lectures at the Harvard Law School, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1868. Admitted to the Suffolk bar on August 16 of the same year, he has since practiced his profession in Boston with ever increasing success. For three years he was assistant United States attorney for the



WILLIAM A. HAYES, 2D.

District of Massachusetts under his legal instructor, Judge Sanger, filling the office with marked ability and general satisfaction. He has devoted himself exclusively to the civil branch, and has had many important cases in equity, patent, probate, and admiralty law, and a number of causes before the United States Circuit and District Courts, of whose bars he is a member. He is an able lawyer of broad and accurate learning, and during his professional career of thirty years has gained an honorable reputation.

In politics Mr. Hayes is an ardent Republican. He was for two years a member of the Common Council of the city of Cambridge, Mass., where he has resided since 1865. On August 20, 1872, he enlisted as private in the First Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., in which he

has been an officer for eighteen years, being appointed first lieutenant June 16, 1880, and inspector of rifle practice February 7, 1889. This latter office he still holds. He has been a member of the Boston Bar Association since 1876, and as a citizen, lawyer and military officer is universally respected and esteemed for his ability, integrity, public spirit, patriotism, and personal attainments. He is unmarried.

WARREN OZRO KYLE, Boston, is the son of Amos Merrill and Susan Gilman (Bacheller) Kyle, natives of Maine, and a grandson of Amos Kyle of Auburn, Me., a soldier in the war of 1812. On his father's side he is of Scotch descent, while his mother's ancestors came over from England at a very early day. His father was for many years engaged in the real estate business in Lowell and Boston.

Mr. Kyle was born October 30, 1855, in Lowell, Mass., where he received his preparatory education, graduating from the high school in 1873. The same year he entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1877, with membership in the Psi Upsilon fraternity. Among his classmates were J. Converse Gray, William A. Copeland, and William A. Macleod, all of the Boston bar; Rev. Samuel L. Loomis, pastor of the Union church of Boston; Rufus B. Tobey, of Boston; and Prof. Herbert L. Osgood, of Columbia University. On leaving college Mr. Kyle entered the law office of the late Gov. William Gaston in Boston, but continued to reside in Lowell, where he studied evenings in the office of Hon. J. N. Marshall. He also spent parts of two years in the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar at Cambridge in December, 1879. Since then he has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston. He was in partnership with William E. Hutchins from 1882 to 1885, under the firm name of

Kyle & Hutchins, and since 1891 has shared offices with William A. Hayes and Chester A. Reed. In 1886 he was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit and District Courts and in 1890 to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

As a lawyer and advocate Mr. Kyle has gained distinction and honor, and in conducting a large general civil business has displayed



WARREN O. KYLE.

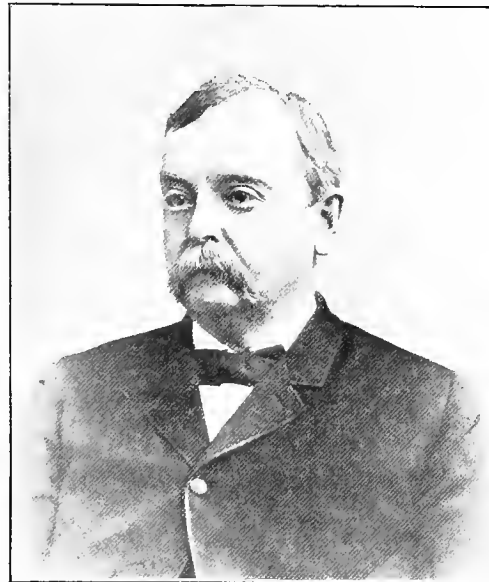
marked ability and high legal attainments. In all the courts of which he is a member he has had cases of great importance, and has been unusually successful. He is a Republican in politics, but has never sought nor accepted public office, preferring to devote his energies to the uninterrupted practice of the law, for which he is so well qualified. As a citizen, however, he is patriotic, public spirited, and progressive, and generously encourages every worthy enterprise. He has resided in Boston and its suburbs since 1883.

Mr. Kyle was married October 24, 1883, to Helen J., daughter of Isaac S. and Anna G. (Smith) Parsons of Northampton, Mass. They have two sons: Russell Parsons Kyle and Warren Atherton Kyle.

CHARLES FRANCIS CHOATE, Sr., Boston, comes from one of the oldest and most distinguished families in New England. He is descended in the seventh generation from John Choate, son of Robert and Sarah Choate, who was baptized June 6, 1624, in Groton, Colchester, England, and who came to Massachusetts in 1643, settling in Chebacco, now Ipswich, where the family resided for more than one hundred and fifty years. This John Choate was a prominent citizen, held the rank of sergeant in the militia, and died December 4, 1695. He was the founder of a noted American family, many of whose members have held high positions in civil and professional life. The line from him is as follows: (2) Thomas Choate, familiarly known as the "Governor," who was born in Ipswich in 1671, served four terms in the General Court, and died in April, 1745; (3) Francis, a ruling elder in the Ipswich church, who died October 13, 1777; (4) William, born September 5, 1730, who was a master mariner and the grandfather of Rufus Choate, the distinguished lawyer, and who died April 23, 1785; (5) George, born July 24, 1762, who was for many years a justice of the peace and a representative to the General Court, and who died in 1826; and (6) Dr. George, the father of the subject of this sketch. Dr. George Choate was born in Ipswich, Mass., November 7, 1796, was graduated from Harvard College in 1818, and began the active practice of medicine in 1822 in Salem, where he continued until 1867. Then, his health failing, he removed to Cambridge and died there June 4, 1880. He was president of the Salem Atheneum and of the Essex South District Medical Society for many years, represented Salem in the Legislature, and served on the Salem School Committee and Board of Aldermen. December 6, 1825, he married Margaret Manning Hodges, daughter of Gamaliel and Sarah (Williams) Hodges and granddaughter of Capt. William Williams, a well known master mariner of Salem.

Charles F. Choate, the second son of Dr. George and Margaret Manning (Hodges) Choate,

was born May 16, 1828, in Salem, Mass., where he received his preparatory education in the public and Latin schools. He was graduated from Harvard College with honors in 1849 and from the Harvard Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1852, and from 1850 to 1853 was a tutor in the department of mathematics in the college. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 13, 1855, and at once



CHARLES F. CHOATE, SR.

opened an office in Boston. From then until 1877 he was actively and successfully engaged in professional work, largely as counsel for railroad corporations including the Boston and Maine and the Old Colony systems. As early as 1864 he became the regular counsel for the Old Colony Railroad, and he continued in its service for more than thirty years, being chosen a director in 1872 and becoming its president in 1877. He continued in the latter position after the lease of the road May 1, 1893, to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. He was also president of the Old Colony Steamboat Company until 1894.

During the administration of President Choate there was a marvelous development of both the railroad and steamboat companies. An equipment of new steamers was achieved,

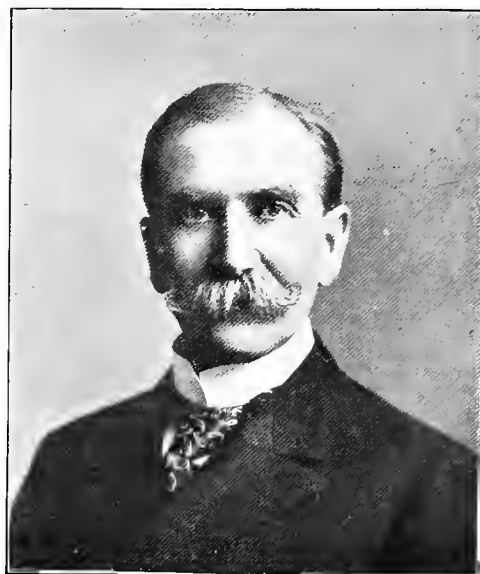
boats of unequalled convenience and comfort, giving the Fall River line between Boston and New York a world-wide reputation. Mr. Choate has been a director and vice-president of the New England Trust Company for several years and is a director of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. He was also vice-president of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company and on June 15, 1893, was chosen its actuary, which office he still holds. In 1863 he represented Cambridge in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature and in 1864 and 1865 he served as a member of the Cambridge city government.

Mr. Choate gained an eminent position at the bar during the twenty-five years of his active practice, and in railroad and corporation law he came to be regarded as authority. His knowledge of its principles was broad and deep, while his power to strike at the foundation of facts and marshal them clearly and concisely was recognized and admired. He had few superiors in this branch of the profession. After he became president of the Old Colony Railroad and Steamboat Companies in 1887 he gave his attention to the business management, achieving great success, yet he continued to apply his legal learning to questions that arose in the conduct and wonderful development of the system. He is a man of large business capacities, of great executive ability, and of impressive presence and dignity. Though somewhat reserved he goes right to the point in a few words. His sympathies are tender and profound and wholly genuine, and many a young man owes him a debt of gratitude for his friendly interest and influence at the start of a successful career.

Mr. Choate was married in Utica, N. Y., November 7, 1855, to Elizabeth Waterman Carlile, daughter of Edward and Hannah (Thompson) Carlile of Providence, R. I. She was born in the latter city August 8, 1834, and died in October, 1898. They resided in Cambridge, Mass., until 1888, making his home in Southboro and had six children, of whom four are living, viz.: Edward C.,

Sarah C. (wife of J. Montgomery Sears), Margaret M. (wife of Nathaniel I. Bowditch), and Charles F., jr.

THATCHER B. DUNN, a prominent attorney of Gardner, Mass., was born in Ludlow, Vermont, on December 5, 1844. He was educated at Black River Academy, in his native town, studied law with Hon. Sewall Fullam at Ludlow, Barrett & Atherton at Nashua, N. H., and in the Albany Law School,



THATCHER B. DUNN.

and was admitted to practice in 1869. From that date until 1873 he was engaged in active practice in Clinton county, Missouri. In October of the last named year he removed to Gardner and has since continued in business at this place. He practiced in the State and Federal Courts. Mr. Dunn is thoroughly equipped in a professional sense and occupies a leading position in the bar of Worcester county. During the more than twenty years of his residence in Gardner he has gained the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens and has been honored at their hands. He has served several years on the School Committee,

is one of the trustees of the Gardner Savings Bank, and vice-president of the Gardner Electric Light Company.

WILLIAM WARREN TOWLE, A. M., Boston, is the son of Dr. William C. and Ann E. (Warren) Towle, and was born in Fryeburg, Me., August 21, 1860. His paternal ancestor, Philip Towle, came to Portsmouth, N. H., in 1635, and subsequent members of the family were among the early settlers of Exeter, N. H., and Newfield, Me., from which latter branch he descends. His mother is the daughter of Isaiah and Ann (Walker) Warren, a granddaughter of James Walker, and a great-granddaughter on her father's side of a Revolutionary soldier, her family being residents of Boston and Wilmington, Mass., for several generations. Dr. William C. Towle was assistant surgeon of the 23d and 12th Maine Vols., and surgeon of the 8th Indiana Vols., in the war of the Rebellion, and for many years has been a leading physician and pension examiner in Fryeburg.

Mr. Towle was graduated from Fryeburg Academy in 1877 and from Bowdoin College with membership in the Alpha Delta Phi in 1881, receiving the degree of A. M. in course in 1884. He read law in Fryeburg with David R. Hastings & Son one year, and then entered the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in June, 1884. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar on the 23d of the previous January, and in the following autumn began active practice in Boston, where he has since achieved an honorable standing as an able lawyer and advocate.

In politics Mr. Towle has always been Republican. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1889 and 1890, and in 1895 represented Ward Seventeen of Boston in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, serving with marked ability as a member of the committees on probate and insolvency and

elections. In 1897 and 1898 he represented the Fifth Suffolk district, comprising Wards Ten, Twelve, and Eighteen, in the Massachusetts Senate, where he served both terms as chairman of the committee on probate and insolvency and as a member of the committee on metropolitan affairs. He was also a member of the committee on bills in the third reading in 1897 and of the committee on labor in



WILLIAM W. TOWLE.

1898, and during the two years made a very honorable record and established a reputation for able and conscientious performances of public duty. He was especially active in all matters relating to the city of Boston, was always to be found on the side of a wise economy in municipal matters, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the insertion and passage of the free transfer clause in the charter of the Boston Elevated Railroad Company. Upon his action depended a large number of matters of vital importance to the city and to the entire Commonwealth, and in many cases he prevented extravagant expenditure of the public money and an unwarranted increase of the State and city debt. He was the author of a bill providing for a presiding officer of the Board of Aldermen of Boston in cases of a tie

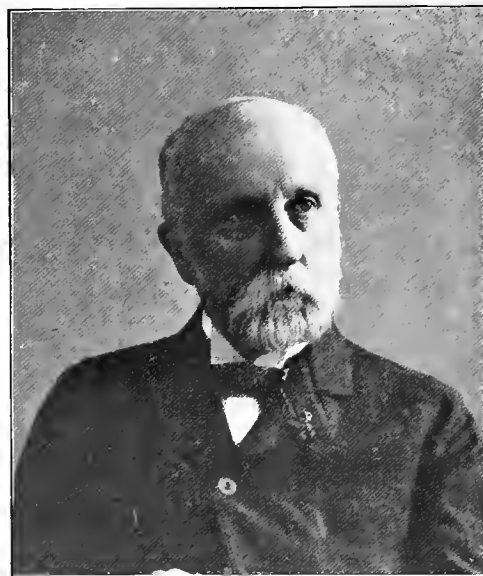
vote for chairman, of a bill giving bicycles free transportation as baggage on railroads, and of various other measures of equal importance.

Mr. Towle was for several years a member of the Republican ward and city committees of Boston and chairman of the Republican Committee of Ward Seventeen. He has an excellent record on all temperance measures, is an influential advocate of good roads, and for a number of years was a director of the time-honored Mercantile Library Association of Boston, of which he has been president since 1895. He is a member of the League of American Wheelmen, of William Parkman Lodge, F. & A. M., of Winchester, and of the Knights of Pythias. At the bar, in public office, and as a citizen Mr. Towle has displayed those sterling qualities which have won for him the respect and confidence of his fellow-men. He is an able lawyer, an excellent public speaker, and a man of unquestioned integrity and patriotism. He is unmarried.

JOSEPH TUCKER, judge of the District Court of Pittsfield during the past twenty-five years, was born in Lenox, Mass., August 21, 1832. His father was George J. Tucker, a native of Berkshire county, an attorney of the town of Lenox, long treasurer of Berkshire county, and died in Pittsfield in 1874. His mother's name was Eunice Cook, of Lenox. Judge Tucker attended the Lenox Academy and Hyde's boarding school in the town of Lee in his native county, and entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1851 with the degree of A. B. He took up the study of law in the office of Rockwell & Colt, in Pittsfield and continued at the Harvard Law School, securing admission to the bar in 1856.

Turning his face westward, he settled in Detroit and practiced there about three years, when he removed to St. Louis and opened an office. The breaking out of the war changed the current of his life. Returning to Massachusetts, he was chosen first lieutenant of Co.

D, of the 49th Massachusetts Infantry, organized in 1862. He followed the fortunes of the regiment until it entered the engagement near Port Hudson, when he was wounded in the leg, in September, 1863, and sent home with an honorable discharge. For a time after his partial recovery from the wound he acted as superintendent of recruiting in Pittsfield, by



JOSEPH TUCKER.

appointment of Governor Andrew. In 1865 he was elected to the House of Representatives, where he served one year, which was followed by his election to the State Senate in which body he served in 1866-67. Soon after the close of this term he was appointed register in bankruptcy, in which capacity he served a little more than a year and until his election to the office of lieutenant-governor in 1869. Judge Tucker's career in these offices was such as to gain the approbation of his friends and conserve the best interests of his constituents. Closely following his retirement from the office of lieutenant-governor he received, in 1873, the appointment as judge of the District Court, which was the first one established in this State. Ever since he has performed the judicial duties of his court with dignity and impartiality.

Judge Tucker's fellow citizens in Pittsfield have frequently shown their appreciation of his ability and integrity by calling him to fill positions of trust and honor. He has been president of the Berkshire County Savings Bank a number of years; president of the Pittsfield Street Railway Company, and has more than once served as chairman of the School Committee.

In 1876 Judge Tucker was married to Elizabeth Bishop, daughter of Judge Henry Bishop, of Lenox.

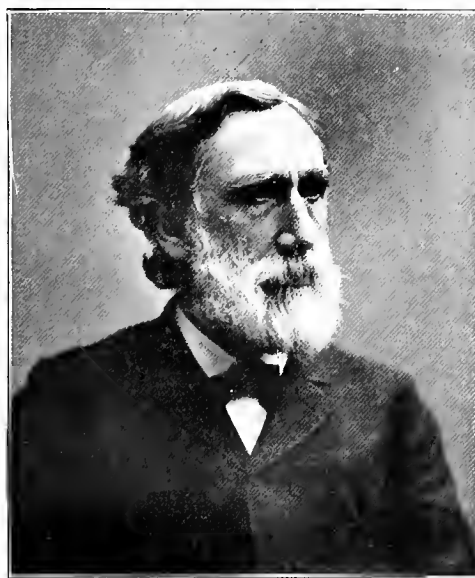
WILLIAM W. CRAPO, only son of Henry Howland Crapo and Mary Ann Slocum, his wife, was born in Dartmouth, Mass., May 16, 1830. His early education was obtained in the New Bedford public schools; he prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, and was graduated from Yale College in 1852.

Very early in life he decided to make the legal profession his lifework, and after leaving college began to read law in the office of Gov. John H. Clifford, of New Bedford, and later continued his studies at the Harvard Law School. Like his father he possessed in abundance those qualities of energy and perseverance which aid in making the successful student, and his preparation for the legal profession was painstaking and thorough. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and at once began practice in New Bedford, and has, therefore, now completed a period of forty-five years as a practitioner.

Very soon after his admission to the bar Mr. Crapo was appointed city solicitor and held the office twelve years, giving the most conscientious and thorough attention and devotion to all of his official duties.

His first real work in politics was in behalf of John C. Fremont, the first candidate of the Republican party for president, and during the campaign he won a brilliant reputation as an orator. In the same year (1856) Mr. Crapo

was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in the following year declined to become a candidate for State senator, desiring to give more attention to his increasing law business. It was somewhat remarkable that he so soon attained a leading position at the bar, a success which was in a large measure due to his exhaustive legal knowledge, his patient industry and unfailing self-reliance.



WILLIAM W. CRAPO.

His qualifications rapidly gained recognition and he won to an exceptional degree the confidence of the citizens of New Bedford. All measures tending to advance the interests of the village, even during his earliest endeavors to secure a firm professional foothold, found in him an earnest and unselfish supporter. He was chairman of the committee who were in charge of the first water supply, and from 1865 to 1875 was chairman of the Water Board.

With the breaking out of the Civil war he entered heartily into all measures for the support of the government, and during the course of the struggle he gave freely of his time, energy and means for the welfare of the cause. Mr. Crapo has never been a man whom the people were disposed to leave out of public service, and he was elected to the Forty-fourth

Congress to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, declining in 1882 to longer accept the nomination.

While not attempting in this brief notice to give an adequate account of his work as a legislator, it may be stated that he early took a prominent position in Congress; was a member of the committee on foreign affairs in the Forty-fifth Congress, and of the committee on banking and currency in the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh. During his last term he was chairman of the last named committee and much has been said and written in praise of the skillful and efficient manner in which he managed the bill for extending the charters of national banks, a bill which was successfully carried through under his leadership, and against formidable obstacles.

In the tariff legislation through which the tax on the capital and deposits of banks was removed, his familiarity with the subject was of great service and secured the direct application of the law to national banks. Mr. Crapo's value in the legislation of the country during his incumbency of the office of congressman was recognized not only by his constituents but by the nation.

He has achieved remarkable success as a lawyer of finance, and as guardian or trustee of individual estates his high character and business talents have brought to him more interests and cases than he could attend to. In nearly all of the more prominent business enterprises of New Bedford his name is found in some capacity, and in the conduct of each his mature advice, his rarely erring judgment and foresight, and his entire trustworthiness have been sought and fully appreciated. Mr. Crapo has served as president of the Mechanics' National Bank for nearly thirty years. He has been prominent in the boards of direction of numerous manufacturing industries, and for many years has been president of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company, as well as actively associated with the management of several other railroads. To many other de-

partments of business industry he has at some period of his life devoted attention, gaining the ripe experience that comes to men of broad powers.

He has always been a Republican and an earnest and influential supporter of his party. That he has not in recent years received the nomination for governor of Massachusetts is due more to his reluctance to the employment of the political methods of the day than to any other cause. He is now, at the age of three score and ten, a man of brilliant intellectual ability, high scholarship, comprehensive legal and business knowledge, and enjoying to the largest degree the confidence and admiration of the people. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale College in 1882.

Mr. Crapo was married, January 22, 1857, to Sarah Ann Davis Tappan. Two sons were born to them: Henry Howland Crapo and Stanford Tappan Crapo.

HENRY WILDER BOSWORTH, Springfield, police justice of that city, is the son of Lyman and Sarah (Waite) Bosworth and a grandson of Ichabod Bosworth, and was born in the town of Otis, Berkshire county, Mass., April 2, 1832. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in the town of Otis held several public offices, including that of selectman. Young Bosworth spent his boyhood and early youth upon his father's farm, attending the district schools as circumstances permitted and also studying in the Normal School at Westfield. He prepared for college at the New York Conference Seminary at Charlotteville, N. Y., where he gave special attention to the classics and the French and German languages. It was his intention to enter Yale, but unforeseen conditions prevented, and he turned his energies to the law and politics. At about this period he was more or less engaged in teaching at Otis, Hadley, and Ware, having also a select school in Otis for one term. In

1860 he represented the district of Otis, New Marlboro and Sandisfield in the Massachusetts Legislature, where he served as a member of the valuation committee. When President Lincoln appointed the late John Z. Goodrich, of Stockbridge, as collector of customs at Boston, in 1861, Mr. Goodrich appointed Mr. Bosworth to an inspectorship in the Boston custom house, which he held about three years.



HENRY W. BOSWORTH.

Afterward he was for a time in the office of the fifth auditor of the United States Treasury Department at Washington.

In the mean time Mr. Bosworth had spent much of his leisure in the study of law, and after relinquishing his position in the Treasury Department he returned home, continued his legal studies, and was admitted to the Berkshire bar early in 1866. In April of the same year he removed to Springfield, where he has ever since resided. During the first year he was a law partner of Alfred M. Copeland. In 1867 he formed a copartnership with William S. Greene, which continued until Mr. Greene's death in 1878, after which he practiced alone for five years. In 1883 he became a partner of Charles H. Barrows, under the style of Bosworth & Barrows. In 1885 Governor Robin-

son appointed Mr. Bosworth one of the special justices of the Police Court of Springfield to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Major Samuel B. Spooner, and in December, 1889, Governor Ames made him police justice to succeed Gideon Wells.

Judge Bosworth has achieved prominence at the Hampden bar through his untiring attention to business, his learning, and his ability to grasp fine legal points. During his long and busy career as lawyer his practice was largely confined to office work. He has been a strong Republican ever since he cast his first vote, and often has been urged to accept legislative nomination, but invariably declined, preferring to devote his whole time to the law. As a judge he is highly respected for those same sterling qualities of justice and sound common sense that distinguished him in the role of counselor.

On the 8th of March, 1865, he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Hall, a graduate of Mount Holyoke College and the daughter of Rev. Thomas A. Hall, of Otis, Mass., chaplain of Beecher's regiment during the Civil war. They have two sons: Henry Hall Bosworth, who was graduated from Amherst College, read law and is now practicing in Springfield, and a member of the Legislature in 1897 and in 1898; and Charles Wilder Bosworth, who was graduated from Yale University in 1893, read law, is a referee in bankruptcy, and also practicing in Springfield.

EDGAR ROBERT CHAMPLIN, Boston, was born in Boston, Mass., November 9, 1858, and when nine years of age removed with his parents to Cambridge, where he has since resided. He was educated in the Cambridge primary and grammar schools, in private schools in Norwalk and Sheffield, Conn., and at a preparatory school in Lancaster, N. H., where he fitted himself for Dartmouth College. Instead of entering upon a collegiate course, however, he engaged in teaching school

in the northern part of New Hampshire for a time and in 1877 became a student at the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in June, 1880, being admitted to the Suffolk bar in April of the same year. In the mean time he had also read law in Boston in the office of the late Richard Henry Dana and Lewis S. Dabney, and immediately after graduation he became



EDGAR R. CHAMPLIN.

a member of the firm of Ray, Drew & Jordan, of Lancaster, N. H. About six months later this firm dissolved, Mr. Ray being elected to Congress, Mr. Drew State senator, and Mr. Jordan speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives.

General Champlin then returned to Cambridge and opened an office in Boston, where he has since been engaged in the general civil practice of his profession, giving special attention to corporation law. He was counsel in the famous Ward Seventeen case of 1895, which resulted in unseating a representative who had been elected to the Massachusetts Legislature by a large number of fraudulent votes. In 1897 he was counsel for Gen. A. P. Martin, chairman of the Boston Board of Police Commissioners, whom the Governor and Council

unsuccessfully attempted to remove from office. These and numerous other important cases, and his connection as counsel for several large banking corporations, have won for General Champlin a leading place among the younger members of the Suffolk bar, and wide recognition as a lawyer and advocate of marked ability.

For many years he has been active in public affairs, and was a member of the Cambridge Common Council in 1885, 1886, and 1887, and of the Board of Aldermen of Cambridge in 1893. In 1894 he was offered a renomination, but declined. In that year he was appointed judge advocate-general with the rank of brigadier general on the staff of Governor Greenhalge, and after the death of the latter, which occurred in March, 1896, he continued on Governor Wolcott's staff until January, 1897, thus serving in that capacity a period of three years. In the autumn of 1898 he was nominated for mayor of Cambridge on the Citizen's ticket and elected for the year 1899, and he was again elected for the year 1900.

He is not only an able lawyer and advocate, well versed in the science of the law and in the principles of practice, but also a public spirited, patriotic, and progressive citizen, widely respected and esteemed. He has been active in several campaigns, especially as an orator, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Algonquin and Middlesex Clubs of Boston, of the Boston Athletic Association, of the Colonial Club of Cambridge, and of the Boston Bar Association.

He was married December 12, 1883, to Katherine E., daughter of John S. and Eliza A. (Shearer) Paine of Cambridge.

ERNEST WEAVER HARDY, attorney of Northampton, Mass., a son of William H. Hardy and Euphemia D. Weaver, was born in Northampton, February 16, 1875. The family came from Connecticut and settled in Northampton in 1874; their ancestry on both

paternal and maternal sides being English. Ernest W. Hardy was educated in the public schools of his native city and graduated from Amherst College with the degree of A. B. in 1895. He at once began the study of law and pursued it with such diligence that he was ad-



ERNEST W. HARDY.

mitted to the bar in 1897. He formed a partnership with ex-Senator Richard W. Irwin, which still continues. Mr. Hardy is a Republican in politics, and possesses the requisite qualifications and characteristics to make him successful in that field as well as in his profession. He was elected chairman of the Republican City Committee of Northampton in 1899, and still holds that office.

HENRY MORRIS, LL.D., was born in Springfield, Mass., in 1814, and was the eldest son of the late Judge Oliver B. Morris, who settled in Springfield early in the century and was one of the conspicuous characters in the Connecticut valley. Henry Morris was prepared for college in the Monson Academy and graduated from Amherst College in 1832 at the age of eighteen years; he

was the youngest member of his class. He was a fellow law student in the office of his father with the late Judge Otis P. Lord, of Salem, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. He began practice at once in his father's office and from that time during fifty years, with the exception of the four years of his service on the bench, he was intimately and honorably connected with the professional life of the county. His preparation for the legal arena had been thorough and practical and he soon attained a conspicuous position at the bar. Careful and painstaking in his preparation of all cases, he usually went before the court with a comparatively easy task before him. He never advanced legal propositions which he was not prepared to fortify with good authorities, or with clear reasoning, or both. Learned, manly, courteous, he inspired confidence in all with whom he became associated. No man at the bar stood higher with the judges of the courts; this, with his well known integrity, and the marked respect tendered him by his brethren of the bar, gave him an advantage before a jury which was frequently more valuable to his clients than the eloquent oratory of others who were more gifted in that direction. Judge Morris held high ideals in the ethics of his profession. He never sought nor refused cases in the criminal courts, where he might have won abundant success had he made greater effort to obtain it. His tastes led him to civil practice. For any sort of trickery by which to gain an advantage he felt only the detestation it deserved, and its authors found no friend in him. He was appointed to the Common Pleas bench in 1855, and during the next four years performed excellent service for the State, gaining a reputation that was second to that of no other judge of that court. The court was abolished, partly at least, and while there was widespread desire for the reappointment of Judge Morris, Governor Banks lacked the independence to carry out the expressed desire of the profession by placing Judge Morris upon the Superior Court bench. Judge Morris was never an active politician or office-

seeker; but he held several public positions of honor and responsibility. He was chairman of the Selectmen in 1845 and 1846; a representative in the Legislature in 1846 and 1847, and when he left the Whig party to become affiliated with the so-called Know-Nothing organization, he received the nomination for Congress in 1854 and was elected. He left his Congressional office to accept a seat on the



HENRY MORRIS.

Common Pleas bench, and did not sit in the House at Washington. When the Whig party was disrupted he joined the new Republican party and as a rule supported its principles during the remainder of his life. In 1854 Judge Morris was chosen a trustee of Amherst College and received the degree of LL.D. from that institution in 1869. At the death of his father, Judge Morris, inherited a valuable collection of historical and other publications and manuscripts bearing upon local history and in the later years of his life he gave much attention to further collection and writing upon the subject. He delivered a number of historical addresses which are replete with valuable matter that might otherwise have been lost. He was a prime mover in the organization of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society in 1876,

and its first chairman and president. To the volume of proceedings of this society published in 1881, Judge Morris was a voluminous contributor. On the occasion of the death of Judge Morris, which took place June 4, 1888, his professional brethren and the community at large united in many ways to do his memory honor. In the eloquent tribute spoken at his funeral by his friend, the Rev. Dr. M. Burnham, he said: "A peculiar loss has come upon the church where he has so long been an active and influential member. Intelligent, consistent, devoted, he studied deeply and truly all its needs and in large ways identified himself with the progress of the kingdom of Christ. He was a prominent citizen, identified as few men have been by inheritance, by research, and as a historian, with the entire history of the beautiful city. The power of his life has reached likewise a wider circle beyond the limits of our city. Identified with the legal, judicial, and educational interests of the city and State, he has exerted far-reaching power in the more than three score and ten years to which God spared him. Possessed of a comprehensive, well-trained, judicial mind, he has been the legal adviser of many, and a tender and devoted friend to thousands."

SAMUEL MITCHELL CHILD, Boston, is a lineal descendant of William Child, who came from England to Watertown, Mass., about 1630, and of Richard Child, son of William, who was born in that colony in 1631. His great-great-grandfather, Moses Child, was a lieutenant in the French war of 1756 and also in the Revolution, being present at Burgoyne's surrender, and was commissioned by General Washington to visit East Maine and Nova Scotia and inquire into the conditions of these colonies. After the close of the Revolutionary war he moved to Temple, N. H., where his son, Elisha Child, as well as himself, became a prominent citizen and farmer. The latter married Martha Abbott, and they were

the parents of James Child, who was born there September 20, 1802. James married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Locke) Laws and granddaughter of Isaac Locke, who participated in the historic siege of Louisburg. Their son, Nahum Abbott Child, father of the subject of this article, was born November 9, 1828, in Temple, N. H., where he still resides, and where he has filled several local offices.



SAMUEL M. CHILD.

He married Ellen Sargent, born November 28, 1836, whose paternal ancestors settled in Malden, Mass., in 1637, and who is also descended from John Putnam, who came from Aston Abbotts, Bucks county, England, to Salem, Mass., before 1634.

Samuel M. Child, son of Nahum Abbott Child and Ellen Sargent, was born on the 10th of September, 1862, in Temple, N. H., where he received his preliminary education in the public schools. He was graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1886 and afterward spent one year in Harvard College and three years at the Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. from the latter institution in 1890. In the mean time, in 1889, he was a delegate and the youngest member of the New

Hampshire Constitutional Convention, in which he took an active part.

Mr. Child was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1890, and at once began active practice in Boston alone. In 1892 he formed a copartnership with George D. Alden, which continued until September, 1895, when Mr. Child was appointed assistant city solicitor of the city of Boston. He has since held this position, discharging its duties with marked ability and satisfaction. His private practice and his work in the city's law department have given him a recognized standing at the bar and a leading place among the younger members of the profession. As a Democrat he has also been active and influential in politics. In 1890 he was appointed corresponding secretary of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts and two years later became a member of its executive committee, on which he served until September, 1895, when, having received the appointment of assistant city solicitor, he resigned. He is a member of the University Club of Boston, of the Boston Bar Association, of St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., of St. Andrew's Chapter, R. A. M., of Boston Commandery, K. T., and of the Scottish Rite bodies to and including the 32d degree. Mr. Child resides in Boston, and is unmarried.

CALVIN COOLIDGE, a rising young member of the bar of Northampton, Mass., was born in Plymouth, Vt., July 4, 1872. His father is John C. Coolidge, a successful merchant in that State. The family ancestry is traceable back to Capt. John Coolidge, of Vermont, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and from him to John Coolidge who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1630.

Calvin Coolidge obtained his education in the public schools and in Black River Academy at Ludlow, Vt., at St. Johnsbury Academy, Vt., and at Amherst College, from which he graduated with high honors in 1895, with

the A. B. degree. He was grove orator while at college and won a gold medal for the prize essay on "The Principles of the American Revolution," given by the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution, the competition being open to all colleges of the country. Mr. Coolidge is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta college fraternity. He studied law with Ham-



CALVIN COOLIDGE.

mond & Field in Northampton, and was admitted to the bar on July 7, 1897. He takes an intelligent interest in politics and public affairs and was elected to the Northampton Common Council in December, 1898, and to the office of city solicitor for 1900. He also received the appointment from Judge Leonard A. Jones, of Boston, as examiner of titles for Hampshire county under the Land Registration Act. Mr. Coolidge is a persistent student and his friends predict for him a full measure of professional success.

JOHN ADAMS AIKEN, associate justice of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, was born in Greenfield, Mass., on the 16th day of September,

1850. He was well born. The Aiken family, in its different branches, has furnished many distinguished members of the learned professions. His father, the late David Aiken, was for years one of the leaders of the bar of the Connecticut Valley, and was associate justice of the old Court of Common Pleas, at the time of its abolition, as a measure of so called reform, under the administration of Gov. Nathaniel P. Banks, in 1859.

John A. Aiken received his education in the public schools of Greenfield, at Phillips Academy, Andover, and Dartmouth College. He was graduated in 1874, after which, he was, for a brief period, principal of the academy in Northfield, Mass. Before and at the time of his graduation his thoughts had been seriously turned toward journalism as a profession, for which he possessed admirable qualifications. His intimate acquaintance with English and American history and literature, a ready command of the English language, with a style formed upon the most approved models of composition, habits of careful observation and discriminating judgment of passing events, and a rigid sense of propriety in the treatment of men and things, would, without doubt, have soon won him a leading and honorable position among the journalists of the county.

It was well for the legal profession that these early views soon gave way to hereditary instinct and a decision to adopt and pursue the practice of the law. After a well improved course at the Harvard Law School, Mr. Aiken was admitted to the bar in Franklin county, August 21st, 1876, and at once entered into an extensive and lucrative practice in partnership with his father. This continued till the latter retired from active business. After that time, till his appointment to his present position, he was in practice alone. His rise in the profession was rapid and steady, his practice was marked by candor and fairness as well as ability in the trial of causes, and by unvarying courtesy to the court and to the members of the bar.

He was often appointed as auditor, and in

that capacity acted in some complicated and very important cases. In 1877 and 1878 Mr. Aiken was secretary of the Franklin County Agricultural Society, and performed the duties of the office in a manner that gave him the good will of the farmers of the county.

In November, 1882, he was chosen to represent the Greenfield District in the General Court of 1883. In this position he acquitted himself with fidelity and ability that commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow members of the Legislature and of his constituents.

In 1889 he was nominated by the Democrats of the Northwestern District for the office of district attorney, and, although the district was strongly Republican, was elected by a handsome majority. He held the office for two terms, six years, and it is no disparagement to the other able lawyers who have served in the same capacity, to say that never have the duties of the office been performed with more ability and sound judgment, nor with more careful regard to the ends of justice and the best interests of the district.

In August, 1898, Mr. Aiken was surprised by the tender, by the governor of the Commonwealth, of the seat on the bench of the Superior Court, which he accepted and now occupies. It will not be consistent with a due sense of propriety to speak of him at this time (June, 1899) as a judge, further than to say that the judicial character of his mind and deportment, his learning in the law, his candor, fairness and high sense of justice, in the hearing and decision of all questions that come before him for adjudication, give assurance that, so far as his administration is concerned, the rights and interests of all parties will with care be protected and preserved, and the dignity and honor of the Commonwealth be courteously and firmly maintained.

Judge Aiken is a faithful devotee of the law, and to the careful study of the great principles which underlie, and should control the administration of justice, his attention and labors have been chiefly given. But this is not with

him an exclusive pursuit. He is a close observer of the public events of the day. He feels a warm interest, and takes an active part, in the affairs of his own town. He has, from time to time, served on various committees, charged with the consideration of matters affecting the welfare of the people. He is at present a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, from whose work much is expected. He was, from 1885 to 1888, inclusive, president of the Greenfield Library Association. He is an ardent lover of good literature and of all works of art. With a highly cultivated taste he especially appreciates the master pieces of the great artists. Beyond this, he is an enthusiastic lover of flowers, and in his garden, in its season a scene of beauty, he finds his chief source of rest, recreation and pleasure.

Judge Aiken was married in 1895 to Miss Maria Willard Dickinson, of Baltimore, Maryland, a great-granddaughter of the late Thomas Dickman, whose record states that he was "the first Printer, the first Bookseller and the first Postmaster of Greenfield, Mass."

WILLIAM AIKEN DAVENPORT, is a well known and successful attorney of Greenfield, Mass., and was born in Wilmington, Vt., on October 23, 1869. He is a son of Stephen Tabor Davenport, a native of Leyden, Mass., and Alice S. Warner of Dover, Vt. Stephen T. Davenport is a prominent attorney of Brattleboro, Vt., and was representative in the State Legislature in 1874, to which office he was elected on the Democratic ticket.

William A. Davenport obtained his education in the public schools and at Glenwood Classical Seminary, at West Brattleboro, graduating in 1889. He was then well qualified for teaching, which profession he followed four years, studying law in the meantime and afterwards in the office of Frederick L. Greene, in Greenfield. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1895, and on the first of October in that

year formed a partnership with Mr. Greene, which still continues.

Mr. Davenport is a Democrat and has been active in local politics. He was elected a representative to the General Court from the Second Franklin district in November, 1898,



WILLIAM A. DAVENPORT.

and November, 1899, and served on the committee on judiciary. He was admitted to the United States District Court in September, 1898. The law firm of which he is a member has an enviable reputation, which has been gained by industry and ability.

Mr. Davenport married December 11, 1894, Belle M. Shearer, of Coleraine, Mass. They have three children.

CLARK ASA BATCHELDER, of Fitchburg, Mass., comes from one of the old New England families whose ancestors in old England were prominent in Canterbury in the sixteenth century. Like the names of many other early Massachusetts settlers, time has changed their spelling until to-day there are five or six different names in as many sections of the United States, and yet all pronounced about the same, those bearing the

name like the subject of this sketch being descended from Hon. Joseph Batcheller—to use his spelling—who emigrated with his wife and children, in 1636, from Canterbury, England. Immediately upon their landing the Batcheller home was established in Salem, Mass., but was soon moved to Wenham, Mass. Among the first to till the virgin soil of Peru, Vt., was a descendant of this American pioneer. The Green Mountain branch of the family increased and prospered and incidentally changed the name from Batcheller to Batchelder. It is a curious fact that, in the same document, some of the early legal papers contain two different modes of spelling the name. It was in Peru, on the 23d of February, 1848, that Clark Asa Batchelder was born. His father was Edmund Batchelder, in direct line from the Hon. Joseph Batcheller, and his mother's maiden name was Sophia Simonds.

The Peru district school furnished Mr.



CLARK A. BATCHELDER.

Batchelder his early education, while the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass., and the Williston Academy, Easthampton, Mass., prepared him for college. Four years he taught natural sciences and higher mathematics in the Burr & Burton Seminary, Manchester, Vt.

He was graduated at the Boston University Law School in 1873 and just prior to graduation was admitted to the Middlesex bar.

After graduation Mr. Batchelder practiced law for three years in the city of Boston and then moved to Ayer, Mass. In addition to his law work, which was confined exclusively to civil practice, he was interested in the fire insurance business until he opened his Fitchburg office in 1892, when he devoted his time exclusively to the law. He did not, however, move his family to Fitchburg until 1897.

Mr. Batchelder is past master of St. Paul's Lodge, F. & A. M., of Ayer; for several years he was chairman of the Republican Town Committee of the same place, and was also during the same time a member of the School Board. In the latter position his early training proved invaluable, and his work was so highly appreciated in Ayer that he had hardly time to become a legal resident of Fitchburg before the voters of that city tendered him a similar position, which he still holds.

On May 13, 1874, Mr. Batchelder was married to Catherine W. Hard, of Manchester, Vt. Three children have been born to them—Mary Catherine, who married Edward Fletcher, of San Diego, Cal.; Louise S., who lives with her parents; and Eugene C., who is now a student at Brown University.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Northampton, associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court from 1872 to 1881, and of the Supreme Judicial Court from 1881 to 1891, was the son of Rev. William Allen, D. D., and a grandson of Rev. Thomas Allen, of Pittsfield, Mass. Dr. William Allen was born January 2, 1784, in Pittsfield, was graduated from Harvard University in 1802, and became a celebrated author and clergyman. He was president of Dartmouth College from 1817 to 1820 and of Bowdoin College from 1820 to 1839, and died in Northampton, Mass., July 16, 1868. His wife was Maria M., daughter of

John Wheelock, at one time president of Dartmouth College. Rev. Thomas Allen, Judge Allen's grandfather, was noted as "the fighting parson," of Revolutionary times. At dawn of the day when Stark won his victory at Bennington, this important shepherd led his militant flock to the conflict and shared himself in the struggle.



WILLIAM ALLEN.

Judge Allen was born in Brunswick, Me., March 31, 1822, and inherited from his father and mother those superior intellectual qualities and mental powers which brought him so much success in professional life. He received his preparation for college at Phillips Andover Academy and at Yarmouth Academy in Maine. In 1838 he entered Bowdoin College, but went from there to Amherst before completing his freshman year, and graduated in 1842. He began his law studies at Yale Law School and subsequently completed them at Northampton, where he was admitted to the bar in 1846; he at once began practice in that city and in 1849 entered into partnership with the late C. P. Huntington, which continued until 1852. In 1869 he formed a partnership with Judge Daniel Bond which continued two years. The period of Judge Allen's life from his admission

to the bar until his elevation to the bench had in it no momentous events; it was made up of the experiences that ordinarily fall to the first class lawyer. He was counsel for one branch of the Blake family in Boston in the famous will contest, and his argument and brief upon the construction of the will was said to have been the best in the case. Judge Allen was noted for being a close student in his profession, and his strength lay more with the court than with juries, the former usually recognizing the soundness of his exposition of the law.

In 1872 he was appointed by Governor Washburn to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Superior Court caused by the resignation of Judge Scudder. This position he held until 1881, when he was promoted by Governor Long to the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, which high office he filled until his death. Personally he was one of the most noticeable of all the Massachusetts judges, his long white hair seeming to grow naturally in the ancient judicial form. He was dignified and polite, but very quiet in his every-day life and took little part in affairs outside of his office. His learning, ability, and eminently judicial cast of mind, together with his absolute fairness fitted him for the exalted station that he adorned for nineteen years. He died suddenly at his home in Northampton, Mass., June 4, 1891.

Judge Allen was married in 1858 to Elizabeth H., daughter of Rev. Dr. Tenney, of Northampton, who, with one daughter, survived him.

WINFIELD FORREST PRIME, Winchester, son of Oliver and Emma F. (Kennard) Prime, was born in Charlestown, now a part of Boston, Mass., November 22, 1860. His father, a native of Moultonboro, N. H., and a son of Samuel Prime, was for many years a leading grocery merchant. His mother was the daughter of William L. and Mary (Frost) Kennard, and a descendant of

Brigadier-General Frost, a prominent officer in the Colonial wars. Her family were early settlers of Eliot, Me.

Mr. Prime was educated in the Charlestown public schools, graduating from the high school in 1878. During the next six years he was employed as a clerk in mercantile establishments in Boston. In 1884 he entered the Boston University Law School, from which he



WINFIELD F. PRIME.

received the degree of LL.B. in 1887. He also read law in the office of J. H. and H. W. B. Cotton, of Charlestown, and upon being admitted to the Suffolk bar July 20, 1886, began active practice in Boston, where he has since been associated with Hon. Selwyn Z. Bowman, formerly member of congress. He has acquired a successful general law business, and through his recognized ability and industry has won a leading place among the younger members of the bar of Suffolk county.

In politics Mr. Prime is an ardent Republican. He represented Ward Four of the Charlestown District of Boston in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1890, serving on the committee on probate and insolvency, and displaying marked ability as a debater. He was also a member of the Republican City

Committee of Boston for several years. He is a member and past master of Faith Lodge, F. & A. M., a member of Signet Chapter, R. A. M., and of Cœur de Lion Commandery, K. T., a member and past grand of Bunker Hill Lodge, I. O. O. F., and a member of Bunker Hill Encampment of Odd Fellows, all of Charlestown, and a member of the Charlestown Club. He is a public spirited, patriotic, and enterprising citizen, and for many years has liberally encouraged and supported every worthy movement.

Mr. Prime was married May 12, 1891, to Mary A. Fontaine, daughter of Chauncey F. and Mary E. (Walker) Fontaine, of Charlestown District, Boston. They have a son, Selwyn Forrest Prime, born May 12, 1893, and a daughter, Evelyn Fontaine Prime, born December 14, 1899. Mr. Prime removed to Winchester, Mass., in 1899, where he now resides.

NATHANIEL WOOD, for many years one of the prominent members of the bar in Fitchburg, Mass., was born in Holden, Mass., August 29, 1797. His educational opportunities were excellent, and after proper preparation he entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1821. He had been an indefatigable student and gained such proficiency that his services were sought in the field of teaching. He served as instructor in the college and in the academy at Lancaster, Mass., for a time after his graduation, studying law meanwhile to some extent, and finally taking up the profession as his lifework. He was admitted to the bar at Boston and settled at Fitchburg in February, 1827, as a partner with Ebenezer Torrey, under the name of Torrey & Wood, until Mr. Torrey retired, about 1862. Mr. Wood, however, soon after formed a business connection with Mr. Geo. A. Torrey, now a prominent lawyer of Boston, which continued as long as Mr. Wood was capable of active work.

He attained a large degree of professional success, especially in the line of conveyancing and kindred duties. His citizenship was of the first order and commanded the confidence of the public from his first settlement in Fitchburg. He was called to serve as moderator at many town meetings, beginning about 1830, and was a member of the School Committee many years, laboring zealously for the good of



NATHANIEL WOOD.

general education. He also was elected one of the Selectmen, served in the lower house of the State Legislature, 1839–47 and in 1850, and one term as State senator. He was Democratic candidate for Congress in 1841. In these public positions Mr. Wood exercised his best faculties and performed his duties with the industry and fidelity that marked his whole course in life.

Mr. Wood was chosen president and treasurer of the Fitchburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company and served in that capacity from 1847 until his resignation in 1873. He was also a director of and solicitor for the Fitchburg National Bank, and president of the Savings Bank.

At his death on August 2, 1876, Mr. Wood left a priceless legacy in his unsullied reputation for sturdy honesty and for professional ability.

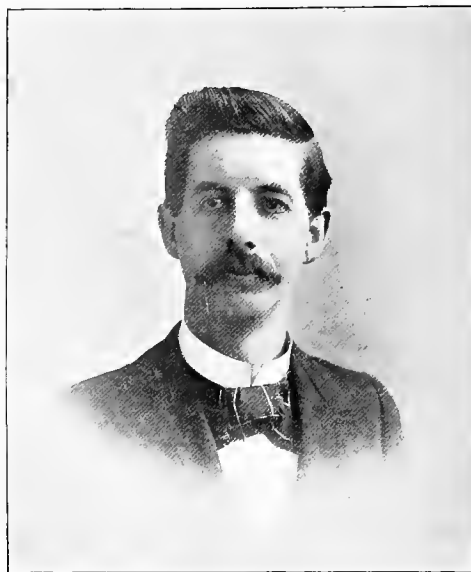
He met many of the prominent lawyers of his county, who found in him a worthy antagonist and one whose methods were above reproach. Thoroughly familiar with the science of special pleading and with broad knowledge of the law, he was successful in many important legal contests.

Mr. Wood was never in any sense a politician; his temperament and characteristics would not adapt themselves to political methods, as they usually prevail, but his counsel in all matters of public interest was much sought and highly respected. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1854, where he enjoyed discussion of various measures with such men as Choate, Dana, and others. At his death, Mr. Wood's professional brethren united in paying tribute to his memory.

FRANK JOSEPH LAWLER, attorney of Greenfield, Franklin county, Mass., was born in South Deerfield, Mass., on July 31, 1863. He is a son of the late James Lawler, who was a native of Ireland. His grandparents were Francis and Margaret (Lee) Lawler, who came to America in 1858 and settled in South Deerfield, where they were respected farmers; both lived to over eighty years of age, and had fourteen children, seven of whom came with them to this country. James Lawler, father of the subject, followed his parents to America in 1860, lived some years at South Deerfield and there married Margaret Hafey, who was born in Ballanclay, County Waterford, Ireland. He subsequently removed to Leicester, Worcester county, Mass., to engage as a leather worker in a card factory, for the manufacture of wool cards. His health failing he abandoned that occupation and in 1881 settled in Greenfield, where he died November 5, 1886. He had five children: Frank J.; Nicholas J. is deputy collector of internal revenue in Greenfield and with his brother, Thomas, carries on a real estate and insurance business;

Margaret J., died at three years of age; and Mary A., wife of Edward Donovan, a grocer in Greenfield.

Frank J. Lawler was educated in the public schools of South Deerfield and Leicester. At the age of thirteen years he began work in a shoe factory to aid in the support of the family. In 1881 he went to Greenfield and worked there in a factory for twelve years. The young man



FRANK J. LAWLER.

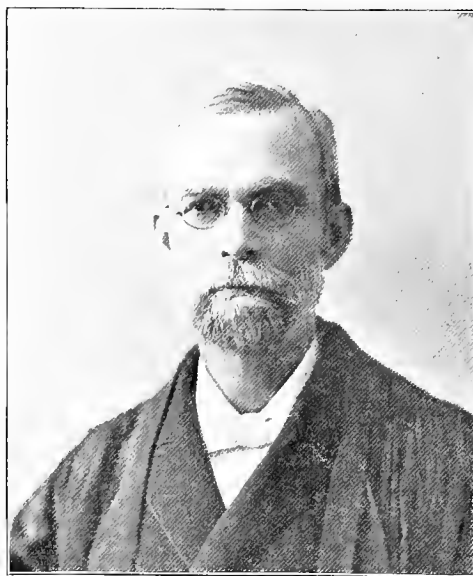
had ambition, however, that was not content with the life of a mechanic and during these years of toil spent all of his leisure in study. In 1888 he took up the study of law in the office of S. O. Lamb, in Greenfield, at the same time continuing his work in the factory. Entering Boston University Law School, he was graduated in June, 1894, and was admitted to the bar in the following month. He began practice alone, but in February, 1895, formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Lamb. Mr. Lawler is prominent in political and social circles: is a member of the Father Matthew Temperance Society, and of the Catholic church. He is a Democrat, has served on the town committee and is now a member of the Knights of Columbus, and one of the managers and treasurer of the Franklin County

Public Hospital. He is also chairman of both the town and county Democratic committees. Mr. Lawler was married October 4, 1899, to Miss Annie C. Looney, of Greenfield, Mass.

THOMAS LEVERETT NELSON, LL.D., Worcester, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts from 1879 until his death in 1897, was the son of John and Lois Burnham (Leverett) Nelson, and was born in Haverhill, N. H., March 4, 1827. John Nelson, a contemporary of Daniel Webster, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1803, read law with Christopher Gore of Boston, and practiced in Haverhill, N. H., until his death in 1838, at the age of sixty. He also gave some attention to farming, and was a man highly respected and esteemed. He left four sons and eight daughters, and four of the latter survived the subject of this memoir. His wife, Lois Burnham Leverett, was the daughter of John Leverett, of Middletown, Conn., and after her birth a resident of Windsor, Vt. She was descended from Governor John Leverett, deputy governor and governor of Massachusetts from 1671 to May, 1679, who was knighted by the crown, and whose dust now rests in the ancient King's Chapel burying ground in Boston. When Boston was occupied by the British troops the family, who were zealous patriots, removed to Middletown, Conn., and the men took an active part in the Revolutionary war. The Nelson and Leverett families have been prominent in New England for many generations, exerting a wholesome influence upon the communities in which they resided, and taking an active part in public and civil affairs.

Judge Nelson was a typical representative of his race. After attending the district schools of his native town he entered Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., where he prepared for college. He spent two years at Dartmouth College and then entered the University of Vermont at Burlington, from which he was

graduated with honor in the class of 1846. During the next five years he was engaged in the active and successful practice of his original profession, that of civil engineer, being largely connected with railroad construction in New England, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. An accident to his knee compelled him to give up engineering, and during the months which followed before he recovered he gave his atten-



THOMAS L. NELSON.

tion to the study of law, which he completed in the office of the late Judge Francis H. Dewey in Worcester. He was admitted to the Worcester county bar in 1855 and at once entered upon active practice in that city. He was in partnership with the late W. W. Rice and afterward with Judge Dwight Foster, and after the latter's removal to Boston he was associated with Hon. George F. Hoar.

Judge Nelson acquired a large and lucrative practice, and was especially successful in equity and bankruptcy law, being instrumental in establishing important principles in both of these branches. He was one of the ablest and foremost equity lawyers in Massachusetts, and was appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court a member of the committee to frame the rules for equity practice now in force in that court.

He was always highly esteemed by his associates at the bar, who were accustomed to call upon him for assistance in difficult cases, and he was ever ready to give such aid. In this way he was specially helpful to young men, who derived great profit from his instructive counsel. The Supreme Judicial Court invariably listened with great interest to his arguments of questions of law, and particularly to those involving bankruptcy and equity jurisprudence. His legal attainments were universally recognized and admired, even in the earlier years of his career. Of quiet tastes and a retiring disposition he cared little for public life outside of his profession, and on several occasions declined official responsibility. In 1869 he was elected to the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature and served as chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1870 he was elected city solicitor of Worcester and served until January, 1874. This was a very important period in Worcester's history. He had great influence with the city government, and had much to do with directing the policy which decided their action in many leading matters. He was the author of the statute of 1871 known as the Union Depot Act, which reconstructed the railroad system of Worcester, and which has ever since been regarded as a masterly piece of legislation. Many other important achievements marked Judge Nelson's four years' service as city solicitor, and the ability, fidelity, and promptness with which he administered the office reflected upon him lasting credit and honor.

In January, 1879, President Hayes appointed him judge of the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, and he continued to discharge the duties of that office until his death, which occurred at his home in Worcester on the 21st of November, 1897. During his service of within two months of nineteen years on the bench he gained a wide reputation as an able, impartial, and fair-minded jurist. He succeeded the late Hon. John Lowell and was the only representative that Worcester county has had on a Federal Court bench.

Judge Nelson was a member of the American Antiquarian Society, a charter member and director of the St. Wulstan Society, a member of the Worcester Fire Society, a director of the Central National Bank of Worcester from October 6, 1862, until his death, a director of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester, and a trustee of the Worcester County Institution for Savings. He was also for many years the commissioner for Massachusetts of the Providence and Worcester Railroad. In 1872 he was elected a director of the Worcester Free Public Library, and during the last four years of the six years' term was chairman of the board.

One of the monuments to Judge Nelson's devotion to the law is the Worcester County Law Library, of which he was elected a director in March, 1858, his colleague being Hon. George F. Hoar. The library then consisted of a private collection, given to the county as a legacy, and contained some reports and textbooks. He at once adopted it, and as the years passed was its promoter and director, and until his death he bought almost every book placed upon its shelves. To his efforts is due the income with which the library is supported, the municipal and legislative appropriations, and very largely its present home, and this library stands second only to the Social Law Library in Boston among the law libraries of the Commonwealth.

Judge Nelson was a man of unblemished integrity and absolute loyalty to his court and his clients. His associates at the bar and on the bench always entertained for him the highest respect as a man, a lawyer, and a jurist. His inclinations were those of a student and scholar, and in his library and home he found his keenest pleasure. He was a man of exquisite sensibilities and refinement, a great lover of literature and of nature, fond of metaphysical discussions and debating, well versed in astronomy, and an attendant of the Unitarian church. The University of Vermont, his alma mater, bestowed upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1879.

He was married October 29, 1857, to Anna Hastings Hayward, daughter of Caleb and Mary Moore (Hastings) Hayward, of Mendon, Mass. They had two children: Mary Hayward Nelson, who died young, and Harry Leverett Nelson, who died in 1889. After her death Judge Nelson married, March 23, 1865, Louisa A., daughter of Samuel E. and Hannah A. (Matterson) Slocum, of Millbury, Mass., who survives him and resides in Worcester. Five children were born to them: John Nelson, a journalist of Worcester; Miss Louisa Burnham Nelson, of Worcester; Thomas, who died in infancy; William, now (1899) deputy clerk of the United States District Court in Boston; and Thomas Leverett Nelson, jr., who read law with Hon. Herbert Parker and was admitted to the Worcester county bar December 31, 1897, and is now practicing in Worcester.

HENRY SWEETSER DEWEY, A. B., A. M., LL.B., Boston, is a son of the late Major Israel Otis Dewey and Susan Augusta Sweetser, a grandson of Israel Dewey and Nancy Hovey, and a lineal descendant of Thomas Dewey, who came from Sandwich, Kent, England, to Dorchester, Mass., as early as 1633. His grandmother, Nancy Hovey, was descended in the seventh generation from Daniel Hovey, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1637. Major Israel Otis Dewey, eighth in descent from the original Thomas, was born in Berlin, Vt., March 9, 1824, and was a merchant in Concord, N. H., from 1849 to 1852, and in Hanover, N. H., from 1852 to 1864. He was a justice of the peace for many years, a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1860, and postmaster of Hanover from 1861 to 1864, when he resigned to accept the appointment of additional paymaster of volunteers in the Union army. In 1867 he was commissioned paymaster in the regular army, with rank of major, and continued to serve in that capacity until March 9, 1888, when he was placed on the retired list. He was a man

of great executive ability and unquestioned bravery, and died in Boston on the 12th of May, 1888. His wife, Susan Augusta, whom he married July 29, 1851, was the daughter of Gen. Henry and Susan (West) Sweetser, of Concord, N. H., and a lineal descendant of Seth Sweetser, who came to America from Tring, Hertfordshire, England, and was settled in Charlestown, Mass., in 1637.



HENRY S. DEWEY.

Henry S. Dewey was born in Hanover, N. H., November 9, 1856, and passed his boyhood and youth in the Southern and Western States at various places where his father was stationed. He received his preparatory education under private tutors in Salt Lake City, Utah, and was graduated from Dartmouth College with the degree of A. B. in 1878, holding membership in the Alpha Delta Phi Society. In 1881 the same institution gave him the degree of A. M. Soon after graduating he was appointed paymaster's clerk in the United States army and in August, 1878, came to Boston, where he has since resided, and where he continued to discharge the duties of that office until 1880, when he resigned. In 1879 he took up the study of law, attending the Boston University School of Law and reading in the office of the

Hon. Ambrose A. Ranney, and was graduated from the law school with the degree of LL.B. in June, 1882, and at once admitted to the Suffolk bar, and subsequently was admitted to the United States Circuit Court and to the Supreme Court of the United States. Since 1882 he has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston.

Mr. Dewey is a lawyer and advocate of recognized ability, and for several years has occupied a leading position at the bar. He possesses an evenly-balanced mind, a wonderful capacity for assimilating facts, and a force of character which is at once impressive and commanding. From 1882 he was a justice of the peace and notary public, resigning as notary in 1896, and in February, 1893, was appointed a master in chancery, which office he still holds. In 1891 the Supreme Judicial Court appointed him a member of the Board of Bar Examiners for Suffolk county, of which he subsequently became chairman, and when this board was superseded by the State Board of Bar Examiners in the fall of 1897 he was made a member and chairman of the latter body. This important position, which he still holds, is in itself sufficient evidence of the high esteem and universal respect in which Mr. Dewey is held by both the judiciary and the bar, and is also an unqualified recognition of his fine legal attainments, of his broad and accurate knowledge of the law, and of his high standard of legal principles and practice. This confidence in his ability and learning is not confined to Boston, but extends throughout the Commonwealth and easily places Mr. Dewey among the ablest and most eminent of younger lawyers in New England. His love for his profession, his untiring efforts in elevating the standard of practice, his excellent knowledge of human nature, his unfailing courtesy and liberality, and his acknowledged judicial qualifications are among his chief characteristics. In April, 1896, he was appointed a special justice of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston, and he was made an associate justice of that court in May, 1899. In this capacity he

has displayed unusual judicial ability, good judgment, and sound common sense, discharging his duties with great rapidity and satisfaction. His career as lawyer and judge has commanded the highest respect, and has won for him the confidence and esteem of all classes of people.

Judge Dewey has always been an ardent Republican, and from 1884 to 1888 was a member of the Republican Ward and City Committee of Boston. As a member of the Boston Common Council in 1885, 1886, and 1887 he took a prominent part in municipal affairs and rendered valuable service to the city. He represented the Twenty-first Suffolk district in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1889, 1890, and 1891. During each of his three years in the House he was a member of the committee on the judiciary, and was chairman of that committee the last two years. He was a member of the First Corps of Cadets from June 11, 1880, to February 26, 1889, when he was commissioned judge advocate, with rank of captain, on the staff of the First Brigade, M. V. M., and he held this position until January 4, 1900, when he was appointed judge advocate-general on the staff of the commander-in-chief by Governor Crane, in which latter position he has continued to serve. He is a member of the Bar Association of the city of Boston, of the American Bar Association, of the International Law Association, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the University, Athletic and Curtis Clubs of Boston.

WEBSTER THAYER, senior member of the law firm of Thayer & Cobb, Worcester, Mass., and prominent in the bar of Worcester county, was born in Blackstone, Mass., on July 7, 1857. His father, a wholesale butcher, and his grandfather, were both natives of Blackstone, as also were the near ancestry of his mother, whose maiden name was Martha A. Taft. The children of these

parents were only two: Andrew C. Thayer, now a resident of Auburn, Mass.

After attending the schools in Blackstone in his youth, Webster Thayer entered the Worcester Academy, from which he was graduated in 1876. In the fall of that year he entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in June, 1880, with the degree of A. B. Having already determined to adopt the pro-



WEBSTER THAYER.

fession of law, he began its study in the office of Charles A. Merrill, in Worcester, and by his earnest devotion to his work, he was admitted to the bar in September, 1882. Opening an office in Worcester, he practiced alone until 1889, securing prompt recognition in the community as an industrious and successful attorney. In the year last named he formed a copartnership with Hollis W. Cobb, which has continued to the present time, under the style of Thayer & Cobb. Since the formation of this partnership their business has constantly and rapidly increased.

Mr. Thayer is a firm believer in the fundamental principles of Democracy and was a conservative and consistent member of that body until 1896, when elements and factors were admitted to its councils of which he

strongly disapproves. Mr. Thayer has ardently devoted himself to his profession and prefers this work rather than public office; but his personal popularity and the confidence inspired by his character and attainments is shown in the fact that he was elected one of the Board of Aldermen of Worcester in 1889 on the Democratic ticket, overcoming a Republican majority of 3,000 and defeating a very strong opponent. Mr. Thayer was the youngest alderman ever elected in the city. He is a trustee of the Worcester Free Public Library, a position which he has held five years. He is active in municipal affairs, public spirited and self-sacrificing in whatever he believes to be for the best good of the community.

Mr. Thayer belongs to the Masonic order and is a member of Athelston Lodge; he is also an Odd Fellow and a member of Quinsigamond Lodge.

He was married in April, 1882, to Anna E. Keyes, who died May 1, 1898.

WILLIAM DAVIES SOHIER, Boston, is the son of William Sohier and Susan Cabot Lowell, and was born in Boston, Mass., October 22, 1858. On his father's side he comes of a race of lawyers, his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather being prominent members of the bar of Massachusetts. His great-great-grandfather, Edward Sohier, was born at St. Martins in the Island of Jersey on the 27th of December, 1724, came to America in 1750, was married in Boston on March 13, 1760, to Susannah Brimmer, and died in Maine on May 23, 1794. Edward Sohier, son of Edward and Susannah (Brimmer) Sohier, was born in September, 1762, in Boston, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1781. He read law in the office of John Lowell, LL.D., afterward chief justice of the United States Circuit Court, of Boston, and at a meeting of the Suffolk bar held July 7, 1784, it was voted, on motion of Mr. Lowell, "that Mr. Edward Sohier be recommended by

the bar to the Court of Common Pleas this term for the oath of an attorney of that court." He married Mary Davies in 1786 and died October 28, 1792. Their son, William Davies Sohier, was born March 14, 1787, in Boston, and received his early education under Master Pemberton at Billerica, Mass. He was graduated from Harvard in 1805, read law with Christophere Gore, and was admitted to the bar of the Court of Common Pleas in July, 1808, and to that of the Supreme Judicial Court in March, 1810. He was married June 20, 1809, to Elizabeth Amory Dexter, and died at Cohasset, Mass., June 11, 1868. One of his sons, Edward Dexter Sohier, born April 24, 1810, in Boston, was graduated from Harvard in 1829, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in



WILLIAM D. SOHIER.

October, 1832, and in 1838 formed a copartnership with Charles A. Welch which continued until his death on November 13, 1888. He was a profound lawyer and gained a leading place at the bar. William Sohier, another son of William D. and Elizabeth A. (Dexter) Sohier, was born in Boston, Mass., March 24, 1822, was graduated from Harvard in 1840, read law with his brother, Edward D., and with Samuel Fessenden and Thomas A. De

Blois in Portland, Me., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1843. He was married October 11, 1846, to Susan Cabot Lowell, daughter of John Amory Lowell of Roxbury, Mass., and they were the parents of the subject of this article. William D. Sohier is also descended on both sides from early Essex county families—the Higginsons, Cabots, Jacksons, and Lowells. One ancestor, Francis Higginson, was a founder of Salem; another ancestor, Jonathan Jackson, represented Essex on the committee which drafted the Massachusetts constitution; and another, John Lowell, was also a member of the first constitutional convention on behalf of Suffolk county, although a native of Essex. An earlier John Lowell was town clerk of Newbury and a deputy in 1643 to the General Court. On his mother's side Mr. Sohier is also descended from Judge John Lowell, previously mentioned, who was distinguished as the first United States district judge, appointed by Washington. Mr. Sohier is a nephew of the late Judge John Lowell, who was also a judge of the same court.

William D. Sohier received his early education in the private schools of Boston and at the public schools of Beverly, Mass., where he now resides. He also attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, being a member of the class of 1875. In 1876 he entered the Harvard Law School and afterward the office of Henry W. Paine and Robert D. Smith, in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1881, and later to the bar of the United States Supreme and Circuit Courts. He at once began practice in Boston and soon gained a high reputation for ability and industry. In 1884 he associated himself with Judge John Lowell and his son, John Lowell, jr., and so continued until the death of the former in 1897, since which time he has been connected with the latter in business.

Mr. Sohier has been a resident of Beverly, Mass., for many years, and in the famous contests in the Legislature over the division of that town gained much honor and credit.

These contests covered a period of about five years from 1886 to 1890, and he successfully represented the opponents of the division, first as a member of the committee appointed by the town to oppose the movement, serving as counsel, without pay, during the first two years of the struggle, and afterward as representative from the town to the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1888, 1889, 1890, and 1891. He was instrumental in successfully defeating each attempt for a division. In 1891 the petitioners were discouraged, and although a petition was presented it was not passed. The danger being practically over he declined to become a candidate for a fifth term, yet he has continued to exert an active influence in all town affairs. During his four terms in the Legislature he served with great credit on several important committees and was recognized as an able and influential leader. Mr. Sohier is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts and at the time of its formation was chairman of its executive committee and was president of the club in 1897 and 1898. He is also a member of the Union, Puritan, County and Essex County Clubs, and of the Boston Bar Association. In December, 1895, he was elected president of the Boston Journal Corporation.

He served on Governor Wolcott's staff as a personal aide in 1897, '98 and '99, with the rank of colonel, and was quite active during the war with Spain, being sent to confer with the authorities at Washington many times. He accomplished the object for which he was sent, and was also active in the securing of guns and troops and fortifications for Atlantic coast defense.

Mr. Sohier was married December 13, 1880, to Miss Edith F. Alden, daughter of Walter B. and Julia E. (White) Alden, of Boston, and a lineal descendant of John and Priscilla Alden of the Mayflower Pilgrims. They have three children: Eleanor, Alice and William Davies Sohier.

GEORGE EDWIN SMITH, Everett and Boston, president of the Massachusetts Senate in 1898, 1899 and 1900, is the son of David Hebard and Esther S. (Perkins) Smith, and was born in New Hampton, Belknap county, N. H., April 5, 1849. He is descended from Colonial and Revolutionary stock, being the fourth in direct line from Stephen Smith, who enlisted three times in the Continental army



GEORGE E. SMITH.

—first in 1776 in Capt. Thomas Simpson's company, second on April 11, 1778, in Capt. Timothy Barrows's company of Col. Timothy Bedell's regiment, and third in July, 1780, in Capt. Benjamin Whittier's company of Colonel Nichols's regiment, being stationed under this last enlistment at West Point at the time of Major Andre's execution. He married Mary Bean, and in 1782, after a brilliant service in the army for the independence of his country, removed to New Hampton, N. H., his son David being born the same year. He cleared his farm, built a log cabin, and subsequently replaced it with a large, two-story old fashioned house, which is still standing. There he died, there his son David spent his life, and the latter's son, David Hebard Smith, who is still living, was born in 1823. David Hebard

Smith was in active life a farmer, and served his town as selectman for a long series of years and also as a member of the New Hampshire Legislature for two terms. He married Esther, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Perkins, and of their four children the subject of this article is the oldest.

George E. Smith spent his early life upon the parental farm in New Hampton and in attending the common schools of the neighborhood. He was fitted for college at the New Hampton Literary Institute, graduating in 1869, and was graduated from Bates College in 1873, with high honors, having an oration at commencement. Among his classmates were James H. Baker, president of Colorado University; Freedom Hutchinson, of the Boston bar; the late Charles B. Reade, and others who have achieved prominence in public and professional life. Immediately after graduation Mr. Smith began the study of law in Lewiston in the office of Frye, Cotton & White, the senior member of the firm being Hon. William P. Frye, now United States Senator from Maine. Later he continued his studies in the Boston University Law School, and upon his admission to the Suffolk bar in May, 1875, associated himself in practice with Horace R. Cheney in Boston. Mr. Cheney died in December, 1876, and Mr. Smith assumed and still carries on the business.

During a period of nearly twenty-five years at the bar he has steadily developed those qualifications which led him from the farm to the intellectual field of the law, and which have won for him not only a high reputation, but a position entitling him to leadership. He mastered the principles of practice and the details of the profession, and rapidly came into prominence as a lawyer of marked ability and of untiring industry. Giving his attention exclusively to a constantly increasing civil business, he has been connected with many important cases, one of the most noteworthy of which was that of *Bates College v. Benjamin E. Bates estate*, in which he appeared for the college. This and numerous other cases have

given him a high standing at the bar and an honorable name among his professional associates.

Mr. Smith has resided in the town and city of Everett, Mass., since May, 1878, and for many years has been prominent in local public affairs. Lately he has also gained distinction throughout the Commonwealth in the threefold capacity of lawyer, legislator, and citizen. Few men of Everett have taken a more active interest in the advancement of the community, or have done more to effectually promote the welfare of the town and city. He was for two years a member of the Everett School Board, for several years the attorney for the town, and the first city solicitor of the city, serving in the latter position during 1893 and 1894. At the first city election he was a candidate for the mayoralty, but was defeated, although he received a handsome vote. Appointed city solicitor, he was very useful in organizing and founding the municipal government, and has continued, as a citizen, to exert a wholesome influence upon its growth and prosperity. He was chairman of the committee that drafted and secured the city charter in 1892. He was also a member of the committee appointed to revise and inaugurate a system of sewers for the town, and in both of these capacities performed valuable and important service. He has been a trustee of the Everett Public Library since 1880. In politics he is an ardent Republican.

In 1883 and 1884 Mr. Smith represented the Eighth Middlesex District (comprising Everett and Malden) in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, serving the first year as a member of the committee on education and the second as house chairman of the committee on roads and bridges and as a member of the committee on taxation. To an honorable reputation gained in 1883 he added new and higher honors in the session of 1884 by vigorously and successfully opposing an attempt to repeal the present mortgage redemption law and by fighting other revolutionary measures. In the fall of 1896 he was elected

to the Massachusetts Senate from the Fourth Middlesex District, receiving a vote three times greater than his Democratic opponent, and in the session of 1897 he served as chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading and as a member of the committees on the judiciary and the liquor law. Re-elected in the autumn of 1897 he was unanimously chosen president of the Senate for the year 1897, and officiated with great dignity, honor, and satisfaction, as is shown by the numerous complimentary notices in the press. In 1898 and 1899 he was again elected State senator and in January, 1898 and 1900, was each year unanimously selected by his associates for presiding officer. As senator from the Fourth Middlesex District, composed of Everett, Malden, and Melrose, and as president of that body during three of his four years' service, he has displayed legislative and executive ability of a high order, and won for himself a reputation which honesty, integrity, and faithfulness always merit. Each of the four nominations, as well as the three elections to the presidency, were made by acclamation, and unanimous, and in themselves were handsome compliments to a man whose sterling characteristics have gained for him the honorable position of a leader. The following words of the *Everett Herald* express the high esteem in which he is held:

"Everett has been honored by having one of her distinguished citizens elected to preside over the deliberations of the Massachusetts Senate. In return Senator Smith will confer honor on the State Senate. He possesses all the qualifications for an ideal presiding officer, and we predict for him a record in the position second to none of his illustrious predecessors."

This prediction, made in January, 1898, has been fulfilled beyond the expectations of his most ardent admirers.

Mr. Smith was elected in 1879, by the alumni, a member of the Board of Overseers of Bates College, and in 1884 he was chosen, by the corporation, a member of the Board of President and Fellows of the same institution, which office he still holds. He has been a di-

rector of the Everett Co-operative Bank since its organization, is a member and formerly secretary of the Middlesex Club, a member and former president of the Glendon Club of Everett, and a member of Palestine Lodge, F. & A. M., of Everett, of Malden Chapter, R. A. M., and Beauseant Commandery, K. T., of Malden, and of the Bar Association of the city of Boston, and the Bar Association of the county of Middlesex.

He was married October 31, 1876, to Sarah Frances Weld, daughter of Hon. Charles E. and Eliza (Allen) Weld of West Buxton, Me. Their only child, Theodosia Weld Smith, born July 29, 1878, in Everett, was taking a regular course at Smith College, but died suddenly July 19, 1897, in the beginning of a promising young womanhood.

JOHN OAKES SHAW, jr., Boston, is the son of John Oakes and Caroline S. (Cobb) Shaw and a grandson of Hon. Lemuel Shaw, the great chief justice of Massachusetts, whose memoir appears in this work. He was born in Milton, Norfolk county, Mass., August 25, 1850, but when a boy came to live with his paternal uncle, Lemuel Shaw, jr., in Boston, whither his parents removed about 1869. He attended the Boston public schools, the Chauncy Hall School, and the Boston Latin School, from which he was graduated in 1869. The same year he entered Harvard College, where he took a regular course, graduating in 1873, with membership in the Institute of 1770, the the Hasty Pudding Club, the Alpha Delta Society, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon. Among his classmates were Tucker Daland, Alfred D. Foster, Hon. Robert Grant, George H. Lyman, James M. Olmstead, Gilbert A. A. Pevey, Charles Theodore Russell, jr., and Prof. Horatio Stevens White.

Mr. Shaw was graduated from the Boston University Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1875, continued his legal studies with his uncle, Lemuel Shaw, jr., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 23, 1876. Since

then he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston, first at No. 27 and latterly at No. 31 State street. He has confined himself exclusively to office business in the lines of trust and probate law, and as an adviser, counselor, and referee has



JOHN O. SHAW, JR.

achieved a leading reputation. His native ability, his broad and accurate knowledge, his sound judgment and sagacity have placed him among the best office lawyers in Boston. He has always been a strong Republican, though never an office-holder, and is a member of the Union, Somerset, Algonquin and St. Botolph Clubs, of the Boston Bar Association, and of the Boston Athletic Association, of which he was president for two years, and which he is now (1899) serving as treasurer.

Mr. Shaw was married August 22, 1893, to Annie Porter Ames, daughter of George and Adeline (Stevens) Ames, of Boston, a granddaughter of Ezra and Joanna (Eames) Ames, of Haverhill, Mass., and a niece of Isaac Ames, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1839, who was judge of probate and insolvency for Suffolk county from the establishment of those courts in 1856 until his death in 1877. They reside in Boston.

SIGOURNEY BUTLER, Boston, son of the late Peter Butler and the late Lucia Proctor, his wife, was born in Boston, Mass., October 24, 1857, and died in the same city on June 8, 1898. He received his preparatory education at John P. Hopkinson's private school in his native city and was graduated with honors from Harvard University in 1877, among his classmates being Gov. William E. Russell, Charles S. Bird, Charles K. Cobb, William Farnsworth, Henry G. Nichols, Heman M. Burr, Morris Gray, Herbert C. Leeds, and E. S. Martin. While in the college he became a member of the Hasty Pudding and A. D. Clubs, the Institute of 1770, of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, and of the Independent Corps of Cadets, in which he served ten years, when he became an honorary member. He took a full course at the Harvard Law School, graduating with the degree of LL.B. in 1880, and in July of the same year was admitted to the Suffolk



SIGOURNEY BUTLER.

bar. For a number of years he practiced both in Quincy and in Boston, having offices in the former town with the late John Quincy Adams and in Boston with Hon. Richard Olney. As a Democrat Mr. Butler was active and prominent in politics, especially in Quincy,



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where his father resided for many years on the old Quincy estate. He was for some time a member of the Town School Committee, and later assisted in framing the charter for that city.

In President Cleveland's first administration Mr. Butler was appointed second comptroller of the United States Treasury, in which position he served with great distinction, winning the high regard of the army and navy officers as well as the esteem and confidence of his superiors. He was so much appreciated by the president that in 1893 Mr. Cleveland requested him to become his private secretary, but Mr. Butler was compelled to decline the appointment, as he could not relinquish his law practice. Upon his return from Washington in 1889 he became one of the attorneys of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and he continued to serve in that capacity until his death, which occurred in Boston on the 7th of June, 1898. He also had a large private practice.

Mr. Butler was not only richly but unusually endowed with gifts and graces, a kind of Admiral Crichton in the life of which he was a conspicuous part. He was a highly successful lawyer. He possessed statesmanlike qualities, as his excellent service as second comptroller of the Treasury when only thirty years old satisfactorily demonstrated. He was fond of outdoor life, a man of culture and refinement, a favorite in every social circle he entered, carrying a winning personality into every relation of life. His success was due to his great mental ability and high character, and the ready use he made of his talents in the promotion of those ends which he believed to be for the general welfare. He disciplined himself sternly. In the various positions he was called upon to fill he exhibited a rare adaptability as well as breadth of comprehension. He had the highest reverence for his profession, and brought to his work a keen brain, a lively wit, an untiring industry, and the finest sense of honor.

In 1896 he was appointed by President Cleveland a member of the Board of Visitors

to the West Point Military Academy, and in the same year he attended the Democratic National Convention at Indianapolis. He was a trustee of the National Sailor's Home, president of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, and a member of the Somerset, Apollo, and Eastern Yacht Clubs of Boston and of the Metropolitan and Alibi Clubs of Washington. In 1885 he was elected a member of the Bar Association of the city of Boston and served it as secretary from 1894 until his death in 1898, at which time he was a candidate, selected by the Alumni, for membership in the Board of Overseers of Harvard University. He was unmarried.

BENJAMIN ROBBINS CURTIS, LL.D., Boston, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1851 to 1857, was born in Watertown, Mass., November 4, 1809. He was descended in the seventh generation from William Curtis, who was born in Essex, England, in 1592, and who was married August 6, 1618, to Sarah Eliot, sister of John Eliot, the "apostle to the Indians." They landed at Boston, Mass., September 16, 1632, and settled in Roxbury. The line from them is (2) Isaac, (3) Samuel, (4) Benjamin, (5) Benjamin, and (6) Benjamin. Benjamin Curtis (5) great-great-grandson of William and Sarah, was born in Roxbury in 1750, was graduated from Harvard in 1771, read medicine, served as a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and settled in Boston, where he died November 26, 1784, leaving by his wife, Elizabeth Billings, four children: Eliza, Harriet, Benjamin and Gustavus. Benjamin Curtis (6) was bred in in the merchant marine and became a sailing master. He was married January 18, 1807, to Lois, daughter of James Robbins, of Watertown, and had two children: Benjamin Robbins Curtis, the subject of this memoir, and George Ticknor Curtis, born November 28, 1812. The latter was graduated from Harvard in 1832, came to the Suffolk bar in 1836,

and was the author of "Equity Precedents," "American Conveyancer," "Treatise on the Law of Patents," "Life of Webster," etc.

Benjamin Robbins Curtis early developed a taste for reading and love of learning which carried him rapidly through the educational period of his life and also marked his entire career. He studied Latin under Rev. Samuel Ripley, at the Watertown Academy, and with Rev. Convers Francis, D.D., and in 1824 entered the private school of John Angier in Medford. His earliest known writing was an essay "On the Origin of Evil," in April, 1825. In that year he entered the freshman class of Harvard College, where, in his senior year, he received a Bowdoin prize for a dissertation on "How far may Political Ignorance in the People be relied on for the Security of Absolute Government in Europe." Graduating second in his class in August, 1829, with an oration on "The Character of Lord Bacon," he became proctor in the university, and also, in September, entered the Harvard Law School. Among his college classmates were Judge George Tyler Bigelow, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Francis B. Crowninshield, Hon. George T. Davis, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Samuel May, Benjamin Pierce, Prof. Samuel F. Smith, Edward D. Sohler, and Hon. John J. Taylor.

Mr. Curtis took to the law, not by accident nor by association or employment, but naturally, as if born to it. In 1830, while at the law school, he won the Bowdoin prize for a dissertation open to all resident graduates of the college. In 1831 left the law school and entered the office of Gen. John Nevers, of Northfield, Mass. On February 22, 1832, he delivered, in Deerfield, an address on the centennial anniversary of Washington's birth, and soon afterward re-entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated that year with the degree of LL.B. In August, 1832, having returned to Northfield, he was admitted as an attorney in the Court of Common Pleas, and at once began practice there. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Judicial Court as an attorney in September, 1834, and as a counselor in

1836. In the fall of 1834 he removed to Boston, taking up his residence in Cambridge. In October, 1835, he moved his home to Boston.

After moving to Boston Judge Curtis rapidly gained a lucrative practice, and was accorded a leading position among the foremost members of that able bar. His extensive legal attainments, his fine logical powers, his faculty for clear and forceful statement of facts,



BENJAMIN R. CURTIS.

and his impressive delivery, combined to make him a lawyer and advocate of unusual strength. As a partner of Charles Pelham Curtis, sr. (born 1792, died 1864), he practiced almost or quite exclusively in civil cases, but when he came to the bench it was found that his knowledge of criminal law was not inferior to his other acquirements. During the fifteen years from 1836 to 1851 he took part in the argument of 138 cases at the law terms of the Supreme Judicial Court, beginning with *Greenleaf v. Francis*, 18 Pickering, 117, running through *Metcalf's reports*, and ending with *Adams et als. v. Briggs Iron Co.*, 7 Cushing, 361. In the first circuit of the United States Circuit Court he made many arguments, reported in *Sumner, Story, and Woodbury & Minot*, and also had a large proportion of the

nisi prius trials, of hearings in admiralty in the United States District Court, and of chamber practice. He published in the North American Review for January, 1844, an article on "Debts of the States," which was widely read and copied, and in 1846 he succeeded Judge Story as a member of the corporation of Harvard College, which position he held five years. In January, 1851, he took his seat in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, and on September 22 of that year President Fillmore appointed him an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge Curtis was early called upon to decide several important fugitive slave trials, and from these to the end of the celebrated Dred Scot case, which led to his resignation from the bench in October, 1857, he exhibited great judicial ability, independence, and learning. His opinions begin with Neilson v. Lagow et al., 12 Howard, 98, and end with Sturgis, plaintiff in error, v. Honold, 19 Howard, 393. His published works would have given his name a place in the legal profession if he had never acquired any fame as a jurist. While on the bench he edited two volumes of the United States Circuit Court reports, published in 1854 and 1857 respectively, and comprise the most valuable part of his labors while presiding justice of the first circuit. But his wonderful diligence and capacity for work are shown in the fact that he found time in the midst of his arduous judicial duties to edit in a greatly abridged form, and with head-notes entirely rewritten, fifty-eight volumes of the reports of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court from the origin of that court to 1854, or from 1 Dallas to 17 Howard. This edition, with the digest which he prepared, was in twenty-two volumes, and was completed in 1856.

On returning to the practice of law in 1857 Judge Curtis acquired a large and successful business in the Federal courts, and from October of that year to June, 1874, the cases he argued in the Supreme Court of the United States extend from Dean v. Mason et al., 20 Howard,

198, to The Dollar Savings Bank v. United States, 19 Wallace, 227. During the same period he also argued in the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court corporation, equity, admiralty, insurance, and other cases from Merchants Bank of Newburyport v. Stevenson et al., 10 Gray, 232, to Commonwealth v. Shoe and Leather Insurance Co., 112 Mass., 131. This represents forty-six cases in the former court and arguments in banc in eighty cases in the latter. In 1865 he was the American commissioner to settle the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Companies under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, and in March, 1868, upon the impeachment of President Johnson, he was associated with Attorney-General Stanbury, William M. Evarts, and Mr. Groesbeck for the defense. He made the opening speech, which was pronounced by the most competent judges to be a masterly effort, and in June, after Johnson's acquittal, the latter offered him the position of attorney-general of the United States, which he declined. During the last five years of his life he argued twenty-two causes in the United States Supreme Court, 10 to 19 Wallace, and twelve in the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, 105 to 112 Mass., besides many others in the Federal circuit courts. He also wrote forty-five opinions, as chamber counsel, on a great variety of important subjects. In 1871 he visited England, Holland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and France, and in 1872-73 he delivered a course of lectures on the jurisdiction and practice of the Federal courts at the Harvard Law School. In 1873 he was urged to accept the chief justiceship of the United States Supreme Court as the successor of Chief Justice Chase, but declined the honor. In 1874 he went to Newport, R. I., and died there on September 15, universally esteemed and respected. He was buried in Mount Auburn, near Boston.

Judge Curtis was what may be termed a judicial rather than a jury lawyer. He could not employ in the contests at the bar the commanding eloquence of Daniel Webster, nor did

he possess anything akin to the subtle and almost universal genius of Joseph Choate. But his logic was of a broad and masterly character, and his intellect was vigorous and penetrating. Add to this his almost superhuman capacity for labor when in good health and we have the key to his success. Great as a lawyer, he was also great as a judge, and delivered some opinions which rank with the very best specimens of judicial productions. A writer in the Albany Law Journal says of him:

"The first impression which has been left on us is that Mr. Justice Curtis was peculiarly adapted for the office of judge by his conservative nature. His whole life from earliest boyhood bore a judicial cast. To the strictly legal aspects of a question he subordinated all other interests, and for the enforcement of what he deemed the legal right he risked all personal considerations. So we find him starting out in his professional career, at the age of twenty-seven, when he had been only two years at the Boston bar, by an argument in the case of the slave *Med*, in favor of the novel proposition 'that a citizen of a slave-holding State, who comes to Massachusetts for a temporary purpose of business or pleasure, and brings his slave as a personal attendant on his journey, may restrain the slave for the purpose of carrying him out of Massachusetts and returning him to the domicile of his owner.' The Supreme Court did not assent to this proposition, but his argument called for a careful judicial answer from the great Chief Justice Shaw.—*Commonwealth v. Aves*, 18 Pickering, 193. Then, on the other hand, we find him, at the close of his judicial career, delivering the famous dissenting opinion in the *Dred Scot* case. These two extremes mark the honesty and independence of his character, while they show an intense conservatism, which would stand by old landmarks of law and policy in spite of the progress of events." In brief, his mental structure was notably a judicial one, and his reputation was chiefly that of a great expounder of the principles of law rather than that of an advocate.

On the death of Charles Sumner he was the candidate of the Democratic party for United States senator, and he was also frequently mentioned as the candidate of that party for president. In 1871, with William M. Evarts and Caleb Cushing, he was appointed counsel for the United States before the Board of Arbitration at Geneva and declined, and in 1873 he was one of five commissioners to revise the Boston city charter. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard College in 1852 and from Brown University in 1857.

Judge Curtis was married May 8, 1833, to his cousin, Eliza Maria, youngest daughter of William H. Woodward, a lawyer of Hanover, N. H., and many years treasurer of Dartmouth College; granddaughter of William H. Woodward, sr., chief justice of the New Hampshire Court of Common Pleas; and a lineal descendant of Miles Standish and Priscilla Mullins, of the Mayflower Pilgrims. She died in July, 1844, and January 5, 1846, he married Anna Wroe Curtis, eldest daughter of Charles Pelham and Anna Wroe (Scolley) Curtis. She died April 24, 1860, leaving three children. August 29, 1861, he married Maria Malleville Allen, daughter of Jonathan Allen and granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Allen, the first minister of Pittsfield, Mass. Judge Curtis's eldest son and eldest daughter died in childhood in 1842. Walter Curtis, his second son, and the oldest of his sons to attain maturity, was born February 3, 1838, in Boston, and enlisting in 1861 became assistant quartermaster of volunteers; he read law and practiced in Boston from 1866 to 1876, and died at Omaha, Neb., on August 31, of the latter year. His second daughter, Elizabeth Ticknor Curtis, born June 13, 1836, married, January 15, 1862, John Proudfit Brown, of Pittsfield, where she died. A son and two daughters died young in 1867 and 1871, and two sons and three daughters survived him. One of them, Benjamin Robbins Curtis, jr., born in Boston in June, 1855, was graduated from Harvard in 1875, came to the bar in June, 1878, and died January 25, 1891, having been appointed a judge of the

Boston Municipal Court in 1886. He edited a memoir of his father, in two volumes.

Of the surviving children of Judge Curtis, Miss Maria W. Curtis lives in Boston; Anne W. S. Curtis married Hon. Seth Low, president of Columbia College, New York city; Lois Robbins married Mr. W. G. Low, a lawyer of New York; Allen married Evelyn Weston, daughter of Mr. H. C. Weston, of Boston, and is a banker and broker there.

BOYD BRADSHAW JONES, Boston, United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, is the son of Jeremiah P. and Elizabeth S. (Nelson) Jones, and was born in Georgetown, Mass., October 13, 1856. His father, who died in November, 1892, was graduated from Dartmouth College in the same class with Judge Lincoln Flagg Brigham, and afterward became a prominent lawyer in Georgetown, Haverhill, and Salem and also a representative to the General Court.

Mr. Jones attended the public schools of his native town and was graduated in 1874 from the Literary and Scientific Institution at London, N. H., after which he entered the Boston University School of Law, where he took his degree of LL.B. in 1876. He continued his legal studies in his father's office in Salem, and was admitted to the bar there in December, 1877. From that time until the death of his father the two were associated in practice in Haverhill, Mass., where Mr. Jones has resided since 1886. In 1892 he formed, at that place, a copartnership with Mellen A. Pingree, which existed under the style of Jones & Pingree until January 1, 1900. In October, 1897, he also associated himself with Henry F. Hurlburt, of Lynn, and as Hurlburt & Jones opened an office in Boston.

Mr. Jones has successfully built up a large general practice. His ability as an advocate, his power for argument, and his broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law have placed him among the prominent members of

his profession. In the trial of causes before a court and jury he is especially strong and efficient. He was assistant district attorney of Essex county for one year under Henry P. Knowlton, city solicitor of Haverhill for one year, and a member of the Massachusetts Bar-Lot Law Commission for three years, the last year being its chairman. In April, 1897, President McKinley appointed him United



BOYD B. JONES.

States attorney for the District of Massachusetts to succeed Sherman Hoar, and this position he still holds. He represented, in this capacity, the National government in the celebrated Bram murder trial, one of the most noted cases on record, lasting from March 15, 1898, to April 20, following. Thomas M. Bram was charged with the murder of the captain, the second mate, and the captain's wife on board the ship *Herbert Fuller*, on April 14, 1896. After the first trial, the verdict of guilty was set aside by the Supreme Court of the United States, and at the second trial in 1898, in the United States Circuit Court in Boston, Mr. Jones secured a verdict of conviction. He was counsel for the plaintiffs in the case of the Haverhill Aqueduct Company vs. City of Haverhill, which was brought in the Supreme

Judicial Court in 1892 and heard by three commissioners appointed for the purpose. In this case the company was awarded \$800,000 for its property and franchises which had been taken by the city, and the award was largely based upon the value of the franchises. He was also associated with Albert F. Stickney, of New York, as counsel for citizens of Massachusetts against certain New York parties for selling fraudulent mining stocks and obtained judgment in the sum of \$333,000. This case was tried in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York in May, 1896. Mr. Jones has displayed great ability and industry and as a lawyer and citizen is widely respected.

He was married January 8, 1880, to Charlotte N., daughter of Humphrey Nelson, of Georgetown, Mass., and their children are Philip N., Eleanor P., Jeremiah H., and Ruth L.

HENRY AUSTIN CLAPP, A.M., Boston, clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth and widely known as a dramatic critic and Shakespearian scholar, is the son of John Pierce and Mary Ann (Bragg) Clapp, and a direct descendant of Nicholas Clapp, a cousin and brother-in-law of Roger Clapp who settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1632. His ancestors on his father's side have resided in Dorchester for more than two hundred and sixty-five years, or practically ever since they came over from Old England. His mother was the daughter of Henry Bragg, a noted engineer and inventor, and her maternal grandfather, Joshua Felt, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was wounded at the battle of Lexington.

Mr. Clapp was born in Dorchester, now a part of Boston, on the 17th of July, 1841. He was educated and fitted for college at the Dorchester High School under that distinguished educator and Shakespearian scholar, William J. Rolfe, editor of Harper's Friendly Edition

of Shakespeare, and there developed strong literary tastes and a love both for the classics and the drama. In 1860 he was graduated with honors from Harvard University, having an English oration at commencement, and holding membership in the Phi Beta Kappa, in the Institute of 1770, and in the O. K. Society. Among his classmates were John T. Morse, jr., editor of the American Statesmen



HENRY A. CLAPP.

Series and author of a Life of Lincoln and of a Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes, his uncle; Rev. Henry G. Spaulding, the archaeologist and lecturer; Edmund Wetmore, a leader of the New York bar; Oliver F. Wadsworth, M.D., the distinguished oculist; George E. Adams, for four successive terms a member of congress from Chicago and famous as the author of the first international copyright act; and Selwyn Z. Bowman, a prominent member of the Boston bar and formerly member of congress.

On leaving college Mr. Clapp entered the law office of the late David Haven Mason, of Boston, and afterwards became a student in the office of Hutchins & Wheeler, Boston's oldest law firm. He also entered, in 1861, the Harvard Law School, from which he received

the degree of LL.B. in 1864. In the mean time, however, he served for eleven months in Co. F, 44th Mass. Vol. Inf., Col. Francis L. Lee, enlisting in July, 1862, and participating as a private in the movements of the 18th Army Corps in North Carolina under Major-Gen. John G. Foster. On returning to Boston with an honorable discharge Mr. Clapp resumed his law studies and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 1, 1865. He was successfully engaged in the general civil practice of his profession from that time to 1875, when he was appointed assistant clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts under John Noble, who has acted as chief clerk of that court since that year, first by appointment and afterward by successive re-elections. Mr. Clapp filled the assistant clerkship with marked ability and satisfaction until 1887, when he was appointed by the judges as clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth, which office he still holds. In these capacities, and especially in the latter position, he has faithfully and efficiently discharged his duties and won the confidence, the esteem, and the commendation of both the judiciary and the bar. To the requirements of his clerical work he brought the same good judgment, legal ability, and systematic habits which had gained for him a high standing as a lawyer and a recognized place in the profession.

Mr. Clapp, while a student under William J. Rolfe, developed decided literary tastes, which have led him more especially into the field of dramatic criticism and Shakespearian study, and in this connection he has achieved prominence and honor. For many years he has been the leading dramatic critic for the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, making it a recognized authority in all matters theatrical. In 1885 he began to lecture on Shakespeare and his plays, and since then he has delivered Shakespearian lectures in nearly all the New England cities and in the chief cities of the Middle and Western States. He has given twelve courses of lectures on Shakespearian plays and themes before the Lowell Institute

in Boston, and has contributed occasional articles on dramatic subjects to the *Atlantic Monthly*. His lectures and writings on Shakespeare and the drama have given him a deservedly wide reputation. He is a profound scholar, a man of broad culture, and a writer and critic of recognized ability. In these respects he is often quoted as authority. Under the sanction of the editors of the *Boston Daily Advertiser* he also began and carried on, as the principal promoter, that paper's famous attack on the Woman's Bank of Boston, which resulted in the destruction of the swindle and the conviction and imprisonment of Mrs. Sarah E. Howe, the head of that gigantic fraud. This was one of the most audacious and far-reaching swindles ever practiced in America, and its exposure and destruction were chiefly due to Mr. Clapp's articles and personal activity.

As a writer he is clear, logical, and convincing. On the lecture platform he displays the same characteristics, and besides is eloquent, graceful, and ready, throwing into his words a meaning which amounts almost to a direct personal address. He is a member of the St. Botolph Club and of the Round Table of Boston, and in 1894 received from Harvard College the honorary degree of A. M.

Mr. Clapp was married at Oswego, N. Y., June 23, 1869, to Florence, daughter of Edwin W., and Charlotte (Ambler) Clarke. Her father was a noted Abolitionist and one of the chief managers of the "underground railroad" in old slavery days. They have one son, Roger Clapp, now a student at Harvard College, class of 1899.

CHARLES HENRY PATTEE, Boston, is the son of Asa Dustin and Laura Bartlett (Flanders) Pattee; a grandson of Joseph Pattee, a native and a farmer of Thornton, N. H.; and a great-grandson of Col. Joseph Pattee of Thornton, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war, serving under Washington,

participating in the battle of Bunker Hill, and becoming colonel and judge advocate. He is descended from Peter Pattee, who came from England to Virginia in 1658, and whose father, Sir William Pattee (or Petty, as the name was then spelled), was physician to Oliver Cromwell and King Charles II. On his father's side he is also descended from Hannah Dustin, noted in colonial history as the heroic mother



CHARLES H. PATTEE.

who slew on the island of Coontocook ten Indians and escaped back to Haverhill, Mass., with her children, after the savage attack and slaughter at that place March 15, 1697. His mother was the daughter of Asa and Hannah (Pattee) Flanders of Warner, N. H., her mother, Hannah, being the daughter of John Pattee and a granddaughter of Captain Pattee, an officer in the army of the Revolution. Mr. Pattee's paternal and maternal ancestors were early settlers of New England, and for many generations were respected and esteemed for their patriotism, industry, enterprise, and public spirit. His father, Asa D. Pattee, was proprietor of the City Hotel in Charlestown and of the Commercial and Vermont Central Hotels in Boston, and in 1858, 1859 and 1860

served in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Charles H. Pattee, the subject of this sketch, was born in Charlestown, Mass., October 8, 1843, and received his primary education in that place and in Boston in the old Endicott and Mayhew grammar schools. He was graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1860 and finished his literary instruction under the private tutelage of Dr. Arnould. In 1862 he entered the law office of George E. Betton of Boston, and on January 7, 1865, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar. Since then he has been actively and successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession in Boston, first at 27 Court street until 1867, then at 27 School street, and since October, 1878, in the Herald building, 257 Washington street. He has had no partnerships, but alone, and through his own energy and ability, has acquired a large legal business, achieving that prominence which, after a career of nearly thirty-five years, places him among Boston's leading lawyers. In 1896 he became one of the executors of the will of the late John Stetson, a wealthy banker of Boston, who left an estate aggregating about \$2,000,000. He successfully conducted the litigation which grew out of this case, and is now, with Col. Melvin O. Adams, administrator with the will annexed.

Probably no other lawyer in New England or the east has tried so many cases for actors, actresses, and other theatrical people as Mr. Pattee, and it is safe to say that no other member of the bar is better or more widely known among that fraternity. He has conducted hundreds of causes for them, was counsel for Marion Manola in her divorce case against her first husband, and has been uniformly successful. In brief, he is without doubt the best posted man in New England, and especially in Boston, on all matters connected with the stage. His remarkable memory for names, dates, events, etc., his close relations to the stage, and his natural inclination for things pertaining to dramatic affairs have made him in this respect a recognized authority. With-

out hesitation he can easily and clearly describe any play, cast, or player seen in Boston during the past forty or fifty years. So thoroughly is he conversant with these matters, and so completely is he possessed of every detail, that he is often called upon for reminiscences by the newspapers. All this comes to him naturally without effort, and has never in any way interfered with his professional business, which he has conducted with zeal, ability, and success.

Mr. Pattee is the author of a volume entitled "Recollections of Old Play Bills," of an article on the "Drama in Boston" deposited in the century box in Faneuil Hall in 1881, and of articles on the drama in the *Arena*, the *Bostonian*, and other periodicals. He has also acted as the Boston dramatic correspondent for New York papers. His dramatic writings, whether critical, reminiscent, or historical, have been favorably received and highly commended. He has never accepted public nor political office, but has devoted his energies to the practice of the law. His chief recreation outside of his professional duties is the drama and the theatre, and because of his long interest in and association with them he is often called with great respect "The Dramatic Encyclopedia of Boston." Mr. Pattee has been a justice of the peace for about twenty-five years. He has resided in Winthrop, a suburb of Boston, since 1888, and is unmarried.

WILLIAM HENRY FEIKER is a rising young attorney of Northampton, Mass., who has already attained a creditable position at the bar and a large degree of professional success. He was born in Northampton, on March 11, 1870, and is a son of Frederick C. and Louise (Bissell) Feiker, both of whom were natives of Germany and came to this country in their youth.

William H. Feiker was educated in public and private schools of his native city and entered Cornell University in 1894, graduating

in 1896 with the degree of LL.B., having previously studied law in the office of R. W. Irwin. He took an examination and was admitted to the bar in December, 1896, opening an office soon afterward. Meanwhile, in 1895, he went to Europe with the Cornell Glee Club, of which he was president in 1896. He is a member of the Delta Tau Delta and



WILLIAM H. FEIKER.

T. N. E. fraternities, and of the Savage Club. Mr. Feiker is a Republican and has taken a prominent part in the local councils of his party. He was elected alderman in 1898 and in the fall of the same year was elected to the Massachusetts General Court, where he served with credit on the judiciary committee. Mr. Feiker is well qualified as a lawyer and his character is above reproach.

NELSON HENRY BIXBY, Adams, comes from a long line of New England ancestry. Joseph Bixby and his wife, Sarah, lived in Topsfield (now Rowley), Massachusetts, during the middle of the seventeenth century. It was about 1641 that the records first mention their son, Benjamin, and his

wife, Mary. To Benjamin and Mary Bixby was born a son, Nathan. Nathan Bixby and his wife, Abigail, lived in the early part of their married life in Topsfield, moving to Killingly, Connecticut, in 1733, where a son, Amos, was born to them. David Bixby, Amos Bixby's son, married Maria C. Aldrich and took up the family residence in Guilford, Vermont, in 1784. In that town was born Stephen



NELSON H. BIXBY.

Bixby, who married Desire Gore of the same place. To this union was born Daniel, who was united in marriage to Betsey A. Jones, and who moved, with his family, to Halifax, Vermont, in 1830. Daniel Bixby, the father of Nelson Henry Bixby, owned much farm land in the vicinity of Halifax and was widely and very favorably known throughout that region, having held the office of selectman in his town for more than twenty years. It was here, on his father's farm, that the subject of this sketch was born on the 27th of September, 1840.

Mr. Bixby was graduated from the Powers Institute, Bernardston, Mass., in November, 1860, and soon thereafter entered Middlebury College, but the ill health of his parents and the breaking out of the Civil war made it

necessary for him to permanently drop his college work. During a period of three or four years teaching and work on his father's farm occupied all of Mr. Bixby's time. He began the study of law in the office of the late Edward Kirkland, of Brattleboro, Vt., and continued his work in that line in Judge Ira Harris's office, Albany, N. Y., and the Albany Law School, from which institution he was graduated in May, 1867.

It was at Grafton, Windham county, Vt., that Mr. Bixby first began to practice law and he remained there until April, 1871, when he removed to Adams, Mass., where he has since been in constant practice. Commercial law is especially attractive to Mr. Bixby, but he has conducted many very important cases in the other branches of his profession. The late Judge Justin Dewey was counsel for the plaintiff and Mr. Bixby for the defendants in the famous Greylock Mountain case, which was in the courts about fifteen years. In another case which attracted wide attention in 1888, the Light murder trial, Mr. Bixby acted for the district attorney, that officer being ill.

It is needless to state that a man, who for twelve years was a member of the School Board and for ten years acceptably filled the chairmanship of the Selectmen, is a public servant any town should be proud of, but Mr. Bixby has shown his ability and public spirit in other official positions; in 1880 he was elected to the House of Representatives. At that time the "Shanley Claim," a claim arising from the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel, was brought before the House, and Mr. Bixby found it necessary to oppose it. The claim was defeated and those interested combined to prevent Mr. Bixby's re-election in 1881 and were successful, but he appealed again to his constituents on that issue alone and was re-elected by a large majority in 1882, since which time he has declined further office in the General Court. He was special justice of the District Court of Northern Berkshire for six years; was the first justice appointed upon the formation of the Fourth District

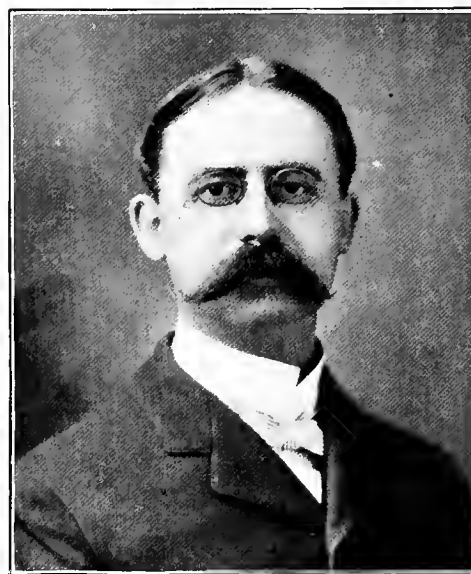
Court of Berkshire in 1895, which position he still holds. For fifteen years he has been a trustee of the South Adams Savings Bank and for twelve years chairman of its investment board.

On September 23, 1863, Mr. Bixby was married to Sophia A. Newton, of Leyden, Mass. There have been three children born to them: Winfred Newton, on July 11, 1864, who is now engaged in the fire insurance business in Boston; Alice Eva, on September 11, 1868, who married Dr. Aaron J. Bond, Adams, Mass.; Annie May, on January 21, 1871, who died in infancy.

EDWARD CRAIG BATES, Boston, justice of the First District Court of Eastern Worcester from 1890 to 1898, is the son of Lucius Ray and Martha (Matthews) Bates, and was born March 6, 1866, in Westborough, Worcester county, Mass., where he has always resided. His father is a manufacturer. He descends from Clement Bates, who settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1635.

Mr. Bates received his early education in the public schools of his native town, graduating from the Westborough High School in 1883. He was graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire in 1885, and then entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated with honors in the class of 1889. He read law in the office of Hopkins & Bacon, of Worcester, and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1891. A short time before this he was appointed justice of the First District Court of Eastern Worcester, which position he filled with ability and credit until January, 1898, when he resigned. In the mean time he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Westborough from November 1, 1891, and in February, 1894, he opened an office in Boston, where he subsequently formed a partnership with Guy H. Holliday under the present firm name of Bates & Holliday.

At the bar and on the bench Judge Bates, though a young man, has achieved an honorable reputation, and in the city of Boston has found a congenial field for the exercise of those legal qualifications which have won for him a high standing in the profession. He has conducted from the first a successful general practice. In Westborough, where he resides, he has been active and influential in public affairs.



EDWARD C. BATES.

He has been a trustee of the Westborough Public Library since 1891, and in April, 1892, was elected president of the Village Improvement Society, which office he filled for some time. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and in 1897 and 1898 was a member of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of the Bar Association of the city of Boston, and of other social, literary, and business organizations. Besides attending to the duties of his profession he has given considerable attention to historical matters, and has contributed occasional articles to magazines and newspapers. He is the author of the paper on "Eli Whitney and the Cotton Gin" in the *New England Magazine* for May, 1890, and in conjunction with the Rev. Heman

P. De Forest he wrote the "History of Westborough," which was published by the town in 1891.

Judge Bates was married January 21, 1892, to Grace Belknap Winch, daughter of the late Hon. Calvin M. Winch, of Boston. They have two sons: Edward Munroe Bates, born February 23, 1894, and Calvin Winch Bates, born August 14, 1896.

EVERETT CEPHAS BUMPUS, Boston, son of Capt. Cephas C. and Amelia D. (Foster) Bumpus, was born in the town of Plympton, Plymouth county, Mass., November 28, 1844. He comes from an old and substantial Puritan stock, being a lineal descendant of Robert Cushman, the financial agent of the Plymouth Colony, and Edward Bumpus, both of whom came to New England in the ship "Fortune" in November, 1621. His paternal grandfather, Cephas Bumpus, was an ensign in the war of 1812, and his father, Cephas C., served in the Rebellion in the 4th and later in the 32d Mass. Vols., retiring in 1864 with a captain's commission and record in each regiment. His only brother, Edgar L. Bumpus, a captain in the 33d Mass. Vols., was killed in the engagement at Resaca, Ga.

While yet a boy Mr. Bumpus removed with his parents to Braintree, Mass., where he attended the grammar and high schools. It was his intention to enter Harvard College, but the breaking out of the war caused him to alter his plans and enlist in the Union army. In this he displayed that zeal and patriotism which had characterized his ancestors from the first, and which led his father and only brother promptly into the civil strife. After graduating from the Braintree High School in 1861 he became a member of the 4th Mass. Inf., in which he served three months, or during the term of enlistment. Returning home in the fall of that year he immediately re-enlisted in the 44th Mass. Vols. and served nine months, when he was commissioned a

lieutenant in the 3d Mass. Heavy Artillery. He remained with and a part of the time commanded a company of this regiment until 1865, when he was honorably discharged as captain. During this service, in which he twice re-enlisted, he relinquished permanently the cherished hopes of a collegiate course, and upon returning from the war applied himself to his legal studies, first at the Harvard Law



EVERETT C. BUMPUS.

School and afterward in the office of the late Edward Avery and George M. Hobbs in Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 10, 1867, and since then has been engaged in active practice in that city.

Judge Bumpus was a trial justice in Weymouth from 1868 to 1872, justice of the East Norfolk District Court from 1872 until he resigned October 1, 1882, and district attorney for the Southeastern District of Massachusetts from October, 1882, to 1887, when he resigned. In these judicial positions he officiated with great dignity, judgment, and common sense, winning a wide reputation as well as honor and popularity. As district attorney, in which office he succeeded Hon. Asa French, he displayed those same sound legal qualifications which have marked his entire career at the

bar, and which have won for him a high standing among leading lawyers.

During a practice of thirty years Judge Bumpus has been connected as counsel with many important and interesting cases, involving millions of dollars. He rapidly built up a general law business, which brought him frequently into the courts, where his power as an advocate was early recognized and admired. His success was the result of careful preparation, indomitable industry, and the ability to grasp and present facts. During the past ten years he has been chiefly engaged in matters of eminent domain, with particular reference to cases arising from water, gas, and electric rights and franchises. He is now (1898) chairman of the commissions in the cases of the Gloucester Water Company v. the City of Gloucester, of the eighty-five mill owners against the city of Worcester (which involves several million dollars), and of the Holyoke Water Company v. the City of Holyoke. He is also interested as counsel in similar cases in Newton, Southboro, Watertown, Foxboro, Walpole, and other places. He was chairman of the Newburyport Water Commission, the report of which is contained in the 168 Mass. Reports, and is a member of the Metropolitan Sewage Commission for the distribution of money expended therein. He was admitted to the United States Circuit Court in 1872. He was the opposing counsel in the last cases in which Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Hon. Ambrose A. Ranney, Gov. William Gaston, and George O. Shattuck appeared, and which are found in the Mass. Reports.

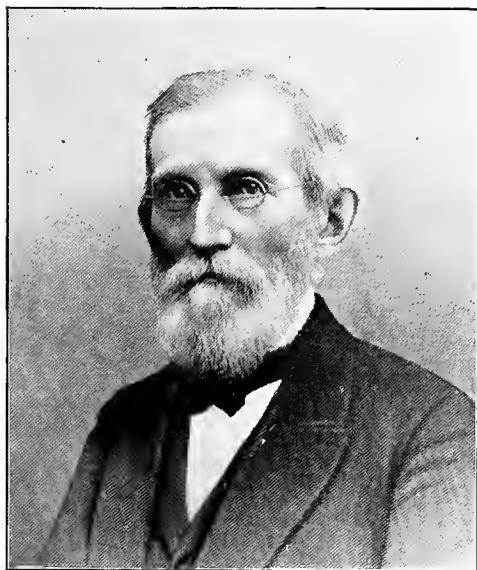
Judge Bumpus is one of the leading members of the Boston bar, and during an active career of thirty years has achieved special prominence as a successful advocate. He resides in Quincy, Mass., and is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Massachusetts Military Historical Society, of the Union, St. Botolph, Papyrus, and Curtis Law Clubs of Boston, and of the Players Club of New York. He is a broad minded, public spirited, and patriotic citizen, and takes a deep

interest in all matters affecting the general welfare.

He was married September 28, 1868, to Emma F., daughter of A. W. Russell of Boston. She died May 27, 1887, leaving four children: Arthur L., a graduate of Harvard (1894) and of the Lawrence Divinity School and now (1898) an Episcopal rector in Natick and South Framingham, Mass.; Everett C., jr., blind, a graduate of Harvard (1897) and now a student at the Harvard Law School; Edward A., who left Harvard College in the spring of 1898, after nearly a four years' studentship there, to become second lieutenant in the 21st U. S. Infantry, now first lieutenant, and in Manila; and Christine L., a student at Mrs. Stearns's private school in Amherst, Mass. Judge Bumpus was married, second, April 23, 1889, to Miss M. L. Bates, daughter of John S. Bates, of Canandaigua, N. Y., and formerly connected with the art school of Smith College. Their children are Morris E. and Foster Cushman Bumpus.

ALANSON BORDEN was born in the town of Tiverton, R. I., near to the Massachusetts line (now in the latter State), on the 7th of January, 1823. His father was Isaac Borden, who was a farmer, as was also his grandfather and early ancestors, all being of English descent. His mother was Abby Borden, a member of a different family and not related. When he was nine years old his father and grandfather removed with the family to Vemee, Cayuga county, N. Y., where they lived many years; the father and mother, however, finally returned to Massachusetts, and both died in New Bedford. Down to the time of the removal of the family to New York State, Alanson attended the school near his home, and after the removal he attended the academy at Groton, N. Y. A few months later he changed to the Aurora (Cayuga county) Academy, which he attended about two years. It had been his cherished intention to go through

college, and during a period of teaching after leaving the Aurora Academy, he began preparation for his college course; but a combination of circumstances rendered it impracticable for him to carry out his plans, and his further educational advantages were restricted to one year in an academy at Ithaca, N. Y., which he left with an excellent academic education, which was much enhanced by subsequent private study.



ALANSON BORDEN

In 1846 Mr. Borden went to live in New Bedford, resolved to enter the legal profession. He began his studies in the office of Elliot & Kasson and remained there two and a half years, when he was admitted to the bar and at once opened an office. He continued practice there, though very much of his time and talent was given to the duties of public office. He was appointed special justice of the Police Court in 1856, and resigned the office in 1859; then he was elected to the State Legislature, serving in that body two years, with the approval of his constituents. Following this he accepted the office of trial justice for juvenile offenders, which was established in New Bedford by special statute. In 1864 he was appointed judge of the City Police Court

and held the office until 1874, when all of the police courts of the county were abolished and the county was divided into three districts with a judge for each. Judge Borden received the appointment for the Third District, embracing the city of New Bedford, and the towns of Dartmouth, Westport, Fairhaven, Acushnet and Freetown. In the fall of 1864 he became the law partner of the late Judge Robert C. Pitman, and this connection continued for several years, and until the appointment of Judge Pitman to the bench of the Superior Court. In 1876 Judge Borden was elected to the mayoralty of the city and gave his constituents an excellent administration. He was a member of the School Board for many years and was its chairman three years.

Judge Borden was three times married and died a widower. His first wife was Mary C. Topham, daughter of Capt. Wm. H. Topham, of New Bedford. His second wife was Mary F. Kent, daughter of George Kent, of Washington, D. C. His third wife was Annie R. Commerford, daughter of Patrick Commerford, of New Bedford. His children are a son and a daughter by his first wife. The son, William A. Borden, is now in charge of the library of the Young Men's Institute, in New Haven, Ct. The daughter, Laura E., is the wife of Charles H. Lobdell, of New Bedford. Judge Borden was always especially attached to his home, finding his chief happiness in the family circle around his fireside. It was very largely from the beneficent and inspiring influences of his domestic life that he attributed whatever measure of success he may have attained in his public career.

The career of Judge Borden was for many years a moral force in the life of his adopted city. He was deeply interested in the questions of the day and prominent always in those reforms having for their aim the well being of men, and his influence seemed largely independent of his official position.

He will, however, at least by his professional brethren and by public men, be best remembered as the judge of the local court of New

Bedford and its vicinage. To the bench he brought a thorough knowledge of the principles and practice of law, a fondness for legal research, a sound judgment and a rare kindness of manners. Few criminals could run the gauntlet of his cross-examination, but heavy fines and long confinements were always held in disfavor, and if there was a gleam of hope of reformation, Judge Borden was always the first to detect it.

During the administrations of Judge Borden as mayor, every municipal service was raised to its highest efficiency and politics as an incident to such service was almost entirely obliterated.

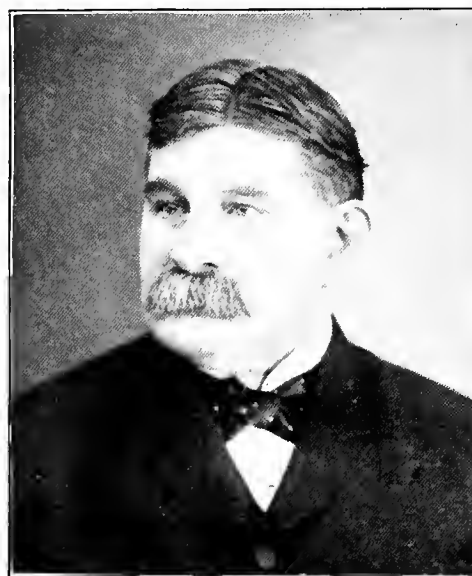
In professional practice after his retirement from the bench in the summer of 1897, Judge Borden's attention was given mainly to cases in the probate and insolvency courts, and in the settlement of estates his counsel and assistance were always in request. He was at that time president of the New Bedford Bar Association.

Judge Borden died at his home in New Bedford, on January 28, 1900, after an illness of three months.

JOSHUA HOWARD MILLETT, Boston, although now largely engaged in manufacturing interests, has been a member of the Suffolk bar for thirty years and is well known in professional circles. Mr. Millett was born in Cherryfield, Washington county, Me., March 17, 1842, a son of Rev. Joshua and Sophronia (Howard) Millet. His father, a clergyman of the Baptist denomination, was the author of the "History of the Baptists of Maine." On both the paternal and maternal sides he descends from pioneer New England stock. Thomas Millet, his paternal ancestor in direct line, settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1633, and his maternal ancestor, John Howard of Plymouth colony, was one of the proprietors of Bridgewater upon its settlement in 1651. He also numbers among his ancestors

Mary Chilton, the first woman landed from the Mayflower.

Mr. Millett secured his preliminary education in the public schools of Wayne, Me., whither his parents had moved when he was two years old. He prepared for college at Hebron Academy in Hebron, Me., and was graduated from Waterville College, now Colby College, with the class of 1867. In 1878 his



JOSHUA H. MILLETT.

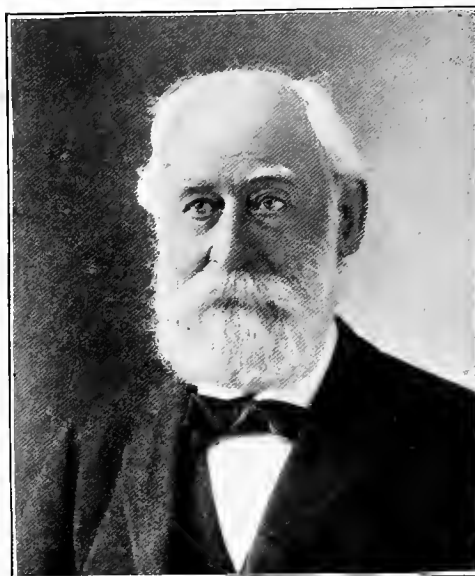
alma mater conferred upon him the degree of A. M. He began preparation for the legal profession under the direction of that eminent jurist, Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont. In 1870 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar and began practice in partnership with Judge Redfield and W. A. Herrick, under the style of Redfield, Herrick & Millett, which relation continued until the death of Judge Redfield in 1876. Thereafter he continued with Mr. Herrick until the death of the latter in 1885. In the same year he formed a partnership with Ralph W. Foster, son of Bishop R. S. Foster of Boston. Mr. Millett was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1884. He has, as above stated, for a number of years been engaged in several busi-

ness enterprises aside from his profession, notably as president of the Crosby Steam Gage and Valve Company (for which company he is also counsel), since its organization in 1875. Since the year 1869 he has resided in Malden where he has held numerous important offices. From 1875 to 1881 he was a member of the Malden School Committee; 1878-79 a trustee of the Public Library; in 1880 chairman of the sub-committee for framing the city charter, and in 1892 member of the Board of Park Commissioners. In 1884 and 1885 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, serving on the committee on mercantile affairs, the committee on the judiciary, and on metropolitan police. He has served as president of the Malden Home for Aged Persons since its organization in 1892. He is a member of several Malden organizations; of the Middlesex Club; of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of several Masonic bodies. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican.

Mr. Millett was married on June 19, 1867, to Rosa Maria, daughter of Charles and Hannah (Giles) Tredick. They have two children: Charles Howard and Mabel Rosa Millett.

ALBE CADY CLARK, one of the veteran members of the Suffolk bar, was born in Franklin, New Hampshire, August 31, 1826, a son of Satchell W. and Ruth (Folsom) Clark. Mention of the genealogy of this prominent New England family from which he is descended will be found in the biography of Mr. Clark's son, which appears in these pages. On the maternal side he is descended from John Folsom who settled at Hingham, Mass., about 1640, and thence removed to Exeter, N. H., in 1654. Mr. Clark's father was a country storekeeper and a man of considerable local prominence. The son was educated at Gilmanston Academy and Phillips Exeter Academy, and began to prepare for the profession of law with John P. Robinson, of

Lowell. Later he entered Harvard Law School, which institution he left before completing the full course to go into the office of Isaac S. Morse of Lowell, with whom he remained for a period of two years. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1852 at the same time Judge Gardner was admitted, and they were examined together by that eminent jurist, Caleb Cushing.



ALBE C. CLARK.

Mr. Clark began his long practice in Boston in 1855 and at that time associated with Amos B. Merrill, a relation which continued up to the time of the latter's death in 1872. From that time until 1884, when he formed a partnership with his son, Louis M. Clark, he practiced alone. His work has been more office than court practice and for the past twenty years has been confined to civil business. He has handled large real estate and trust interests, and also stands high as a conveyancer. In politics he is a Republican and served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives during 1873 and 1874. During this period Norfolk and Suffolk were redistricted so that in 1873 he represented the Fifth Norfolk District, and in 1874 one of the Suffolk districts, although his residence was not changed. For

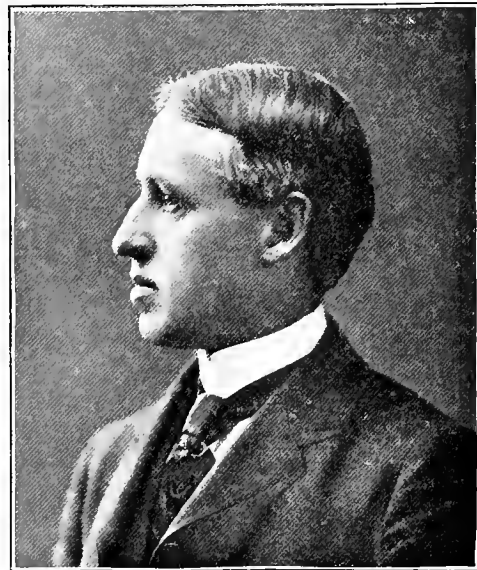
many years, and until it was merged into the Bay State Gas Company, Mr. Clark was treasurer of the Dorchester Gas Light Company. He was one of the organizers in 1868 of the Cedar Grove Cemetery (Dorchester) and has served as a trustee and its secretary and treasurer down to the present time. Since 1857 he has resided in Dorchester and has been one of the valued and public spirited citizens of that locality, never backward in supporting any worthy public enterprise. Mr. Clark is a thirty-second degree Mason. He married in 1855, Josephine Varney, daughter of Samuel J. Varney of Lowell. Four children have been born of this union, of whom three survive: (1) Arthur Jameson Clark, in business in Chicago, Ill.; (2) Alice Tyler King, and (3) Louis M. Clark, of the Suffolk bar.

LOUIS M. CLARK, Boston, is a son of the veteran practitioner, Hon. Albe C. Clark, mention of whose life record appears in these pages, and Josephine E. Varney, his wife. He was born at Dorchester, Mass., December 14, 1858, and is a lineal descendant in the ninth generation of the pioneer, Edward Clark, who is recorded as having resided at Haverhill, Mass., as early as 1646: Edward (2); John (3); John (4); Satchell (5); John (6); Satchell W. (7); Albe C. (8); and Louis M. (9). Satchell, of the fifth generation, and his son, John, were both soldiers in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, and many members of this line have gained prominence either in professional, political or mercantile life.

Louis M. Clark prepared for college at the Boston Latin School and was graduated at Harvard University with the class of 1881, taking the A. B. degree. His tastes were inclined toward the legal profession and he prepared for practice under the direction of his father and at the Boston University School of Law, completing the course in that institution in 1884. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar

in the same year and has since practiced in Boston in association with his father.

Mr. Clark is a man of genial bearing and is liberally endowed with those qualifications which are essential in public life, for which he seems to possess a natural aptitude. Hence, he was early led to take an active interest in Republican politics, and served with credit in the Boston City Council in 1887, 1888, and



LOUIS M. CLARK.

1889; and in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1891 and 1892. Recently, however, he has devoted all of his time and energy to professional work, and although he has specialized in no particular branch of practice, he is steadily earning recognition. In 1898 he was appointed an official examiner of titles for the Court of Land Registration.

He is prominent in yachting circles, having held numerous offices in various yachting organizations. He is a member of the University Club of Boston; the Eastern Yacht Club; the Hull-Massachusetts Yacht Club; the Boston Athletic Association, and the Republican Club of Massachusetts. In the year 1892 he held a lieutenant's commission in the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

JAMES H. FLINT, Boston, probate judge of Norfolk county, was born in Middleton, Mass., June 25, 1852, a son of James and Almira (Batchelder) Flint. He is a descendant of the old New England family that was especially prominent in the Colonial wars, representatives of which settled in Salem and South Danvers (now Peabody) as early as 1637.



JAMES H. FLINT.

Judge Flint received his preliminary education in the schools of his native town and prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, where he was graduated as valedictorian of the class of 1872. On entering Harvard College he took one of the Bigelow scholarships, ranking second in the entrance examinations and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1876. After leaving college he was for some four years engaged in the profession of teaching as principal of the Marblehead, Mass., High School, and subsequently became secretary to his uncle, Hon. Charles L. Flint, who was secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. He prepared for the legal profession at the Boston Law School, taking the three years' course in one year and received the LL.B. degree from that institution in 1881. During the year

following he filled a position as clerk in a large New York law office and returning to Boston was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1882. He immediately began practice in Boston and for a time was employed by George W. Morse, during the litigation which the Shaw failures involved.

Judge Flint has steadily won recognized prominence in professional circles and has built up a large practice. He has been quite extensively engaged in street railroad and other corporation practice and was counsel for the Quincy Water Company when the city took the plant of a private company.

Judge Flint has been an active Republican and during the Harrison campaign of 1888 was secretary of the Massachusetts League of Republican Clubs. In Weymouth, where he resides, he has been a public spirited and honored citizen and for several years past has acted as chairman of the Republican Town Committee. He also served on the local school committee during a period of eight years. In 1894, 1895 and 1896 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, serving on the committees on street railroads and probate and insolvency, and in 1897 and 1898 was a member of the Massachusetts Senate, acting as chairman of the Insurance Committee both years and as a member of the ways and means, judiciary, education and probate and insolvency committees. In 1890 he was appointed associate justice of the District Court of Eastern Norfolk, held at Quincy and retained that office six years. On the 30th of August, 1899, he was appointed to the office he now holds as probate judge of Norfolk county.

As a legal author, Judge Flint is well known, and is a contributor to the English and American Encyclopedia of Law; he is also the author of "Flint on Trusts and Trustees" and editor of one of the most recent editions of "Lewin on Trusts."

He has also a high fraternal standing; is a Knight Templar Mason; has been at the head of the Knights of Pythias; and is supreme

vice-warden of the Supreme Lodge of the New England Order of Protection. He is also president of the Weymouth Club; a member of the Norfolk and Middlesex Clubs and of the Norfolk and the Boston Bar Associations. He is a trustee of the Weymouth Savings Bank, and a director of the South Shore Co-operative Bank.

Judge Flint married, November 19, 1889, Abbie A. Pratt.

RALPH WATERBURY ELLIS, a prominent member of the bar of Springfield, Mass., was born at South Hadley Falls, Mass., on November 25, 1856, and is a son of Theodore W. and Maria Louise (Van Boskerck) Ellis, his ancestry being from Puritan stock on the father's side and Dutch on the mother's. His mother was a lineal descendant of Anneke Jans, the famous grantor of land occupied by Trinity church in New York city. His father has been active in business affairs, and was manager of the Glasgow Mills at South Hadley Falls.

Ralph W. Ellis obtained his education in the common schools and high school of Springfield, whither the family removed in 1871. After preparation for college he entered Harvard, from which he was graduated with the class of 1879, as eleventh in the class. He was an earnest student, was valedictorian of his class in the high school and prominent in athletics in college. He acquired a good knowledge of business methods in his father's office, but after his graduation prepared for a professional career. After a period of study in the law office of Marcus P. Knowlton in Springfield he took a two year course at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar on November 17, 1881.

He began practice in Springfield and soon acquired a large business. He gave especial attention to conveyancing and probate matters, and at the present time has a larger business in these branches of his profession than any other attorney in western Massachusetts. His

business capability has brought him prominent recognition from numerous corporations. He is a director in the Holyoke Card and Paper Company and other manufacturing corporations, of the Springfield National Bank, and a trustee of the Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank.

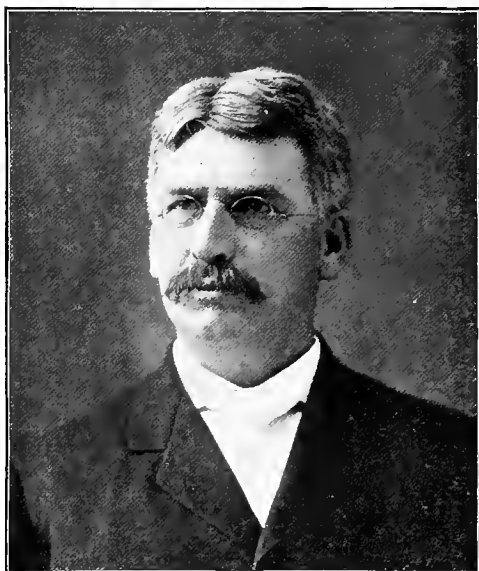


RALPH W. ELLIS.

Mr. Ellis is a Republican and has taken the general interest of the progressive citizen in local political affairs. In 1893 he represented the Sixth Hampden County District in the General Court, serving on the committees on insurance and the public service, and has for three years served in the Springfield City Council as councilman and alderman. He is a member of the Springfield Country Club, the Nayasset Club, the Phi Beta Kappa, Harvard, and the Connecticut Valley Congregational Club; president of the Connecticut Valley Harvard Club; also of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society. In all these relations of life Mr. Ellis has deserved and received the approbation of the community.

He was married on April 13, 1882, to Katharine Allyn Rice, of Springfield. They have two sons, Theodore Waterbury Ellis, jr., and Ralph Waterbury Ellis, jr.

FRED ERASTUS CRAWFORD, Watertown and Boston, is the youngest son of Hon. Oramel and Catherine (Bothell) Crawford, and was born in Guildhall, Essex county, Vt., July 7, 1857. His family is of Scotch origin. Andrew Crawford, soldier under Cromwell, carried the name into the north of Ireland, whence most of the Crawfords came to America. James Crawford emigrated from



FRED E. CRAWFORD.

Castle Darwason, County Derry, Ireland, to Boston, in 1726, and after residing for a time in Union, Conn., moved into Vermont with his family. John Crawford, son of James, was born about 1736 and settled near Athens, Vt., while his son John and several of the latter's brothers located near the White Mountains at the close of the eighteenth century, giving their name to Mount Crawford and the Crawford Notch. This John Crawford finally settled in Guildhall, Vt., where his son Oramel was born in 1809. The latter was for thirty-three years the treasurer of his town, many years a justice of the peace, some time an associate judge of the Essex County Court, judge of probate, and three years a member of the House of Representatives in the Vermont Legislature, and two years State senator. He was

a farmer and one of the best known men in northeastern Vermont. About 1840 he married Catherine Bothell, a member of an old and respected Massachusetts family.

Fred E. Crawford attended the district schools of his native town until he was nearly thirteen years of age. On the last day of April, 1870, he left Guildhall and moved to Watertown, Mass., where he has ever since resided. He was graduated from the English department of the Watertown High School in June, 1875, and the same year taught a term of school in northern Vermont. January 1, 1876, he entered Professor Allen's English and Classical School at West Newton, Mass., where he fitted for college, and where he remained until September, 1877, when he matriculated at Harvard University, from which he was graduated with honors in 1881. In the following September he entered the Harvard Law School and later the office of Park & Piper in Boston, and in the spring of 1884 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar. The firm of Park & Piper having dissolved, Mr. Crawford remained with George W. Park for about two years and also opened an office in Watertown, which he has since maintained. In 1886 he opened his Boston office at 10 Tremont street, where he still practices, and where he had as his partner, from 1890 to 1897, William E. Spear, United States commissioner, and now (1898) one of the secretaries of the United States Peace Commission in Paris.

Mr. Crawford has successfully acquired a large and constantly increasing general practice in both Watertown and Boston, and for several years has enjoyed a high standing at the Middlesex and Suffolk bars. For some time he has been employed as counsel for the town of Watertown. In politics he is an active Republican, and in 1897 and 1898 he represented Watertown in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, serving as a member of the committees on probate and insolvency and constitutional amendments in the former year, and as House chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading and as

member of the committee on labor during his second term. Owing to the absence of the chairman of the last named committee in 1898 he acted as its official head, and made an excellent record, being prominent in committee work and in debate. He became, especially in the last year, a recognized leader on the floor. On the labor question he won high distinction by effectually advocating that no back steps nor no great forward movement be made till other States inaugurated measures equal to those of Massachusetts, and by standing fearlessly and openly for the best interests and for the permanent advancement of the working classes. Probably no man rendered better service in this direction in the session of 1898, and certainly no member of the House gave more time and labor to this important matter. During his two terms in the Legislature he was very active in promoting the Torrens land bill, the street railway bill, the negotiable instruments bill, and other bills, and also advocated a bill for the inspection of liquors, and another for putting the telephone business of the Commonwealth under State supervision.

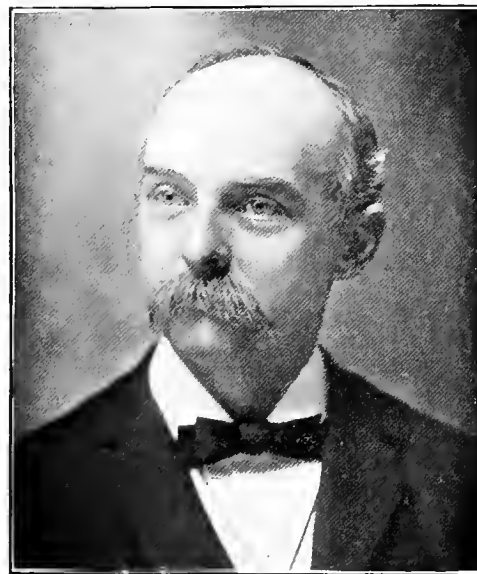
In charitable and religious matters Mr. Crawford has always been deeply interested, and in the Young Men's Christian Association and Sunday school work he has been particularly prominent and active. For some time he was a member of the board of directors of the Associated Charities of Watertown. He is a charter member of the Watertown Historical Society, a member and in 1892 and 1893 president of the Watertown Board of Trade, and a member of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston. In collaboration with Prof. Frank Parsons he wrote and published a volume entitled "The World's Best Book," and he has contributed two papers to the Watertown Historical Society and an occasional article to the press.

Mr. Crawford was married February 15, 1888, to Mattie Sturtevant Coolidge, daughter of John and Martha J. (Sturtevant) Coolidge, of Watertown, Mass., and they have three sons: Calvin Dinsmore Crawford, born April 27, 1889; Frederick Coolidge Crawford, born

March 19, 1891; and Ward Sturtevant Crawford, born March 15, 1895.

CHARLES EUGENE BURKE, Pittsfield, is a native of the "Wooden Nutmeg" State, having been born in Glastonbury, Conn., the 5th of January, 1854. His father was Andrew J. Burke, and his mother Clarissa R. Hills Burke.

Monson Academy (Monson, Mass.), furnished in part Mr. Burke his college preparatory education. He entered Williams College in 1880, and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1884. Soon after finishing his college work, Mr. Burke commenced the study of law with the late Thomas P. Pingree, esq., a partner of Judge James D. Colt of the Massachu-



CHARLES E. BURKE.

setts Supreme Court and later of Judge James M. Barker of the same court. While pursuing his law studies, in conjunction with Charles W. French, Mr. Burke prepared and published "Tables of Descent and Distribution of Property at Common Law and under Massachusetts Statutes." He was admitted to the Berkshire bar in 1886 and immediately began practicing.

In 1891 the partnership of Pingree, Dawes, jr., & Burke was formed, consisting of the late Thomas P. Pingree, esq., Henry L. Dawes, jr., and Mr. Burke. This partnership continued until 1895, when Mr. Pingree died. Since that time Mr. Dawes and Mr. Burke have continued to practice under the same firm name.

Among the cases with which Mr. Burke has been connected and which have attracted special attention, we will mention but three: *Drummond v. Crane*, 159 Massachusetts 577; *L'Herbette v. Pittsfield National Bank*, 162 Massachusetts 137; *Lee v. Butler*, 167 Massachusetts 426. Mr. Burke has never actively engaged in politics and has never sought political office, but his habit of examining every point with a judicial mind and his special knowledge of commercial law caused his appointment as referee in bankruptcy for Berkshire county in August, 1898, under the National Bankruptcy Act of that year.

On the 27th of August, 1891, Mr. Burke married Miss M. Ellen Wollison, daughter of Samuel L. and Lucy Beebe Wollison, of Pittsfield, Mass., and to them one child has been born, Alan W. Burke, on January 20, 1898.

enlist on September 22, 1862, in Co. K, 3d Mass. Vol. Inf., for nine months. He went with his regiment to Newbern, S. C., and in December was detailed to duty in the signal service corps in which he remained until the close of his term of enlistment, serving at Port Royal, S. C., and later on Folly Island in Charleston harbor. He was mustered out June 22, 1863, returned to college, made up



HOSEA KINGMAN.

HOSEA KINGMAN, Bridgewater, chairman of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission from its organization in 1889, until his death, was the son of Philip D. and Betsey (Washburn) Kingman, and was born in Bridgewater, Mass., April 11, 1843. He was a lineal descendant of Henry Kingman, who settled in Weymouth about 1636, and from that time to the present the family has been prominent in the professional and business life of New England.

Mr. Kingman received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native town, at Bridgewater Academy, and at Appleton Academy in New Ipswich, N. H., and in 1860 entered Dartmouth College. His inherent patriotism, however, led him to temporarily abandon his college studies after two years and

his junior year work in his senior year, and was graduated with honor in the class of 1864. He at once took up the study of law in the office of William Latham, of Bridgewater, where he spent two years, and upon his admission to the bar in Plymouth on the 21st of June, 1866, began active practice as a partner of Mr. Latham under the firm name of Latham & Kingman. This relation continued until 1871, when the senior member retired, and Mr. Kingman continued the business of the firm and practiced in Bridgewater alone. For a number of years he also maintained an office in Boston.

On November 12, 1878, Mr. Kingman was appointed special justice of the First District Court of Plymouth county, which office he held until July 6, 1885. From March 7, 1883,

to January 3, 1887, he was city solicitor of Brockton, and from 1884 to 1887 he was commissioner of insolvency. In January, 1887, he became district attorney for the Southeastern district of Massachusetts, and served in this capacity until August, 1889, when he resigned to accept the appointment of chairman of the Board of Metropolitan Sewerage Commissioners. This commission is one of the most important administrative bodies in Massachusetts and even in New England, having charge of all the sewerage and drainage work in Boston and vicinity. It was created by Chapter 439, Acts of 1889, and began the construction of the first of the three great metropolitan sewers in 1890. These three systems traverse respectively the valleys of the Neponset, Charles and Mystic Rivers, and represent a total expenditure of \$6,727,432.22 to September 30, 1898. Much of the work connected with the commission, and especially a large part if not the whole of the legal duties, were performed by its first chairman, Mr. Kingman, whose ability, energy, and enthusiasm guided it to success.

As a lawyer Mr. Kingman achieved high distinction. His practice was largely in Plymouth and Norfolk counties, and for many years he was a recognized leader of the Plymouth bar. While in Boston he also acquired an extensive business, which he was obliged to abandon because of his growing practice in Bridgewater, and because of his duties in connection with the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission. He gained a wide reputation as district attorney, displaying in a new field those broad legal attainments which distinguished his entire career at the bar. He had, in brief, all the qualifications of a good judge as well as the high attributes of a wise counselor and advocate, and in every capacity won success and honor.

He was a public-spirited, enterprising, and patriotic citizen, a trustee of the Plymouth County Pilgrim Society, of the Bridgewater Academy, of the Bridgewater Savings Bank, and of the Old Colony Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Brockton; a charter member and

past dictator of Bridgewater Lodge, No. 1,039, Knights of Honor; a member and past master (serving for three years) of Fellowship Lodge, F. & A. M., of Bridgewater; past district deputy grand master (for three years) of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts; and a member of the New England Order of Protection, of the Knights of Pythias, of the University Club of Boston, of the Bridgewater Social Club, of which he was president. In politics he was an ardent Republican. In 1864 he was a captain in the Massachusetts Militia.

Mr. Kingman was married June 21, 1866, to Carrie, daughter of Hezekiah and Deborah (Freeman) Cole, of Carver, Mass. One daughter, Agnes Cole Kingman, was born to them. He died at his home in Bridgewater, March 29, 1900, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

WILLIAM CROWNINSHIELD ENDICOTT,¹ Danvers and Boston, associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court from 1873 to 1882 and secretary of war of the United States from 1885 to 1889, was born in Salem, Mass., November 19, 1826. He is descended from Gov. John Endicott, who was born in Dorchester, England, in 1588, and who came to Salem in 1628 as the first governor of the Massachusetts colony. Governor Endicott surrendered his position and authority to John Winthrop on his arrival with the charter in 1630, and was afterward governor in 1644, 1649, 1651, and 1655, deputy governor in 1641, 1642, 1643, 1650, and 1654, and assistant from 1630 to 1634, 1636 to 1640, and 1645 to 1648. He died March 15, 1665. His first wife, Ann Goner, who came with him to New England, died in 1629, without issue, and on August 17, 1630, he married Elizabeth Gibson, of Cambridge, England. He left two sons; John, born about 1632, and Zerubbabel, born in 1635. It is

¹ As this memoir was going to press, the editors received information of the death of Judge Endicott, which event occurred on May 6, 1900, at his home in Marlboro street, Boston. He was seventy-three years of age.

unnecessary as well as impracticable within the limited space of this sketch to follow the career of Governor Endicott or the lives of his descendants, many of whom have achieved distinction in public and commercial affairs. Among the books in existence which cover the subject is Dr. Leonard Baron's *Genesis of the New England Churches*. Nearly every work dealing with the colonial history of Massachu-



WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT

setts contains interesting facts of the family which has lived in or near Salem for two hundred and seventy years. In this connection it is sufficient to give a brief genealogy of the line to Judge Endicott. Zerubbabel Endicott (2) was a physician in Salem, and had by his first wife Mary (who died in 1677), John, born in 1657; Samuel, 1659; Elizabeth, 1661; Zerubbabel, 1662; Zerubbabel, 1664; Benjamin, 1666; Mary, 1667; Joseph, 1672; Sarah, 1673; Elizabeth, 1675; Hannah, 1676; Mehitabel, 1677. Samuel Endicott (3) married Hannah Felton, and had two sons and two daughters. Their son, Samuel (4), born August 30, 1687, was christened at South Danvers on September 30, 1716, after reaching manhood, and married, December 26, 1711, Anna Endicott, his cousin, and had three children; and secondly, Febru-

ary 11, 1724, married widow Margaret (Pratt) Foster, and had five children. He died in 1766 and was buried in the family ground at Danvers. John Endicott (5), his eldest child, was born April 29, 1713, married May 18, 1738, Elizabeth Jacobs, and had three sons, John, William and Robert; died in 1783. He owned the old Governor Endicott farm, known as the "Orchard Farm." John Endicott (6) eldest child of John, sr., was born in 1739, lived on the Endicott estate, and in 1762 married Martha, daughter of Samuel Putnam, and had eleven children. He died in 1816. Samuel Endicott (7), their eldest child, was born in June, 1763, and in early life was a ship master. In 1805 he engaged in mercantile business in Salem, and served as a selectman and as representative to the General Court. With his brothers John and Moses he owned the old homestead, and died May 1, 1828. In the year 1794 he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Putnam of West Sterling, Mass., and had two sons and three daughters. William Putnam Endicott (8), born March 5, 1803, was graduated from Harvard College in 1822, with Nathaniel I. Bowditch, George Folsom, Robert Treat Paine, Rufus A. Putnam, Edward Wigglesworth, Samuel M. Worcester, and others. In February, 1826, he married Mary, daughter of Hon. Jacob Crowninshield, member of Congress from 1802 to 1809, and a descendant of Richard Caspar Crowninshield, who came from Leipsic, Germany, to Massachusetts in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Jacob Crowninshield was appointed and confirmed secretary of the navy in Jefferson's cabinet in 1806, but declined to accept the position, preferring to remain in Congress. Mr. Endicott's children were William Crowninshield, the subject of this article; Mary Crowninshield and George Frederick, both of whom died young; and Sarah Rogers, born March 3, 1838, who married George Dexter of Boston.

Judge William Crowninshield Endicott is thus descended from a long line of English-American and German ancestors. He was

reared and educated in Salem, surrounded by families of wealth and culture, and carries in his veins a share of the best New England blood. After attending the Salem Latin School he entered, in 1843, Harvard, from which he was graduated with honors in 1847, having as classmates Hon. Charles Allen, late associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court; Edward Tuckerman, LL.B., LL.D.; Henry L. Hallett, of the Boston bar; George H. Timmins, and others. The same year he took up the study of law in the office of Nathaniel J. Lord of Salem, then the leader of the Essex county bar, and subsequently entered the Harvard Law School, being admitted to practice in 1850. In 1851 he established himself in Salem, where his abilities as a lawyer were soon recognized, and these combined with grace of deportment and dignity of character attracted and held a large and constantly increasing business. In 1852 he became a member of the Salem Common Council, of which he was afterward chosen president, and in 1853 he formed a copartnership with Jairus W. Perry, author of "Perry on Trusts," under the firm name of Perry & Endicott. From 1857 to 1864 he was city solicitor of Salem. About this time he came into prominence as a leader of the Democratic party, with which he has always been actively connected, and in 1870 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, and in 1871, 1872, and 1873 for attorney-general of Massachusetts. Although he was defeated for these offices, his party being largely in the minority, he nevertheless developed great political strength and popularity, and thereafter was recognized as one of the ablest and foremost Democrats in the Commonwealth.

His reputation as a lawyer continued to grow, and in 1873 Gov. William B. Washburn, a Republican, appointed him associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in place of Horace Gray, who in that year succeeded Reuben Atwater Chapman, deceased, as its chief justice. Judge Endicott filled this exalted position with acknowledged ability,

dignity, and distinction until 1882, when he resigned. He then spent a year in European travel and another year in practice in Salem, and in 1884 was the Democratic candidate for governor. In the spring of 1885 President Cleveland appointed him to a seat in his cabinet as secretary of war, which he held for four years, distinguishing himself for the energetic, faithful, and prompt discharge of his duties, and for the numerous improvements which he devised and inaugurated in the department. After leaving the cabinet in 1889 he resumed his law practice, opening an office in Boston, but continuing his residence in Salem. In 1893 he retired from active business.

Judge Endicott came to be one of the ablest lawyers and advocates in eastern Massachusetts. On the bench he displayed eminent judicial qualifications. His broad and comprehensive learning, his characteristic dignity and courtesy, his unfailing resources, his sound judgment and ripe scholarship won for him universal confidence and esteem. An ardent and active Democrat, he was appointed and confirmed by a Republican administration, and thus had evidence of the respect of both opponents and adherents. While at the head of the war department he was active in introducing reforms and prompt in the discharge of every duty. On the occasion of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the arrival of Governor John Endicott in America, on September 18, 1878, he was the orator of the day, and delivered one of the most brilliant speeches of the kind on record. He was president of the Salem Bank from 1857 to 1873, president of the Essex Bar Association from 1878 to 1883, and for more than thirty years from 1863 president of the Peabody Academy of Science in Salem. He was elected a member of the corporation of Harvard College in 1885 and of the Boston Bar Association in 1885, and was for many years a trustee of the Peabody Education Fund.

Judge Endicott was married December 13, 1859, to Ellen, daughter of Col. George Pea-

body, a talented gentleman of the old school of Salem. They have two children: William Crowninshield Endicott, jr., who was graduated from Harvard in 1883, came to the Essex bar at Salem in 1886, and is now engaged in active practice in Boston; and Mary Crowninshield Endicott, who was married November 15, 1888, to Joseph Chamberlain, of Birmingham, England, now (1900) colonial secretary of Great Britain.

ADIN BALLOU UNDERWOOD, Boston, was born in Milford, Mass., May 19, 1828, and was the son of Gen. Orison Underwood and Hannah Bond Cheney. His father was appointed brigadier-general of Massachusetts militia by Gov. John Davis in 1841, and was a lineal descendant of Joseph Underwood, who came to Hingham, Mass., in 1637.

Mr. Underwood attended the University and Grammar School of Providence, R. I., and was graduated from Brown University with honors, in 1849, standing with James B. Angel, subsequently president of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, at the head of his class. He read law in Framingham, Mass., with Hon. Charles R. Train, in Worcester, with Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, and at the Harvard Law School, which he left to go abroad and study in the Universities of Berlin and Heidelberg. Returning home he was admitted to the bar October 10, 1853, in the Supreme Judicial Court, at Worcester, and began the practice of law in his native town of Milford. Soon afterward he took as his partner Hamilton Barclay Staples, subsequently an associate justice of the Superior Court, and in 1856 he moved to Boston and formed a co-partnership with Charles R. Train, which continued until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion.

On April 29, 1861, Mr. Underwood aided in the enlistment of a regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, and in the following month received a commission as captain in the Second Regiment, which was then being raised by George

H. Gordon, at Brook Farm. In July, 1862, he became major in the Thirty-third Mass. Volunteers and soon afterward was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and after the resignation of Colonel Maggi in April, 1863, he was commissioned colonel of this regiment and was in command at the battle of Gettysburg. Joining the Army of the Cumberland with his regiment, he took part in the battle



ADIN E. UNDERWOOD.

of Lookout Mountain at Missionary Ridge, October 28, 1863, and in a desperate charge up the mountain was badly wounded in the right thigh. General Hooker, in his official report of this battle, says: "Colonel Underwood was desperately wounded, and, if only in recognition of his meritorious services, his many martial virtues, and his great personal worth, it would be a great satisfaction to me to have this officer advanced to the grade of brigadier-general." The recommendation of General Hooker was immediately complied with and he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, November 6, 1863. General Underwood's wounds, which made him a cripple for life, were slow in healing, but, upon his recovery, he again went into active service and was present at the grand review in Washington when the army was disbanded, and upon his

resignation, in 1865, he was brevetted major-general "for meritorious service during the war."

Returning from the war, General Underwood was appointed, in 1866, surveyor of the port of Boston, which position he held continuously until August, 1886, a period of twenty years, and he filled that office with great ability and satisfaction. In 1886 he resumed the practice of law in Boston, taking his son, William Orison Underwood, as a partner, and so continued until his death on the 14th of January, 1888. Though devoting his time to the custom house for twenty years, he nevertheless achieved considerable prominence as a lawyer, and gained a high standing at the bar. From 1856 to 1886 he resided in Newton, Mass., where he served as chairman of the School Committee, as a warden of Grace church, and as one of the original trustees of the Public Library, which he was largely instrumental in founding, and in 1886 he removed to Boston, where he died.

General Underwood spent much time in literary pursuits, gave occasional addresses upon the war, and was the author of a History of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment. He was a prominent Freemason, was department commander of the Grand Army of the State of Massachusetts in 1873, and was chief of staff during Gov. William Claflin's term of office. He was a good lawyer, a brave soldier, a faithful and efficient public officer, and an enterprising and patriotic citizen, and was universally respected and esteemed.

He was married June 5, 1856, at Newton, Mass., to Jane Lydia, daughter of Joseph and Hannah T. Walker. His widow, a son, W. Orison, and two daughters survived him.

WILLIAM ORISON UNDERWOOD, Boston, only son of Gen. Adin Bal-lou and Jane Lydia (Walker) Underwood, and a direct descendant of Joseph Underwood, who settled at Hingham in 1637, was born in New-

ton, Mass., May 5, 1861. He attended the Newton public and high schools and was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1884, *magna cum laude*. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, in the office of Hyde, Dickinson & Howe, and at the Boston University School of Law, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1886. His father, in August of that year, resigned the office of sur-



WILLIAM O. UNDERWOOD.

veyor of the port of Boston, which he had held for twenty years, and resumed the practice of his profession, associating the son in partnership, which continued until the death of the senior member of the firm on January 14, 1888. Mr. Underwood then associated himself with Benjamin N. Johnson, with whom he subsequently formed a copartnership under the style of Johnson & Underwood. In the autumn of 1894 Robert P. Clapp was admitted and the present firm name Johnson, Clapp & Underwood was adopted.

Mr. Underwood has been engaged from the first in the general practice of the law, doing more or less court work, and has been connected with a number of important and interesting cases, several of which related to shore rights and early beach titles. He has, within

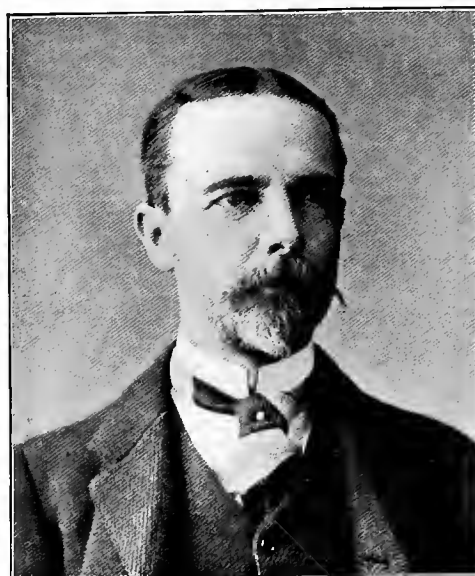
the last few years, given considerable attention to patent causes. He is a good lawyer and advocate, a safe adviser, and a strong pleader before juries, and has been very successful. He has been a lecturer in Harvard College and is a member of the Loyal Legion, of the Union and Exchange Clubs of Boston, and of the Oxford Club, of Lynn, Mass. He resides in Boston.

He was married on the 18th of December, 1886, to Miss Bessie Y. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, Pa.

FREDERIC JESUP STIMSON, Boston, well known in literary circles as "J. S. of Dale," is the son of Dr. Edward S. and Sarah Tufts (Richardson) Stimson, and a lineal descendant of George Stimson, his first American ancestor, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Mount Hope, in King Philip's war, and died of his injuries at Bristol, R. I., December 19, 1675. George Stimson's family afterward received a grant of parts of two townships in what is now the State of Maine, which were taken up by his youngest son, George Stimson, jr., of Hopkinton, Mass., served at Crown Point and Ticonderoga in the French war of 1755. Dr. Jeremy Stimson, sr., great-grandfather of the subject of this article, received five pounds sterling for services in the same war, and was a founder of the town of Hopkinton, where his father-in-law, Col. John Jones, had a grant of land. He was also one of the earliest contributors to the Massachusetts Historical Society. Dr. Jeremy Stimson, jr., son of Dr. Jeremy, sr., and grandfather of Frederic J., was graduated from Harvard College in 1804, received the honorary degree of M. D. from President Sparks, and settled and practiced medicine in Dedham, Mass., with eminent success. Dr. Edward Stimson, his son, was graduated from Harvard in 1843 and from the Harvard Medical School in 1846, continued his studies in Paris, France, and for a few years practiced successfully in New York city, retiring to devote his attention to rail-

road matters. He was president of two or three of the Illinois Central lines in Iowa, and died in 1878.

Frederic J. Stimson was born July 20, 1855, at Dedham, Mass., where he received his high school education. He also studied at Lausanne, Switzerland, and entering Harvard College in 1872 was graduated therefrom in 1876. He took the degree of LL.B. from Harvard



FREDERIC J. STIMSON.

Law School in 1878, and continued his legal studies in the office of Robert M. Morse, jr., of Boston, being admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1879. Since then he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in Boston. He was admitted to the bar in New York city in June, 1886, and is also a member of the bar of the United States Circuit and Supreme Courts. In 1884 and 1885 he served as assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts, and in 1887 Mayor Grace, of New York city, made him a member of the commission to revise the New York constitution. He was appointed by Governor Russell in 1891 and reappointed by Governor Wolcott in 1897 as commissioner for Massachusetts on the National Unification of Laws, a subject in which he has been for many years deeply and actively

interested, and on which he is a recognized authority.

Mr. Stimson has achieved eminence in the twofold capacity of lawyer and author. In the former his ability as a counselor and advocate, his broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law, and his power before a court and jury have given him a foremost place in the profession, which he has doubly honored by active and successful practice and by brilliantly elucidating certain branches for the benefit of others. As a writer his productions cover not only legal subjects, but history, fiction and review. Most of his stories have been published under the well known nom-de-plume of "J. S. of Dale." The following is a chronological list of his principal works: "Rollo's Journey to Cambridge," with J. T. Wheelwright, 1880, reprinted from the Harvard Lampoon (1879-80); "Glossary of Technical Terms, Phrases, and Maxims of the Common Law," 1881; "Guerndale," by "J. S. of Dale," 1882, revised edition, 1884; "The Crime of Henry Vane," by "J. S. of Dale," 1884, Edinburgh edition, 1885; "The King's Men," with O'Reilly, Grant and Wheelwright, 1884, first published serially in the Boston Sunday Globe; "Mrs. Knollys," by "J. S. of Dale," in Stories by American Authors series, vol. 2, 1884; "American Statute Law," two large volumes, vol. 1 published in 1886, first supplement in 1888, vol. 2 in 1892; "Trusts," in Harvard Law Review for October, 1887; "The Sentimental Calendar," 1886, new edition, 1893; "The Residuary Legatee," 1888, first published in Scribner's Magazine in 1887; "The Methods of Bribing and its Prevention in Our National Elections," 1889; "First Harvests," 1888, first published in Scribner's Magazine, 1887-88; "Ruskin as a Political Economist," in Quarterly Journal of Economics, circa. 1888; "In the Three Zones," three stories, 1893, reprinted from Scribner's Magazine; "Government by Injunction," in Political Science Quarterly for June, 1895; "Labor in Its Relation to Law," four lectures delivered at the Plymouth School of Ethics in July, 1895,

published 1895; "Handbook to the Labor Law of the United States," 1896; "Uniform State Legislation," published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science in 1895; "Pirate Gold," 1896, republished from Atlantic Monthly of 1895; "King Noanett," a story of Old Virginia and Massachusetts Bay, 1896; "Mrs. Knollys and Other Stories," 1897; and "The Ethics of Democracy," in preparation. Three articles of the last named work have already appeared in Scribner's Magazine, and have been translated into German. Mr. Stimson is also the author of numerous other stories and articles which have been published in the leading magazines. All of his productions have received the highest favorable criticism, and stamp him as a writer of unusual literary ability and of great intellectual force. His American Statute Law is perhaps his greatest work, covering, as it does, a field involving immense research and investigation as well as broad learning and a thorough knowledge of National jurisprudence. In fiction his King Noanett has commanded the widest attention, principally from the fact that it clothes a historic period in two American colonies in brilliant narrative.

Mr. Stimson has made a special study of the labor problem and also of the subject of uniformity in State and National legislation, and on both he is considered an authority. He is counsel to the United States Industrial Commission. He is a member of the American Social Science Association, of the American and Boston Bar Associations, of the Internationale Vereinigung für Vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft und Volkswirtschaftslehre of Berlin, and of various other social, scientific and literary organizations; a trustee of the Boston Athenæum and vice-president and director of the State Street Trust Company of Boston; and officially connected with several other corporations. He was a member of the First Corps of Cadets of Boston for four years, later a member of the Boston National Lancers, and for several years a trustee of the Dedham Public Library. In the practice of his profes-

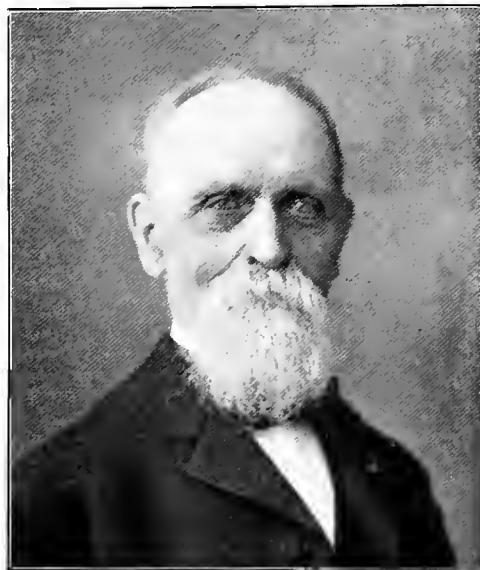
sion he has given special attention to corporation and constitutional law.

He was married June 2, 1881, to Elizabeth Bradlee Abbot, daughter of Henry Ward Abbot, of Boston. She died June 1, 1896, leaving two daughters, Mildred and Margaret Ashton Stimson.

THOMAS HAMMOND TALBOT, Boston, the youngest son in the family of eight children of John Coffin Talbot and Mary Foster his wife, was born in what is now East Machias, Washington county, Maine, July 31, 1823. He is descended in the fifth generation from Peter Talbot, who came to this country from England about 1670, and whose son George settled in Stoughton, Mass., where representatives of the name still reside. Capt. Samuel Talbot, of that town, served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. Peter Talbot, son of George, had a son Peter, who was born in Stoughton, but removed in 1771 to Machias, Me., being one of the very early settlers there and the progenitor of the Talbot family in that town. This town he represented in the Legislature, and during a long and active life was prominent in local affairs. He married Lucy, daughter of Phineas Hammond, of Brookline, Mass., a descendant of one of the oldest and most respected families of New England. John Coffin Talbot, son of Peter and Lucy (Hammond) Talbot, was born in Machias, Me., and devoted his life to the lumber business. He died in December, 1861, at the age of seventy-seven. He had served two years in the House of Representatives, four years in the Senate of Maine (of which body he was for one year president), and nineteen years in the office of judge of probate of Washington county. His wife, Mary Foster, was the daughter of John Foster, who settled in East Machias as early as 1768, and a granddaughter of Benjamin Foster, who was born in Greenland, N. H., in 1726, and settled with his family at Machias, Me., as early as 1765.

Benjamin Foster served at the taking of Louisburg, and afterward in the struggle for American independence. In June, 1775, the royal authorities in Boston sent a vessel to Machias for lumber, but the good people of that town refused to supply the article. An engagement followed, in which Benjamin Foster led the forces from East Machias and Jeremiah O'Brien led those from Machias. This was the first naval engagement in the Revolutionary war, and occurred on the Sunday and Monday preceding the battle of Bunker Hill. For this spirited action Foster and O'Brien received the thanks of the Provincial Congress then assembled at Watertown.

Thomas H. Talbot, thus descended, attended the public schools and Washington Academy at East Machias, and was graduated with hon-



THOMAS H. TALBOT.

ors from Bowdoin College in 1846, holding membership in the Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi fraternities. He began his legal studies in the office of his brother, George F. Talbot, at East Machias, and finished in the office of Phineas Barnes and James T. McCobb at Portland, Me., where he was admitted to the bar in October, 1850. He practiced his profession in Portland until August, 1862,

when he accepted a commission as lieutenant-colonel of the 18th Me. Vols., which subsequently became the 1st Me. Heavy Artillery. This regiment was long in service in the defenses of Washington, but in May, 1864, the severe losses of the Army of the Potomac in the bloody passage through the Wilderness compelled the calling to the campaign in northern Virginia of the troops that had become veterans in drill in the defense of the capital. The "First Maine Heavy," as it was called, joined the Army of the Potomac in front of Spottsylvania Court House. Thenceforward the regiment served in Grant's movement on Richmond and in the siege of Petersburg, until that campaign, by its success, brought the war of the Great Rebellion to its close. The "First Maine Heavy" earned for itself in these later actions the distinction of suffering the severest (proportionate) loss of any military organization on either side, "of the line of battle," during the war. Colonel Talbot's service closed in September, 1864, with an honorable discharge for physical disability, brought on by malarial fever.

Soon afterward he entered the civil service in Washington, and was appointed assistant attorney-general of the United States in the winter of 1869-70, where he remained until September, 1871. Upon resigning the latter office in 1871, Mr. Talbot settled in Boston, and again took up the thread of ordinary professional work, being admitted to the Suffolk bar January 13, 1872. Since then he has been engaged in the general practice of his profession in Boston, where he has won a reputation as a lawyer and advocate of ability, as he had while in the United States attorney-general's office at Washington. He has a more than usual faculty for marshaling facts and logical propositions into clear statement. A lawyer from the west, of high standing, listening to Mr. Talbot as the latter addressed a court in Washington upon a question of law, remarked with admiration, "Good God! that fellow can think at a mark."

This power and habit of exact thought

showed itself in Mr. Talbot at the very outset of his professional life. His first published—or public in any way—argument was one against the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, which won the praise, not only of agitators and reformers like Garrison and Phillips, but also of lawyers and statesmen, such as Horace Mann, Sumner and Seward. Later, when a committee of the United States Senate was engaged in efforts to compel witnesses to testify in reference to the John Brown raid, Mr. Talbot wrote the successful prize essay upon the power of legislative bodies to compel the testimony of witnesses, taking substantially the same ground which has since been sanctioned by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the somewhat celebrated case of *Kilbourne v. Thompson*, 103 U. S. 168.

A similar piece of accurate professional work was his argument upon the question of legal tender, which won the admiration (though not the assent) of the late Sidney Bartlett. In fact, this quality of Mr. Talbot's mind early attracted the attention of this very logical and exact advocate. While Mr. Talbot was making his first argument before a court of last resort, the Supreme Court of Maine (against him, the then veteran advocate, General Fessenden, father of the afterwards very distinguished Senator Fessenden), it happened that Sidney Bartlett came into the court room, and seating himself, at once gave his attention to the argument, and at its close sent for Mr. Talbot to come and be introduced to him, inquiring into the points involved in the case, and making minutes of the authorities cited.

Mr. Talbot is a public spirited, patriotic and progressive citizen, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; and for nearly thirty years has been a devoted member of the Brookline Thursday Club.

He was married on August 4, 1862, to Mrs. Mary Richardson Powers, daughter of Dr. Erastus Richardson, a leading physician and surgeon of Eastport, Me., and the married pair began their housekeeping in a wall tent on

the banks of the Potomac. They now reside in Brookline, Mass.

FISHER AMES was a native of Dedham, Mass., born April 9, 1758, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1774. He read law with William Tudor, was admitted to the bar in October, 1781, and practiced both in Dedham and in Boston, becoming one of the leading lawyers of his time. He was a representative to the General Court and a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1788, and a member of Congress from 1789 to 1797, his first opponent being Hon. Samuel Adams. He was greatly distinguished as an orator and statesman, and was a prominent member of the early Federalist party. In 1804 he was chosen president of Harvard College, but declined the office. He died at Dedham on July 4, 1808.

Dr. Nathaniel Ames (born 1708, died 1764), father of Fisher Ames, although not a member of the bar, is said to have conducted to a final successful conclusion (November, 1749), his own case (*Ames v. Gay*), after two adverse decisions, in which it was settled that the common law rule as to the descent of reversions and remainders had been altered by the province law of 1692. Justice Story said (*Cook v. Hammond*, 4 Mason, 496), "I have understood that this was the first case in which it was decided that the father could inherit from the son under the provincial act of 1692." (See "Next of Kin to Fisher," *New England Magazine*, September, 1898.) Dr. Ames was a mathematician and astronomer of great ability for the time, as well as a poet and satirist. From 1727 to 1764 he issued yearly his "Almanacks," which were "full of rare coruscations of wit and wisdom which in their time challenged the admiration of such men as Benjamin Franklin and Roger Sherman, . . . and in this day have elicited the strong encomiums of a Moses Coit Tyler."

SETH AMES, Lowell, Cambridge, and Brookline, associate justice and chief justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court and associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, was the son of Hon. Fisher and Frances (Worthington) Ames, and a grandson of Dr. Nathaniel Ames, of Dedham, and of Col. John Worthington, of Springfield, and was born in Dedham, Mass., April 19, 1805.



SETH AMES.

He was graduated from Harvard in 1825, and then entered the Harvard Law School, but completed his legal studies with George Bliss, of Springfield, and with Lemuel Shaw, of Boston. He was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas at Dedham in 1828 and to the Supreme Court in Cambridge in October, 1830, and began practice in Lowell, Mass., where he was associated for a time with Thomas Hopkinson. While there he was a representative to the General Court in 1832, a member of the Lowell board of aldermen in 1836, 1837, and 1840, State senator in 1841, and city solicitor from 1842 to 1849. In 1849 he was appointed clerk of the courts for Middlesex county and removed to Cambridge. On the organization of the Superior Court of Mass-

achusetts in 1859 he was appointed by Governor Banks as one of its associate justices, and when Charles Allen resigned the chief justiceship in 1867 he was appointed to succeed him. He served as chief justice of that court until January 19, 1869, when Governor Claflin appointed him an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, which position he held till January 15, 1881, when he resigned. In 1869 he removed to Brookline, Mass., where he died August 15, 1881.

Judge Ames came to the profession of the law by inheritance, and must have spent his early years in the light and stimulus of the brilliant fame of his eminent father, Fisher Ames, who had died when the son was three years of age. He was graduated from Harvard at the age of twenty and was admitted to the bar when twenty-three, and these epochs indicate that no time was lost in any employments that could divert his mind from its direct professional purpose, and there was no undue haste of preparation. He practiced industriously for over twenty years, growing with the growth of Lowell and gaining a reputation for fidelity, ability, and integrity. As clerk of the courts he was distinguished for order, accuracy, and knowledge of details, and the general appreciation of his fitness for judicial duty was shown by his frequent selection, while holding this office, to act as an arbitrator and to preside at trials by a sheriff's jury in important cases. His sense of justice was quick and instinctive; his manner was patient, kindly, and scrupulously courteous; and his most striking characteristic was his entire simplicity. No man could be so undemonstrative as was he, and yet so efficient.

At a meeting of the members of the bar of the Commonwealth held in Boston, September 15, 1881, Hon. George Marston, then attorney-general, said of him:

"No man in the legal profession has ever done more to keep all its avenues and channels and methods pure and exalted. All thought of artifice or chicanery must have cowered of itself when before him, just as honor and noble

ambition would always take courage and breathe more freely in his court, because of the moral strength of his presence."

The following resolutions were adopted by the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, November 11, 1881:

"Resolved, That the death of Seth Ames, lately one of the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, and for thirty-two years honorably connected with the administration of justice in this Commonwealth, is an event of which the bar desire to take notice by expressing their sense of the great value of his public services, and their admiration for his pure and unblemished character, and for those attractive qualities which endeared him to all who had the privilege of his friendship.

"Resolved, That, in the successive judicial stations which he held as justice and chief justice of the Superior Court, and associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, he commanded the respect and esteem of the bar and the community. He administered the criminal law with firmness, tempered by discretion and humanity, without unnecessary harshness and without vindictiveness. In his intercourse with the bar, and when presiding at trials, he was a model of fairness and courtesy; never forgetting, and, therefore, never finding it necessary to assert arrogantly or offensively, his personal dignity. His opinions were characterized by adequate learning and by a simplicity and purity of English style which he seemed to have inherited from his distinguished father."

Chief Justice Horace Gray, now an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, said of him:

"The charm of his character and conversation was more easily felt than described; and to his native modesty and fine taste nothing would have been more abhorrent than indiscriminate eulogy. He was a diligent student, a good lawyer, a safe counselor, a faithful and useful public servant, a Christian gentleman. His singularly pure and elegant style of speech and writing was largely owing to early care

and study, and to qualities inherited from his father, and, above all, to the fact that, like that great orator, he looked to the English Bible as 'the standard of language as well as of faith.' Serene and courteous in temper and manner, with an absolute regard for truth and right, and a kindly consideration of the interests and the feelings of all who came before him, he so conducted himself in his judicial office as to win the respect and the friendship of successful and unsuccessful suitors alike."

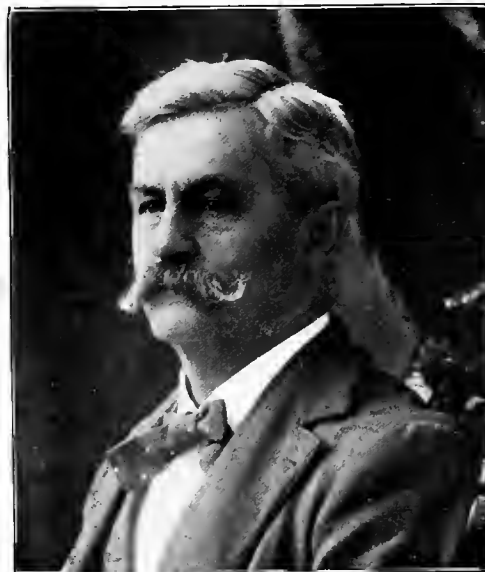
Judge Ames was married in 1830 to Margaret, daughter of Gamaliel Bradford, of Boston, who died in 1847. They had several children, among whom was Fisher Ames, a sketch of whom appears in this work. In 1849 he married, second, Abigail Fisher, daughter of Rev. Samuel Dana, of Marblehead, Mass., by whom he had no children.

FISHER AMES, Boston, the son of Hon. Seth and Margaret (Bradford) Ames, grandson of Hon. Fisher and Frances (Worthington) Ames, and great-grandson of Dr. Nathaniel Ames, of Dedham, and Col. John Worthington, of Springfield, was born in Lowell, Mass., January 24, 1838. He obtained his preliminary education at Hopkins's Classical School in Cambridge and at the Cambridge High School. Entering Harvard College, he successfully pursued the regular course and was graduated in 1858. Deciding to make the legal profession his lifework he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated with the usual degree in 1861, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar on October 2 of the same year. After his graduation, however, he added to and improved his legal knowledge by study in the offices of Brooks & Ball, Judge Abbott, and Erastus Worthington.

In 1865 he established himself in Boston, and in May, 1866, he was appointed clerk of the Law Department of the city of Boston, which position he still holds. He is the author of several works on whist, and has

been a welcome contributor to the magazines and daily papers.

Mr. Ames was married on December 19,



FISHER AMES.

1865, to Virginia, daughter of George and Sarah G. Lee, of New Orleans, La. They have three children: Rosalie, Fisher, jr., and Abby.

WARREN K. BLODGETT, Boston, a son of Warren K. and Minnie (Paddock) Blodgett, was born in Boston, June 22, 1855. His father was for a long time interested in railroad affairs and was well known as president of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad and of the Connecticut and Passumpsic River Railroad.

Mr. Blodgett received his preparatory education at the old Mayhew School in Boston and at the Boston English High School, after which he fitted for college and entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1878; he stood well with his classmates and officiated as Ivy Orator on Class Day. He completed a full course of three years at the Harvard Law

School, from which he was graduated in 1881, with the degree of LL.B.

Soon after his graduation from the law school he entered the office of Robert M. Morse, jr., where he remained a year, being meanwhile, in May, 1882, admitted to practice at the Suffolk bar. In October, 1882, he was appointed assistant United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts. For three years he served



WARREN K. BLODGETT.

in this capacity; and as he gave evidence of his ability to present cases before a jury and of his untiring industry and thorough earnestness, he was entrusted with much of this work, until finally his successful conduct of a case of unusual importance—the famous *Mary Celeste* case—in which he alone on behalf of the government was pitted against five of the leading trial lawyers then at the bar, won him public recognition.

In January, 1886, he resigned the assistant district attorneyship and entered upon the private practice of his profession, being at once admitted to practice before the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States. His professional work in recent years has been confined chiefly to trust matters.

In 1890 he formed a partnership with his

college classmate, William A. Bancroft, now president of the Boston Elevated Railway Company; this partnership existed for three years, when it was terminated by the election of Mr. Bancroft to the mayoralty of Cambridge. Mr. Blodgett is an earnest Republican, and though he had never before interfered in politics, in aiding the election of Mr. Bancroft he took an active part as the manager of his campaign, and with such success that he frequently has been called upon since for his advice and leadership in Cambridge municipal campaigns when a particularly hard contest for good government has been anticipated, and in every instance he has been fortunate in leading his side to a victory. He has held no political office himself.

In Harvard College circles he has never refused his aid and influence to any worthy cause. He was the principal founder of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, and co-operated with those whose efforts finally led to the establishment of the new undergraduate *Harvard Club*. He has been an active member of the *Harvard Athletic Association*.

Mr. Blodgett was married in November, 1881, and resides in Cambridge.

EDWARD HOSMER SAVARY, Boston, is the son of Rev. William Henry and Anna (Hosmer) Savary, the latter a daughter of Rev. George W. Hosmer, D.D., for thirty years pastor of the Unitarian church at Buffalo, N. Y.; the successor of Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., as president of Antioch College; one of the pioneer Unitarian ministers of the United States, and a man distinguished for his learning, eloquence and piety. Mr. Savary is a lineal descendant in the eighth generation from Robert Savary, who is recorded as having married at Newbury, Mass., as early as 1656. Robert (1); William (2); Thomas (3); John (4); Thomas (5); George (6); William H. (7); and Edward H. (8). Captain John Savary of the fourth generation was captain of one of the Bradford

companies in the Revolution, and his son Thomas of the fifth generation was a drummer boy in his father's company. He was afterward a major of militia, and was a man of prominence politically in Essex county. Hon. George Savary of the sixth generation was a Democratic politician and well known throughout the State, serving several terms as representative and senator. Rev. William Henry



EDWARD H. SAVARY.

Savary, an able preacher and lecturer and organizer of Christian work, was born at Savaryville, East Bradford, Mass., on the land taken up by his ancestor, Robert, seven generations back. He graduated from Yale in 1857, and from the Harvard Divinity School in 1860, and has filled pastorates in Ellsworth, Maine, West Newton, Canton and South Boston, Mass. On the maternal side Mr. Savary is a direct descendant from Col. James Barrett, who commanded the American forces at Concord; and of Major Joseph Hosmer, who was adjutant at the Concord fight and led the charge at the old North Bridge. His uncle is James K. Hosmer, the well known historian and man of letters. His great-grandfather, Rev. James Kendall, D.D., was ordained as pastor of the

town of Plymouth in 1800, where he lived as a minister for sixty years.

Edward Hosmer Savary was born at Buffalo, N. Y., July 22, 1864. He was graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1884 and from Harvard in 1888. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1891, and to the bar of the United States Circuit Court in the following year. Although still a young man, Mr. Savary has gained considerable prominence in his profession. He is painstaking and thorough in preparation of his cases and as an advocate possesses that foresight, intuition and readiness which are so essential to success. He is a writer, also, principally on legal subjects, and is the joint author with John M. Gould, of "The War Revenue Law of 1898 Explained." He is also the author of "The Builders' Handbook."

He holds membership in the Boston Bar Association and the Boston Athletic Association. He is unmarried, and resides in the village of Savaryville, three miles below Haverhill, on the banks of the Merrimack, on the same land taken up by his ancestor, Robert, eight generations before.

JOSIAH P. TUCKER, Boston, was born in the town of Deerfield, Rockingham county, N. H., February 26, 1833, a son of Dudley F. and Martha Howard (Prentice) Tucker. His paternal grandfather, a native of Salisbury, Mass., was one of the first settlers of the town of Deerfield and a man of considerable prominence in his time. His maternal grandfather, Rev. Josiah Prentice, a Congregational clergyman of strong character; a graduate of Dartmouth College, a man of culture, was for fifty years pastor of the Congregational church at Northwood, N. H. Here, when Mr. Tucker was five years old, the family settled for the purpose of caring for the Rev. Mr. Prentice and his wife in their old age. He received a thorough common school and academic education

and lived with his parents until seventeen years of age. At that time he began a clerkship in a general store at Durham, subsequently holding a similar position at Concord and remaining in mercantile life until 1861.

In 1857 he married Miss Hannah Ralston Whipple, a daughter of Hon. John Whipple, of Concord, whose wife was a sister of Salmon P. Chase, governor of Ohio, chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, and secretary of the treasury in Lincoln's cabinet. Of this union three children have been born: Alice Ralston, widow of Charles I. Bliss; John Prentice Tucker, a graduate of Dartmouth College and now a wholesale coal merchant in Boston; and Winifred Howard, wife of Thomas Robbins, jr., of New York city.

Mr. Tucker was appointed, in 1861, deputy surveyor of the Port of Boston, and in 1863 was sent by the secretary of the treasury to New Orleans as special agent of the Treasury Department to look after, examine into, and report upon the various branches of the civil authority or government of the State of Louisiana. This was perhaps the most important period of his life and many of his dangerous experiences form a part of that vast amount of unwritten history which will eventually be lost. Although a young man he rapidly gained the entire confidence of his superiors by the faithful and efficient manner in which he did his work. In fulfilling his many delicate and arduous duties his ideas often conflicted with those of older men, but he was remarkably successful in getting his views accepted at Washington, which city he frequently visited, becoming personally acquainted with many prominent men of the day. Although in close touch at this time with the administration, he, with characteristic modesty, refused to come into active prominence and sought to carry out his ideas by personal communication and letters. In these stirring times, among other services, he aided in putting the United States mint in repair; also in making the custom house habitable, it being roofless, etc. He made personal investigation of the several

Louisiana plantations which had been abandoned by the Confederates and which the government was seeking to cultivate. He was finally appointed surveyor of the Port of New Orleans and opened the office which had been closed when General Butler took possession of the city, filling the responsible position with fidelity until the close of the war, when he resigned. In 1867 he came to Boston. He had



JOSIAH P. TUCKER.

become an expert on custom house matters and had a wide acquaintance among merchants throughout the country who did a custom house business. This fact led to his opening an office at No. 27 State street as an adviser in matters pertaining to custom house affairs. Here he rapidly gained a large practice as an attorney and adviser in revenue laws. In 1870 he became associated with Charles Levi Woodbury, son of the eminent jurist, Levi Woodbury, and with him tried many cases (all revenue) in court. Thus he did not find it necessary to join the bar and was not admitted until 1886. Since that time Mr. Tucker has frequently argued important cases and has proved himself to be possessed of exceptional ability and force as an advocate. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that he has never lost a

case of magnitude. At the present time he is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on custom laws in New England. He has argued successfully three cases of unusual importance; the first, a question of what is iron and what is steel as far as the tariff is concerned, was tried five weeks before a jury in the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Tucker having gained a verdict, it was appealed to the United States Supreme Court and there rested until dismissed on motion of the attorney-general. The second, a question as to the dutiable classification of iron used for building purposes, involved directly a large amount of money and indirectly a vast sum. He secured a verdict in the United States Circuit Court before a jury and on appeal argued the case in the United States Supreme Court, where, after a reargument demanded by the court for certain reasons (either on account of a tie or the appointment of a new judge), he obtained favorable judgment. The third, a question as to the time when the tariff act of 1897 took effect, involved for his client the sum of \$250,000 and was mainly a discussion as to whether the old legal fiction of "no fraction of a day" should be applied. He fought this case to the Court of Appeals, securing favorable verdicts in all the lower courts, the last one final and conclusive.

Mr. Tucker is a man of many rare personal qualities and has a wide circle of friends. In debate he does not seek for brilliant effects so much as readiness and force, confining himself to a clear expression of facts. In politics he is independent, voting according to the dictates of his conscience. He resides at Hingham, where for many years he has served as senior warden of the Episcopal church.

CHARLES NATHAN HARRIS, Boston, was born at Port Byron, Illinois, October 6, 1860, and is a son of Rev. John L. and Sarah (Elbright) Harris. His ancestors on the paternal side were among the early settlers of

Cecil county, Maryland. His father was a Congregational clergyman, and from 1874 to 1894 was minister of various parishes in Massachusetts. Mr. Harris is a graduate of the Harvard Law School and a member of the Suffolk bar, to which he was admitted in 1882. Since that date he has practiced his profession in Boston.



CHARLES N. HARRIS.

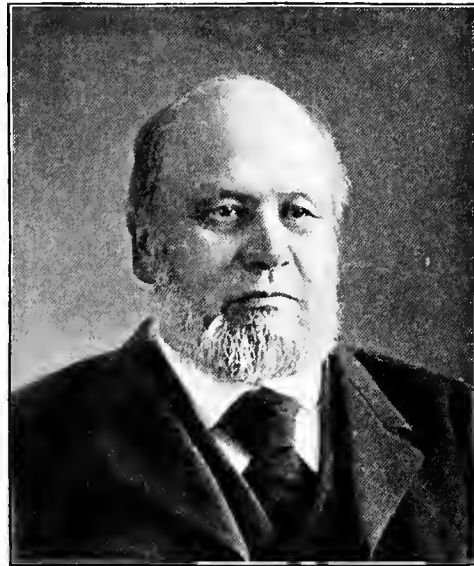
Mr. Harris is well known as a legal writer, and, as a legal scholar, stands high among the members of the Boston bar. He prepared portions of Gould and Tucker's "Notes on the Revised Statutes of the United States," and he is the author of "Massachusetts Statutory Citations;" compiler of the fourth volume of the "Massachusetts Digest" and of the second "Supplement to the Public Statutes," and one of the commissioners for consolidating and arranging the Public Statutes of Massachusetts. But his reputation is not wholly based upon his contributions to legal literature. In January, 1891, he was appointed assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts and served in this position with fidelity and success until 1894.

Mr. Harris was married September 30, 1890, to Sarah Wyman Bird, daughter of Henry M.

Bird, of Cambridge, Mass., and has two sons, Arthur Stanley Harris and Henry Bird Harris. Mr. Harris resides at Winchester.

SIMEON BORDEN, for thirty-two years the clerk of the courts of Bristol county, was born March 29, 1829, in Fall River, Mass., where he spent his entire life. His first English ancestor went over to England from Bourdonnay, Norway, as a soldier under William the Conqueror, and after the battle of Hastings (in A. D. 1066) was assigned lands in County Kent, where the family afterward became wealthy and influential, the village where they resided being named Borden. Early in the seventeenth century John Borden moved to Wales, where his sons Richard and John were married. These sons returned to Borden, in England, and in May, 1635, embarked for America. Richard (1) settled in Portsmouth, R. I., in 1638. The line of descent from him is (2) John, (3) Richard, (4) Joseph, (5) Abraham, (6) Simeon, and (7) Nathaniel B., who was the father of the subject of this memoir. Nathaniel Briggs Borden was born in Freetown (afterward Fall River), Mass., April 15, 1801. The house in which his birth occurred stood on the west side of South Main street, nearly opposite the south end of the Pocasset Mill, and was celebrated in local annals from the fact that two British soldiers were shot and killed at its eastern door when the English attacked the village in the Revolutionary war. Simeon Borden (6), father of Nathaniel B., was born in Freetown in 1759, removed to Tiverton, R. I., in 1806, and died there November 27, 1811. His wife, Amey Briggs, a woman of superior business ability and sterling character, was one of the founders of the Troy Cotton and Woolen Manufactory, in 1814, and died May 26, 1817, leaving five children. Nathaniel B. Borden was one of the organizers of the Pocasset Manufacturing Company on August 15, 1821, and served as its clerk and treasurer until 1838. He was pres-

ident of the Fall River Railroad from 1847 to 1854, and also of the Fall River Union Bank and the Fall River Savings Bank for several years prior to his death, which occurred April 10, 1865. He was for many years town clerk, selectman, assessor and highway surveyor; a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1831, 1834, 1851 and 1865, and of the State Senate in 1845 and 1847; and was elected to



SIMEON BORDEN.

Congress in 1834, 1836 and 1840. He was also mayor of Fall River in 1857 and an alderman from 1859 to 1865. He was four times married: first to Sarah Gray, second to Louisa Gray, third to Sarah G. Buffum, and fourth to Mrs. Lydia A. (Slade) Wilbur.

Simeon Borden, the eldest son of Hon. Nathaniel B. and Sarah (Gray) Borden, was of the eighth generation from Richard Borden, the original immigrant. He was the great-great-grandson of Capt. Nathaniel Briggs; the great-grandson of Col. Pardon Gray, an officer of the Revolution; a nephew of Simeon Borden, a foremost civil engineer and mathematician; and a kinsman of Job Durfee and his son, Thomas Durfee, both chief justices of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. After attending the public school Mr. Borden prepared for

college under that eminent instructor, Mr. Belden, of Fruit Hill, near Providence, R. I., and in 1846 he entered Harvard, from which he was graduated with honor in 1850, being the first native of Fall River to graduate therefrom. Among his classmates were Charles Hale, editor of the *Boston Advertiser*, consul general to Egypt, and assistant secretary of state; Everett C. Banfield, assistant secretary of the treasury; Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Thayer, Bussey professor of sacred literature at Harvard and professor at Andover Theological Seminary; Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, U. S. minister to France; Hon. James C. Carter, of the New York bar; Gen. William A. Burt, postmaster of Boston; and a number of others who have won distinction in civil and professional life. On graduating from Harvard Mr. Borden entered the Cambridge Law School, from which he received the degree of LL.B. two years later. He then spent a year in the law office of William Brigham, of Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1853 and began practice in Fall River.

The experience gained by long and faithful study, combined with a naturally judicial temperament, soon won for Mr. Borden the respect and esteem of both his fellow citizens and his legal associates. He was the associate counsel and prepared with great ability the case before the legislative committee defending the constitutional line, which subsequently became the present boundary line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts. He was also one of the counsel in the important Allen Mason will trial, which he prepared with remarkable skill and care. He was a member of the common council of Fall River two years and its president one year, a member of the board of aldermen for seven consecutive years, city solicitor two years, a trustee of the Fall River Free Library for seventeen years, one of the commissioners of the sinking fund, a trustee of the Fall River Savings Bank, a trustee of the Taunton Lunatic Hospital and a member of the old fire department, being foreman of Niagara Engine Co. Upon the resignation

of John S. Brayton as clerk of the Bristol courts in January, 1864, Mr. Borden was appointed by the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court to fill the vacancy until the annual election, when he was elected for the unexpired term, and by repeated re-elections he continued to hold that office until his death on the 9th of March, 1896.

Mr. Borden carried into the performance of public duties the same conscientious spirit and high standard which he exhibited in those of a private nature. He illustrated in civil life the very best New England examples. Possessing a sound legal training, his ability, fidelity, integrity, and unfailing courtesy with which he discharged the arduous and exacting responsibilities of the office of clerk of the courts for nearly a generation, won the unstinted praise and approval of the judiciary, the bar, and all with whom he came in contact. He was justly called the model clerk, "and was without an equal in the Commonwealth." "His records, while elaborate, were simple and concise and were expressed in clear, vigorous English. Beyond the required duties of his position by his care and industry, the office has thirty bound volumes of exceptions and briefs of counsel in cases which have been argued before the Supreme Judicial Court." He was largely instrumental in establishing the valuable law library at Taunton. Among the resolutions adopted by the bar of Bristol county immediately after Mr. Borden's death, the following extracts are quoted:

"Devoted to the best traditions and loyal to the highest standards in the profession of the law, it was the lifelong purpose and constant effort of our friend and brother to uphold, in connection with the courts of the Commonwealth, the highest conception of professional honor and the noblest type of professional character.

"Always glad to welcome to the practice of the profession the young men at the opening of their careers, it was a delight to him to contribute from the abundance of his knowledge and wisdom in order to make the pathway for

them easier and pleasanter, asking for and thinking of no return for the help and assistance rendered other than the satisfaction which he derived in gratifying his own sympathetic nature."

He was a public spirited citizen, taking a deep interest in all worthy movements, and liberally supporting every charitable enterprise. In politics he was a strong anti-slavery advocate and a Republican. He was the first president of the Harvard Club in Fall River. Upon his death he was succeeded as clerk of the courts by his son, Simeon Borden, jr.

FREDERICK CUSHING NASH, Boston, is the son of Abraham and Lucy N. (Curtis) Nash, and was born January 31, 1839, in Columbia, Me., where his father, a respected farmer and merchant, now lives at the age of ninety, and where his grandfather, Abraham Nash, sr., was an early farmer and mill owner. On the paternal side he is descended from an old family of Martha's Vineyard, whence they moved into Maine some three generations ago. His mother was related to the Cushings, Otises, and other Massachusetts settlers.

Mr. Nash attended the district schools of his native town, the Washington Academy at East Machias, Me., and the Cherryfield (Me.) Academy, and was graduated from Tufts College with honors in July, 1863, having an English oration at commencement and standing third in a class of fifteen. Among his classmates were Albert Boyd Otis, of the Boston bar; Rev. John J. Lewis, a prominent Universalist clergyman; and others who have since achieved distinction in civil and professional life. Mr. Nash was reared on a farm, and in that healthy atmosphere acquired a rugged physique as well as the habits of thrift and prudence. He taught school during several winter terms and in 1863-64 was principal of the high school at Machias, Me. In the spring of 1864 he came to Boston and began the study of law in the office of Ambrose A. Ranney and the late

Nathan Morse, but soon afterward he returned to Maine and continued his legal studies with Judge J. A. Milliken, of Cherryfield. He also read privately, and in 1866 was admitted to the Maine bar at Machias, Washington county, where he practiced his profession for ten years. He was admitted to the United States Circuit Court bar at Portland in 1868, and in 1876 removed his office and residence to that city.



FREDERICK C. NASH.

In 1881 he moved his business to Boston, where he has since enjoyed a large and constantly increasing practice.

As a lawyer engaged from the first in general civil practice, Mr. Nash has been eminently successful, achieving a recognized standing at the bar and a high reputation for industry and ability. Under the old bankruptcy law he had many special cases, and in civil and equity matters he has had a wide experience. He has steadfastly devoted his entire time and energies to his profession, declining all public or political preferment and refusing to be drawn aside from the immediate practice of the law. In politics he is an independent Republican, and as a citizen he is public spirited, patriotic, and enterprising.

Mr. Nash was married January 1, 1869, to Clara H., daughter of John and Mary Ann Hapgood, of West Acton, Mass. After their marriage she read law with her husband, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Maine before Judge Barrows, sitting at Machias, Washington county, in that State. She was the first woman admitted to practice law in New England, and for several years was actively associated in business with her husband, attending largely to the office matters. When she appeared for examination before Judge Barrows the latter said he knew of no cause to prevent a woman from following any honorable profession or calling, and thereupon he admitted her to the bar with full privileges of attorney and counselor. Mr. and Mrs. Nash have one son, Frederick Hapgood Nash, who was graduated from Harvard College with high honors in 1895, being one of the first eight juniors elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa. He was graduated from the Boston University Law School with the degree of LL.B. in June, 1898, was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 23, 1898, and is now associated with his father in practice, under the firm name of Nash & Nash. He was an instructor in contracts during his last year at the law school and still holds that position. A recent case of note in which the points made in their brief were sustained by our Supreme Court is that of Willard G. Nash v. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts et als., 174 Mass., page 335.

CLIFFORD PARKER SHERMAN, attorney at law of New Bedford, Mass., was born in that city September 13, 1861, and is a son of David W. and Charity (Parker) Sherman. He attended the public schools and graduated from the New Bedford High School in the class of 1879. In the summer of 1880 he began studying law in the office of Crapo, Clifford & Clifford. After six years of study he was admitted to the Bristol bar on June 14,

1886. Previous to his admission he was engaged in the work of investigating titles for the firm with whom he studied, and he remained in the office until the work was finished, after which he opened an office and has since been in active practice with the success that always follows persistent and conscientious effort. Mr. Sherman is a Republican but has held no public office. He has been for some



CLIFFORD P. SHERMAN.

years clerk of the First Congregational (Trinitarian) Society of New Bedford. In 1898 he was appointed an official examiner of titles in the county of Bristol under the Land Registration Act.

On June 3, 1891, Mr. Sherman married Emma B. Allen, daughter of Abner W. Allen, of New Bedford. They have two sons and one daughter.

MARCUS MORTON, third, Boston, is the son of Marcus Morton, second, late chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and Abby Bowler, daughter of Henry and Amy (Harris) Hoppin, his wife; a grandson of Marcus Morton, first, LL.D., associate

justice of the Supreme Judicial Court and governor of the Commonwealth, and Charlotte, daughter of James Hodges, his wife; a great-grandson of Nathaniel Morton and Mary Cary, of Freetown, Mass.; and a lineal descendant of George Morton, who came from England to Plymouth in 1623. On his mother's side he is descended from William Bradford, the first governor and historian of the Plymouth Col-



MARCUS MORTON, 3D.

ony; his father and grandfather are both noticed at length in this work.

Mr. Morton was born in Andover, Mass., April 27, 1862, and fitted for college in private schools and at Phillips Andover Academy, afterward graduating from Yale University with honors in the class of 1883. He read law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Robert M. Morse, in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 26, 1886, and since then he has been associated with Mr. Morse in the active practice of his profession, being chiefly engaged as auditor, receiver, and special administrator of estates. He was one of the special administrators of the estate of T. O. H. P. Burnham, the celebrated old bookseller of Boston, and has been connected with many other important legal matters, in all of which

he has achieved success. He is an able lawyer, inheriting many of the judicial characteristics of his distinguished father and grandfather, and has gained a high standing among the younger leaders of the Boston bar.

Mr. Morton is a member of the Boston Bar Association, of the Union and University Clubs of Boston. He has also served as secretary of the elections committee of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, as a member of the executive committee of the University Club of Boston, and as a member of the council of the Episcopal Club of Boston, and is still a member of those clubs. He resides in Newton.

He was married October 26, 1892, to Maria Eldredge Welch, daughter of Wilson Jarvis and Elizabeth Fearing (Thatcher) Welch; they have one son, Marcus Morton, fourth, and one daughter, Helen.

ASA PALMER FRENCH, a member of the Norfolk bar who has attained national prominence, was born at Braintree, Mass., on January 29, 1860, a son of Asa and Sophia B. (Palmer) French. His father, whose life record appears elsewhere in the pages of this work, is one of the veteran members of the Massachusetts bar.

Mr. French prepared for college at Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., where he won the "Adams Gold Medal;" and at Thayer Academy, in his native town. He was graduated from Yale with the class of '82, and during the following year filled the chair of instructor of Latin and French, in Thayer Academy.

While a student at Yale, he edited the "Yale Record" for three years, was chairman of the Junior Promenade Committee, sophomore fence-orator, and a member of "Skull and Bones."

He studied law at the Boston University School of Law, and in the offices of his father, and of Hon. George Fred Williams. He was admitted to the Norfolk county bar on Feb-

ruary 17, 1885, but did not enter into active practice until 1886, when he terminated a two years' clerkship to the judges of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, at Washington, D. C. Mr. French has practiced independently in Boston during the entire period of his fifteen years at the bar. He has gained for himself an enviable reputation as an advocate, which is attested by his marvelous



ASA P. FRENCH.

handling, in association with Mr. James E. Cotter, his senior, of the defense of Thomas M. Bram, mate of the "Herbert Fuller" (indicted for murder upon the high seas), in October, 1896, before the Supreme Court of the United States, when the judgment of the Circuit Court against Bram was reversed. This celebrated case brought Mr. French into national prominence, and won for him the place he now occupies, in the foremost rank of criminal lawyers. He is a man of strong character, an able lawyer and advocate in general practice, a safe adviser, and he has long been recognized as a past master of legal oratory. The strength of his convincing power in addressing juries, was made manifest when he scored the victory of acquittal, in the trial of Joseph E. Seery (indicted for murder) in December, 1899, at

Dedham, Mass. In civil practice, Mr. French has also figured prominently in many important cases.

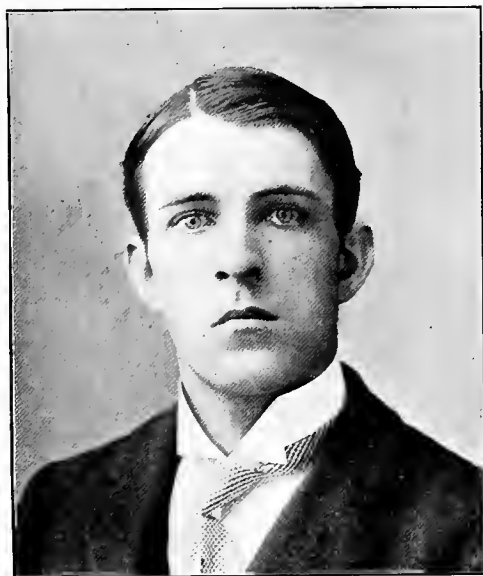
He is a resident of Randolph, Mass., where for a number of years he was chairman of the Committee on Schools. He is a trustee of the Randolph Savings Bank, and of the Turner Free Library. He is a member of the University Club of Boston; in politics he is a Republican, but has taken no active part in campaigns.

Mr. French was married on December 13, 1887, to Miss Elisabeth A., daughter of George W. Wales, esq., of Randolph, and they have two children, Jonathan Wales French, born April 26, 1891; and Constance French, born April 13, 1896.

DAVID IGNATIUS WALSH, of Clinton and Fitchburg, Mass., the second youngest in a family of ten children, was born in Leominster, Mass., on the 11th of November, 1872. His parents are James and Bridget Walsh. After gaining his early education in the public schools of his native town, his parents moved their family to Clinton and it was in the high school of that place he prepared for college. At his high school graduation in 1890 he was both class orator and class president. At the end of his three years course at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., he ranked second in his class and was appointed class orator. This was in 1893 and before entering the Boston University Law School, he served one year as water registrar in Clinton.

When Mr. Walsh was graduated at the law school, 1897, he attained the honor of being the first in the history of the institution to fill the two positions of class president and class orator. Immediately after graduation he was admitted to the Worcester county bar and opened offices in both Clinton and Fitchburg, which he still maintains. The firm name at Fitchburg is Walsh & Walsh, the junior member of which is his younger brother, Thomas L.

In 1898 the Democrats of Clinton conferred upon Mr. Walsh the chairmanship of their Town Committee, a position he still holds; in the years 1898, 1899, 1900 he has been moderator at each of the town meetings; in 1899 he was elected to the General Court from the Eleventh Worcester District, he being the first Democrat to represent that district in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature.



DAVID I. WALSH.

Mr. Walsh was appointed a member of two important committees—metropolitan and bills for third reading.

That the oratorical talents of Mr. Walsh are of a high order is fully attested by the positions he was called to fill by his high school, college and law school teachers and friends and later by his appointment as Memorial Day orator at Fitchburg in 1899. He is now (1900) chairman of the committee appointed by the citizens of Clinton to arrange a suitable programme for celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town.

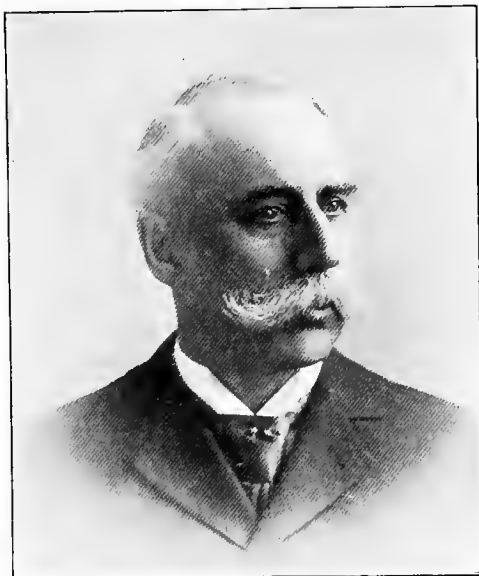
HENRY WILLARD BRAGG, Boston, special justice and justice of the Municipal Court of Charlestown since 1870, is the son of Willard and Mary Matilda (Claffin) Bragg, and was born in Holliston, Mass., December 11, 1841. His great-grandfather, Arial Bragg, died at West Point while serving as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Col. Arial Bragg, of Milford, Mass., was a prominent figure in the old militia of the Commonwealth, and was the first or one of the first to begin the manufacture of boots in Worcester county. Willard Bragg, father of Henry W., succeeded to the business of manufacturing boots in Milford and so continued for about forty years, until 1856, and afterwards was engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe trade in New York city. The family were early settlers in the colonial period of Massachusetts, and have always figured prominently in business, social and military affairs (transmitting from father to son that strength and stability of character which has made the name an honored one in the annals of New England). Judge Bragg's maternal grandfather was Martin Claffin, of Milford, a descendant of a colonial family that has sent out numerous members to become prominent in both commercial and public life.

Henry W. Bragg received his preliminary training in the high schools of Milford and Pittsfield. He spent his freshman and sophomore years at the University of the City of New York and his junior and senior years at Tufts College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1861, becoming an original member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He read law in Natick, Mass., in the office of Hon. John W. Bacon (subsequently associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court) and Hon. George L. Sawin, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in November, 1864.

In January, 1865, he opened an office in Charlestown and another in Boston in November, 1868, and since then has practiced in both places. For a long time his law business was general in scope and character, but during the

last fifteen years he has acted largely as master in equity matters, as trustee of several estates and trust funds, as auditor and referee in a large number of cases arising in Suffolk, Middlesex and Norfolk counties, and as counsel before the Probate Courts of the counties of Middlesex and Suffolk.

Judge Bragg has for many years been prominent in the affairs of Charlestown, now a part



HENRY W. BRAGG.

of the city of Boston, and before as well as after its annexation held several positions of honor and responsibility. He was city solicitor of Charlestown from 1867 to 1870 inclusive, master in chancery for Middlesex county from 1869 to 1874, and special justice of the Charlestown Municipal Court from 1870 to 1886. He has been a master in chancery for Suffolk county since 1874 and justice of the Municipal Court of the Charlestown District, Boston, since December 1, 1886, and has served as solicitor of the Warren Institution for Savings of Charlestown since 1867, a period of thirty-one years. He was chairman of the committee appointed by Governor Wolcott in October, 1896, to investigate the affairs of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association, and for six years was a member and for two years

chairman of the Board of Examiners of applicants for admission to the bar for Suffolk county, resigning in 1896. In politics he has always been a Republican. Judge Bragg was made a Mason in Meridian Lodge of Natick in 1863. He is a charter member and past master of Faith Lodge, F. & A. M., of Charlestown, a member of Signet Chapter, R. A. M., and a member of the Nine Hundred and Ninety-ninth Artillery Company of Charlestown, of the University, Curtis, Taylor, and Abstract Clubs of Boston, and of the Phi Beta Kappa, Zeta Psi, and Order of the Coffee Pot, all college societies. He is also an honorary member of the Bar Association of the city of Boston.

Judge Bragg was married January 11, 1866, in Milford, Mass., to Miss Ellen Frances Haven. They have no children living.

CHARLES KANE COBB, Boston, has been a practitioner at the Suffolk bar since 1882, and has won for himself high rank in his profession.

Mr. Cobb was born in Schenectady, N. Y., October 1, 1855, a son of Charles K. and Elizabeth (Colman) Cobb. His father was a well known banker and broker of Boston, in which city the son spent his boyhood, and attended public and private preparatory schools. He entered Harvard College in 1873, and was graduated, with the degree of A. B., in 1877. He then entered the Harvard Law School, where he studied for a period of two years, and completed his legal education in the Boston law offices of Brooks, Ball & Storey, where he continued for some time after his admission to the Suffolk bar (1882). Early in his professional career Mr. Cobb served for two years as assistant United States district attorney for the First Divisional District, and while acting in this capacity he demonstrated his exceptional ability as an advocate.

In 1887 he entered into a law partnership with Henry G. Nichols, esq., which partnership still exists under the firm name of Nichols

& Cobb, their extensive practice being exclusively mercantile. Mr. Cobb attends to all of the court business of the firm. He has argued many cases involving large interests and of more than ordinary importance, and in several instances, has covered himself with the glory of brilliant legal victories.



CHARLES K. COBB.

Mr. Cobb was married in 1887 to Susan M., daughter of the late George W. Wheelwright, of Boston. Their children are Charles Kane Cobb, jr., Hannah Wheelwright Cobb, and Robert Codman Cobb. Mr. Cobb is a man of quiet tastes, and resides at Chestnut Hill, a suburb of Boston.

GEORGE WESTON ANDERSON, Boston, son of David Campbell Anderson and Martha L. Brigham, was born in Acworth, N. H., September 1, 1861. Of his four grandparents, three, Anderson and Campbell on his father's side, and Duncan on his mother's side, were natives of Londonderry, N. H., and of Scotch-Irish stock. His maternal grandfather was of English stock. From this ancestry Mr. Anderson inherits the sturdy characteristics

so frequently found in men of New England birth; and in following a professional career he has faithfully developed the traits which distinguish his race.

He attended the common schools of Acworth until he reached the age of seventeen, when he began teaching school, thus paying his own way through the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., and Cushing Academy at Ashburnham, Mass. He graduated at the head of his class from Cushing Academy in 1882. He then entered Williams College, from which he was graduated with high honors in 1886. While there, he devoted much time to literary work, read extensively in history and economics as well as in general literature, and was a leader in the debating societies. He was a brilliant scholar. Born and reared on a farm, and compelled by force of circumstances to earn the means for his education, he early acquired the habit of self-reliance and



GEORGE W. ANDERSON.

practical energy, and as a student and teacher was noted for his indefatigable perseverance. After graduating he taught for a time, and then entered the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1890, having also read law in

Lowell, Mass., with William H. Anderson, esq.

Mr. Anderson was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1890, and since then has been successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession in Boston. Shortly after entering upon his professional career he became a law partner of George Fred Williams, then just elected to Congress, and he was thrown at once into active business with a large number of important cases. He was especially prominent in opposition to the endowment order schemes, both in the courts and before legislative committees. In 1893 he was associated with Mr. Williams as counsel for the city of Boston, before a special committee of the Legislature, in the investigation of the Bay State Gas Trust; which resulted in the passage of an act reducing the nominal capital of the company, on which dividends were payable, by \$3,000,000, and in reducing the price of gas to consumers in Boston by about \$500,000 per year. His work in this connection added materially to his reputation as an able and industrious lawyer and gave him a high standing as an advocate. He was an instructor in equity law in the Boston University Law School from 1891 to 1894, when he was obliged to resign on account of his growing law practice. Mr. Anderson is a consistent Democrat in politics. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Boston School Committee, and re-elected in 1898. He is a member of the University Club, and of the Twentieth Century Club. He is married and has a daughter and a son.

ANDREW JACKSON BAILEY, Boston, corporation counsel of the city of Boston since 1894, is descended from one of the oldest families in New England, his ancestors coming to Massachusetts prior to 1650. He is the son of Barker and Alice (Ayers) Bailey, and was born in Charlestown, now a part of Boston, on the 18th of July, 1840. After attending the Charlestown public schools he entered Har-

vard College and received his degree as a member of the class of 1863, having as classmates Nathan Appleton, Jeremiah Curtin, George S. Dabney, Charles S. Fairchild, John Fiske, Gov. Frederic T. Greenhalge, John T. Hassam, Arthur Lincoln, Judge Henry N. Sheldon, George S. Morrison, William Nichols, Roscoe P. Owen, and others. His course at Harvard was interrupted at the breaking out of the



ANDREW J. BAILEY.

war of the Rebellion, when, on April 16, 1861, a few days after the first guns boomed on Sumter, he enlisted in the Charlestown City Guards, then Co. K, 5th Mass. Vols. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, and at the expiration of his term of service returned to college and continued his studies. In August, 1864, he again enlisted in the Union army and was commissioned second-lieutenant of Co. H, 5th Mass. Vols., with which he served until December of that year.

On returning home Mr. Bailey began the study of law, first in the office of Hutchins & Wheeler, of Boston, and afterward with John W. Pettengill, of Charlestown, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1869. In 1866 he had been made clerk of the Police Court in Charlestown, and he continued to

discharge the duties of this office with marked efficiency until 1871, when he resigned and took up the active practice of his profession in Charlestown. He soon came into prominence as an able and industrious lawyer, and in 1874 formed a copartnership with his classmates, William Nichols and Roscoe P. Owen, under the firm name of Bailey, Nichols & Owen, with office on Tremont Row, Boston. Mr. Nichols became a supervisor of the Boston public schools in 1876 and the firm was changed to Bailey & Owen, and so remained until July, 1881, when Mr. Owen was appointed to his present position as one of the two conveyancers of the city of Boston.

During all this time Mr. Bailey was active and influential in political affairs and filled a number of important offices with constantly increasing credit, ability, and satisfaction. In 1868, while still serving as clerk of the Charlestown Police Court, he became also a member of the Charlestown Common Council and in 1869 he served as president of that body. From 1869 to 1872 he was president of the Charlestown School Committee, to which he brought all the attributes of an energetic, patriotic, and progressive nature. He was a representative from Charlestown to the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1871, 1872, and 1873, making a most creditable record as a member of the committee on probate and chancery and as chairman of the committees on elections and mercantile affairs. In 1874 he was a member of the Senate, and in that body he became one of the recognized leaders. As chairman of the committee on labor matters he secured the passage of the first act regulating the employment of women and children in manufacturing establishments. One of his collaborators as well as a member of that committee was Hon. William C. Lovering, a prominent manufacturer of Taunton, Mass., who recognized the justice of the measure and, in opposition to his own immediate interests, worked with great zeal for its success. Mr. Bailey was also a member of the Senate committee on the Hoosac Tunnel Railroad, and

was active in the legislation which resulted in the Commonwealth parting with the tunnel, and in the passage of the bill giving to any person whose signature appears in blank on the back of a promissory note the same rights and privileges as an endorser. He is the author of a large amount of Massachusetts statute law.

After the annexation of Charlestown to Boston Mr. Bailey served nearly two terms (1880 and 1881) as a member of the Boston Common Council and resigned as president of that body in November, 1881, at which time he was elected city solicitor. He continued in this office by election and appointment until January, 1895, when Mayor Curtis appointed him corporation counsel of the city of Boston, which position he still holds. He has been singularly fortunate in his trial of causes and furnishing legal advice for the municipality, and not the slightest criticism has ever been passed upon his management of the city's interests entrusted to his care. Possessed of a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law, well grounded in the principles of practice, and endowed with great force of character and legal ability of a high order, he has achieved eminence at the bar and a leading position among the foremost lawyers of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Bailey is prominently connected with the Masonic order and a number of associations and clubs. He is a member of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion; a member and for two years commander of Post 11, Grand Army of the Republic, and for two years judge-advocate of the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R.; a charter member of Faith Lodge, F. & A. M.; a member of Hugh de Payen Commandery; a member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and of the Boston Art and Athletic Clubs of Boston. He was one of the promoters of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, and has been on the Board of Trustees since its incorporation. He is also a member of the Bar Association of the city of Boston. He is a man of sound judgment, of unquestioned integrity, and of

untiring energy and enterprise. His able and efficient management as one of the two officers in charge of Boston's law department for a continuous period of nineteen years, have won for him the respect and confidence of the entire community.

Mr. Bailey was married in January, 1869, to Abby V. Getchell, daughter of John and Hannah Getchell, of Charlestown, now a part of Boston.

HARRY S. WILLIAMS, Taunton, son of Nathan S. and Caroline T. (Richmond) Williams, was born in Taunton, Mass., January 23, 1864. His father was born in Raynham, Mass., and when quite young came to Taunton, where he has ever since resided. For many years he served as one of the Selectmen of the town, was a member of the first Board of Aldermen after the change of government and has since been several times a member of the board, representing Wards Four and Five. During the Civil war period he served in the State Legislature. He is now living in Taunton at the advanced age of seventy years.

Mr. Williams is a member of one of the oldest New England families, being a lineal descendant and seventh of the line of Richard Williams, one of the earliest settlers of Taunton, of considerable prominence in Colonial history, and a brother of Roger Williams. The direct line of the family has been continued in Taunton and vicinity from the original settlement.

During his boyhood Mr. Williams attended the Taunton public schools and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1882. Subsequently he entered Harvard, remaining two years, and later the Boston University School of Law, which he attended until the spring of 1887. In the fall of 1887 he went to New York city and entered the law office of Jackson & Hubbell (General Joseph C. Jackson and Charles B. Hubbell). After the dissolution of this firm he continued with Mr. Hub-

bell in the firm of Safford & Hubbell, and later in the firm of Hubbell, Safford & Wickes, the latter, Thomas P. Wickes, then assistant corporation counsel of the city of New York. In each of these law firms Mr. Williams was managing clerk. He remained with the last mentioned firm until 1892. In June, 1890, he had been admitted to the New York bar and in 1892 began practice at No. 3 Broad street,



HARRY S. WILLIAMS.

New York city. Here he continued until May, 1894, when he came to Taunton. He was admitted to practice in Bristol county the same year and opened an office in Taunton. In 1898 he was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court; in 1896 he formed a partnership with Lloyd E. White, which was continued under the firm name of White & Williams until November, 1898.

Mr. Williams has always been affiliated with the Republican party and served for a time as a member of the Republican City Committee. In 1895 he was elected city solicitor and filled that office with acceptance and ability. During his incumbency he tried several cases in connection with the installation of the water works of Taunton which involved the right of eminent domain, and excited considerable local

interest. He is engaged in a general practice, largely made up, however, of negligence cases.

Mr. Williams is an enthusiastic devotee of the game of whist and holds membership in the American Whist League; Knickerbocker Whist Club of New York; American Whist Club of Boston; Old Colony Whist Club, of which he is a director, and the New England Whist Association, of which he has been a director since its incorporation. He is also a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts; the City Republican Club and the Winthrop and Bristol Clubs of Taunton and the Taunton Yacht Club, of which he has been a director since its foundation. He is sitting past archon of Taunton Chapter, No. 598 of the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

He was married July 5, 1896, to Alice E., daughter of Captain James B. Boswell, a native of Salem, Mass., but who spent most of his life as a trader in Chinese waters with residence at Shanghai, China. They have one daughter, Florence Boswell Williams.

GEORGE MUNROE STEARNS, Springfield, son of William Lawrence and Mary (Munroe) Stearns, was born in Stoughton, Mass., April 13, 1831. His father, a Unitarian clergyman, was called to the pastorate of the church at Rowe, Mass., and in the public schools of that town he received his early education. He attended later the academy at Shelburne Falls, Mass., and afterwards entered the office of John Wells, of Chicopee, Mass., as a student. He completed his preparation for the legal profession at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Hampton county bar at Springfield, April 24, 1852.

Mr. Stearns began practice in Chicopee, in partnership with Mr. Wells, their association continuing until the removal of Mr. Wells to Springfield. Following this Mr. Stearns practiced for a period alone and subsequently formed a partnership with M. W. Chapin, which continued until he opened an office in

Springfield. He there became associated with Erasmus D. Beach, and later with Marcus P. Knowlton and C. T. Long. In 1859 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1871 a member of the State Senate. In 1872 he was chosen district attorney for the Western District, and held that office until his resignation at the end of two years. In February, 1886, he was appointed



GEORGE M. STEARNS.

United States district attorney for Massachusetts, but resigned the office after holding it about a year and a half. In 1872 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, and in that year was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts.

His soundness as a lawyer, his skill in the trial of cases, and his success with juries drew to him much important business and his ability became widely recognized, bringing him into prominence as one of the foremost members of the Hampden bar.

Mr. Stearns was married at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Emily Caroline, daughter of Erasmus D. and Caroline (Bullard) Goodnow.

He died on the 31st day of December, 1894, in the sixty-third year of his age.

PELEG EMORY ALDRICH, a lawyer of unusual learning and ability and senior associate justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts at the time of his death, was born in New Salem, Mass., in November, 1813. He was of sound New England pioneer stock, being a lineal descendant of George Aldrich, who came from England in 1635, and who was one of the founders of the town of Mendon, Mass., although his first place of residence was Dorchester. The family has been quite a distinguished one, many of its members having held positions of trust and honor in the service of the State and nation. They have been particularly noted for their longevity and vigorous constitutions, as was exemplified in the long and active life of Judge Aldrich.

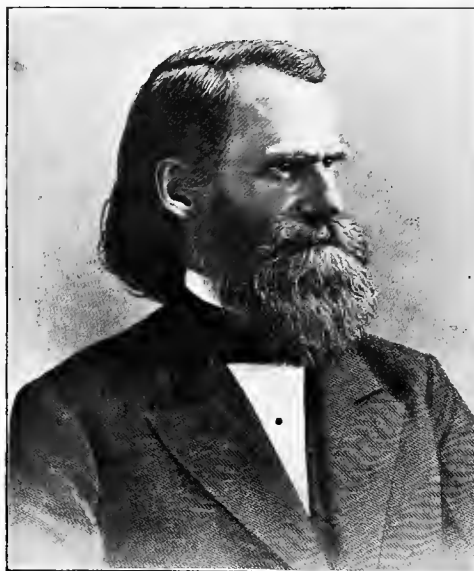
He attended the public schools of his native town until sixteen years of age, after which he was a student in the academy in Shelburne Falls. He adopted teaching as an employment and taught in Ashfield, Mass., and also in Virginia, where he went in 1837. He began the study of law while engaged as a teacher, and later pursued his studies at the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1844.

Soon after his graduation he returned to Virginia and resumed for a short time his former work as a teacher. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar of that State, but did not, however, begin practice in the South. Returning to his native State, he entered the office of Ashman, Chapman & Norton, in Springfield, and in the spring of 1846 he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, at Springfield. In December of the same year he opened an office in Barre, Mass., where he remained seven years. During three years of this period he edited a Whig newspaper called the "Barre Patriot." Judge Aldrich was a zealous and earnest adherent of the Whig party, and rose in the respect of the community as an able lawyer while in Barre.

In the autumn of 1852 Governor Clifford was elected on the Whig ticket, and in 1853 appointed Mr. Aldrich district attorney. In the same year he was a member of the Con-

stitutional Convention, and took a prominent part in the deliberations of that body. With the exception of a few months in 1856 he continued in the office of district attorney until 1865. In 1854 he removed to Worcester, and made that city his home thereafter.

In January, 1865, he formed a partnership with the late Peter C. Bacon, which association continued until his elevation to the bench.



PELEG E. ALDRICH.

The firm of Bacon & Aldrich was one of the strongest in the county. Its rivals in those days were Devens & Hoar and Dewey & Williams, and many lively legal battles took place between them, with the result that the friendship between the lawyers personally was only increased and strengthened.

Judge Aldrich served the city of Worcester as mayor in 1862, and in those thrilling days of the second year of the Civil war he was patriotic and zealous in the performance of his duties, and active in caring for the soldiers. He was present at the battle of Antietam, having gone to the front to visit the Worcester soldiers there. It was in this engagement that the Fifteenth Regiment, recruited largely in Worcester and vicinity, suffered severely.

Upon the dissolution of the Whig party he

became a staunch Republican, and in the convention of 1859, the first Republican convention held in the State, he took an active and influential part. He was the candidate of his party in 1863 for the congressional nomination, but was defeated by Hon. John D. Baldwin. Before his appointment to the bench he made many political addresses, and at one time was the candidate for attorney-general, but was defeated.

As district attorney he exhibited rare ability and was very successful before juries. He was powerful in argument, pathetic in appeal, and in the opinion of many lawyers had no superior at the Worcester bar.

In 1870 Governor Claflin appointed him a member of the State Board of Health, which was organized that year.

In 1866 and 1867 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and while a member of that body prepared a report entitled "The Right of Members to Vote on all Questions of Public Policy Vindicated." He was appointed an associate justice of the Superior Court by Governor Washburn in 1873.

Judge Aldrich was a member of and counsel for the American Antiquarian Society. For many years he was a trustee of the Worcester Presbyterian Institute and for a long time president of the board. He published, in 1885, "Equity, Pleading and Practice," a work highly esteemed by the bench and bar of Massachusetts, and left behind him some other valuable works which bear the impress of his remarkable intellect. In 1886 Amherst College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

He was regarded by all who knew him as a man of honorable and upright character, having a high sense of professional duty. Although somewhat quick tempered, he never acted with malice or uncharitableness. Of all local enterprises he always had an opinion. His most conspicuous local service was as president of the Polytechnic Institute, in which post he followed Stephen Salisbury. He was an earnest advocate of temperance, and entertained

Calvinistic doctrines which he was ready at all times to maintain. He was always much interested in the public schools and served one term as a member of the School Board.

The community lost in his death a man of public spirit and honor, and the bench a jurist with few peers intellectually.

Judge Aldrich was married in 1850 to Sarah Woods, daughter of Harding P. Woods, of Barre. He died March 14, 1895.

FRANK ALBION MILLIKEN, attorney of New Bedford, Mass., and justice of the Third District Court of Bristol county, is a son of Edward and Lucia A. (Bacon) Milliken, natives respectively of Farmington, Me., and Winthrop, Me., who settled in New Bedford



FRANK A. MILLIKEN.

in 1849, and was born in New Bedford March 18, 1854. His father was engaged in the oil and grocery business many years, served on the New Bedford Board of Aldermen, and in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He died October 22, 1896.

Frank A. Milliken received his education in the public and high schools and at Edward

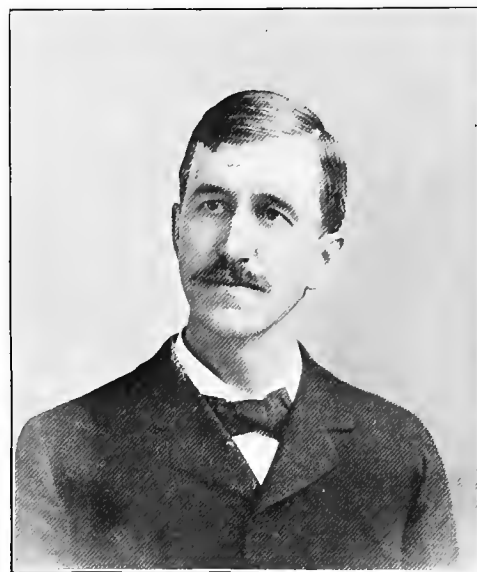
A. H. Allen's private school in New Bedford. He was graduated from the Harvard Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1874, and continued his law study in the office of Marston & Crapo in New Bedford. His admission to the bar took place in 1876. He began practice with George F. Tucker, a business connection which continued until Mr. Tucker's appointment as reporter of the Supreme Judicial Court, since which time he has had an office by himself. Mr. Milliken was one of the organizers of the New Bedford Bar Association, in which he has continuously held the office of secretary. He was city solicitor in 1879-80, member of the Common Council one year, and has been a member of the School Committee for the past nine years.

In 1878 Mr. Milliken was appointed a special justice of the Third District Court of Bristol county by Governor Rice, in which capacity he served until 1897 when he was appointed justice by Governor Wolcott. In discharging the duties of this judicial office Judge Milliken fully meets the expectation of his friends. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, F. & A. M., of Acushnet Lodge, I. O. O. F., Anawan Encampment of the I. O. O. F., and has been a member of the committee on judiciary of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Massachusetts since that committee was formed. On January 29, 1879, he married Mary Congdon Allen, daughter of Frederick Allen, of New Bedford.

ARTHUR PRENTICE RUGG, Worcester, Mass., son of Prentice M. and Cynthia (Ross) Rugg, was born in Sterling, Mass., August 20, 1862. His father spent his life in that place, of which he was an esteemed citizen. During his life he held many local positions of trust, and died, honored and respected, in February, 1885.

Arthur P. Rugg was graduated from the Lancaster High School in 1879, and from Amherst College, with the degree of A. B., in 1883. In 1886 he was graduated with the degree of

LL.B. from the Boston University Law School, and by election was class orator. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886, and after a few months began practice in Worcester. He became a partner with Hon. John R. Thayer, one of the most powerful criminal lawyers in the Commonwealth, and with that gentleman was connected with many important trials, participating in every murder case, with a



ARTHUR P. RUGG.

single exception, in Worcester county from the beginning of his practice there until he left the district attorney's office.

Mr. Rugg has been an active Republican and has frequently taken the stump in campaigns. He served as a member of the School Committee, and on the board of trustees of the Public Library in Sterling from 1887 to 1889; was assistant district attorney *pro tempore* in May, 1893, and from May to August, 1894, and held that office by appointment from April, 1895 to August, 1897. He represented Ward Eight in the Worcester Common Council in 1894 and 1895, serving in the latter year as president of that body. In July, 1897, he was elected city solicitor to succeed Col. W. S. B. Hopkins, who had resigned, and he still holds that office, which he has filled with fidel-



ity and acceptance. With the mayor, who was then a member of the Board of Aldermen, he revised all of the city ordinances in 1895.

Mr. Rugg is a man of marked ability as a public speaker and has frequently delivered addresses on various topics.

He has been four years a trustee of the Worcester Mechanics' Savings Bank, and is a director of and counsel for the First National Bank of Worcester. He holds membership in various social clubs and is well known in the professional and business circles of this locality.

Mr. Rugg was married in 1889 to Florence M. Belcher, daughter of Charles Belcher, of Worcester. Three children have been born to them: Charles B., Arthur Prentice, jr., and Esther Cynthia.

WILLIAM GASTON, LL.D., Boston, governor of Massachusetts in 1875, was the son of Alexander and Keziah (Arnold) Gaston, and was born in Killingly, Conn., October 3, 1820, and died in Boston on the 19th of January, 1894. He was descended from Jean Gaston, a Huguenot, who left France early in the sixteenth century and settled in Scotland, whence his sons moved over into the north of Ireland about 1675. John Gaston, the first American ancestor, came to Connecticut about 1730, and since that time the name has been a prominent one in New England. Dr. Alexander Gaston, of North Carolina, an ardent Whig, who was shot by the loyalists August 20, 1781, and his son, William Gaston, of Newbern, N. C., a member of Congress, United States Senator from North Carolina and judge of the Supreme Court, were members of this same family.

William Gaston received a liberal education, preparing for college at the Brooklyn (Conn.) and Plainfield Academies, and graduating with high honors from Brown University in 1840. His father was a wealthy and influential merchant and it is to Mr. Gaston's credit that he started out in life determined to make a name

for himself instead of depending upon the paternal fortune already established. He chose the law as a field for the development of those strong intellectual qualities which not only marked him, but also his ancestors, who, on his mother's side, are traced to Thomas Arnold, who came to New England with his brother William in 1636 and joined Roger Williams in 1654. His father and grandfather had both served in the Connecticut Legislature. In 1838 the family removed to Roxbury, then in Norfolk county, Mass., and there Mr. Gaston began his legal studies in the office of Judge Francis Hilliard. He subsequently read law in Boston with Charles P. and Benjamin R. Curtis, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 16, 1844. In 1846 he opened an office in Roxbury, where he successfully practiced his profession for nineteen years, securing a place in the front rank of lawyers of the Norfolk county bar. In 1865 he associated himself in practice in Boston with the late Harvey Jewell and Walbridge A. Field, late chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. The firm of Jewell, Gaston & Field continued until 1874, when Mr. Gaston was elected governor and withdrew. After filling that office one year he practiced alone until 1879, when Charles L. B. Whitney became his partner; in 1883 his son, William Alexander Gaston, was admitted to both the bar and the firm, which continued as Gaston & Whitney until 1888, when Mr. Whitney withdrew. In 1890 Frederic E. Snow became a partner, and in 1891 Mr. Gaston permanently retired from active life.

Mr. Gaston took up the law as a pastime and practically drifted into it. But his success demonstrated the wisdom of his choice. For many years he was one of the leading trial lawyers in Massachusetts. He was especially strong before a jury, where his wonderful grasp of legal facts, combined with his power for argument, found full display. He was constantly before the courts, chiefly in behalf of other lawyers, and probably tried more cases during his career than any other practitioner in the Commonwealth. He was emphatically

a great jury advocate and pleader, a hard and aggressive fighter when once aroused, and very skillful in the examination of witnesses. One of his chief traits was his ability to break down his opponent's side. Of a mild and companionable nature he was one of the most courteous of men, and as a citizen, lawyer and public officer was universally esteemed and respected. He was a scholar, a student of human nature, and a gentleman of the highest integrity and honor, and notwithstanding his wealth and independence always worked conscientiously for the good of others and for the advancement of his profession.

He was originally a Whig and afterward a staunch Democrat, and filled several positions with great honor and universal approval. He was city solicitor of Roxbury for five years and its mayor in 1861 and 1862, and was an earnest and active supporter of the Union during the Civil war. He also represented Roxbury in the Legislature in 1853, 1854 and 1856. Roxbury was annexed to Boston in 1867, and in 1871 and 1872 he served the latter city as mayor, and was a candidate for a third term, but after an exciting campaign was defeated by seventy-nine votes. In 1868 he was State senator from Roxbury, and in 1870 was the Democratic candidate for Congress. In November, 1874, he was elected governor of Massachusetts by a plurality of upwards of 7,000 votes over Thomas Talbot, Republican, being the first Democratic governor since George S. Boutwell, in 1852. His lieutenant-governor was Horatio G. Knight, of Easthampton. In 1875 Brown University and Harvard College each conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. Governor Gaston's profound knowledge of the law, combined with his conservatism and sound judgment, made him an excellent executive officer, and his administration was characterized by ability and dignity. He ably represented the Commonwealth on public occasions, notably at the centennial celebrations of Lexington and Bunker Hill. As a citizen he was patriotic and progressive, and imbued with those lofty principles which have

made so many New Englanders eminent in professional and official life.

He was married May 27, 1852, to Louisa Augusta, daughter of Laban S. and Frances A. (Lines) Beecher, and they had three children: Sarah Howard, William Alexander, and Theodore Beecher Gaston. The last named was born in February, 1861, and died in July, 1869.

HENRY LINCOLN WHITTLESEY, Boston, son of Corydon M. and Maria L. (Ayer) Whittlesey, is descended in the seventh generation from John Whittlesey, who settled in Saybrook, Conn., in 1650, John's son, Stephen Whittlesey, being his immediate ancestor. His father was a prominent builder



HENRY L. WHITTLESEY.

in Boston. On his mother's side he descends from an old family of Newburyport, Mass., her father, Travis Ayer, of Saybrook, being a soldier in the war of 1812.

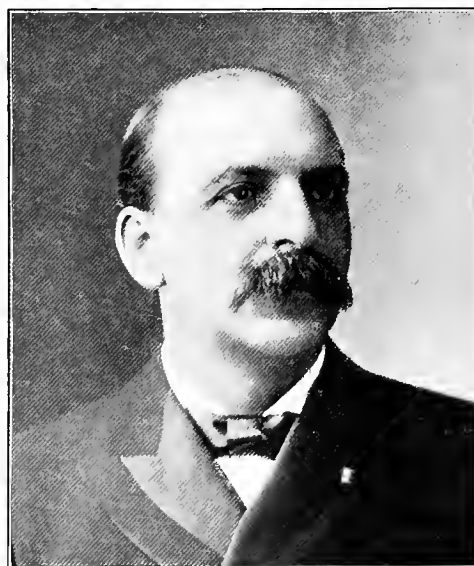
Mr. Whittlesey was born November 30, 1862, in Chelsea, Mass., where he attended the public schools until he was ten years old. The family then removed to Saybrook, Conn., and he continued his studies at the Seabury Class-

ical Institute in that place, at the Morgan School in Clinton, Conn., and at the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, from which he was graduated in 1880. The same year he entered Yale College and was graduated therefrom in 1884, in the class with Reginald Foster and Henry L. Dawes, jr., of the Boston bar. He was graduated from the Boston University Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1886 and also pursued his legal studies in the office of Richard H. Dana, being admitted to the Suffolk bar in July of the same year. Since then Mr. Whittlesey has been successfully engaged in the general civil practice of his profession in Boston. He was a partner of Judge Albert D. Bosson from 1888 to 1892, under the firm name of Bosson & Whittlesey, but otherwise has been alone. His ability, industry, and integrity, combined with broad legal learning, have gained for him a prominent place at the Boston bar, and for several years he has been a recognized leader among its younger members. Though following a general civil practice he has had a number of important bank cases and cases involving mechanics' liens.

He has lived in Newton, Mass., since 1888, and has been clerk of the Newton Police Court since 1890. He was also a member of the Newton City Council in 1896 and of the Board of Aldermen in 1898-99. He is a member of the Newton Club, of the Neighborhood Club, and of the Second Congregational church of Newton, and as a citizen takes an active interest in public affairs and in the general advancement of the community. At the bar and in the office he has achieved an honorable reputation, and is highly respected and esteemed.

Mr. Whittlesey was married July 6, 1889, to Lillian, daughter of Caleb F. and Georgianna (Winslow) Eddy, of Newton, and a lineal descendant on her mother's side of Edward Winslow of the immortal band of Mayflower Pilgrims. They have four children: John Eddy, Emilie, Winifred, and Charlotte.

ALBERT P. WORTHEN, Boston, has been a member of the Suffolk bar since 1885 and during the fourteen years covering his practice has earned recognized prominence in professional circles. He is the son of Samuel K. and Sarah F. (Parker) Worthen, and was born at Bridgewater, N. H., on the 8th day of September, 1861. He comes from an old New England pioneer family, representa-



ALBERT P. WORTHEN.

tives of which were among the first settlers of New Hampshire. His father, a lifelong farmer, was a leading citizen of Bridgewater and Bristol, to which latter place they removed in 1867, and frequently held positions of public trust.

Mr. Worthen was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools of Bristol, N. H. Subsequently he attended the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institute and was graduated with honors in 1881, and completed his education under private instruction. Mr. Worthen is a man of striking physique and pleasing presence, and possesses natural gifts of no mean order in argument and oratory, all well fitting him for the legal profession, which he early decided to embrace. He entered the Boston University Law School soon after reaching his majority and took the LL.B.

degree from that institution in June, 1885, for which occasion his class had unanimously elected him class orator. He was admitted to the bar the same year and began practice in Boston at once, and during the intervening years has steadily built up a large practice, very general in its character, although his strength and ability in jury practice has been largely accountable for his success. He has attracted considerable attention through his connection with many notable cases, both criminal and civil.

Mr. Worthen resides at Weymouth and has been a prominent supporter of many enterprises designed to promote the welfare of that town. He has also been active in Democratic politics, and in the year 1893 represented Quincy and Weymouth in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, serving on the judiciary committee.

He married, August 18, 1892, Harriet L. Reed, daughter of Quincy L. Reed, of South Weymouth. Of his family one infant son survives, Alfred R. Worthen; the mother and two sons are deceased, the former dying December 18, 1893, and the latter December 21, 1893, and April 8, 1895.

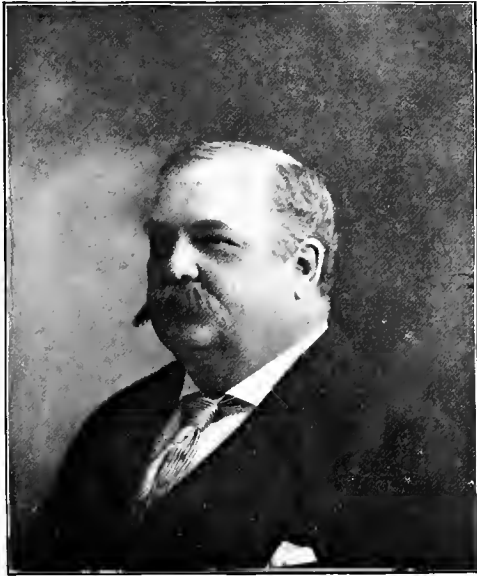
CHARLES AMOS MERRILL, Worcester, for many years one of the leading members of the Worcester bar, was born in South Boston, September 23, 1843, a son of Rev. John Merrill, D. D., and Emily Huse, his wife. His father, one of the most prominent educators of the Methodist denomination in this generation, was a graduate of Andover Theological Seminary. He was the second president of McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., and after serving in that capacity about four years, was called to the Wesleyan Institute of Newbury, Vt., which afterward became the Biblical Institute of Concord. For fourteen years he was a professor and for a part of that term president of the Methodist General Biblical Institute which was merged into the Theological De-

partment of Boston University. For over fifty years he was a member of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died February 9, 1900, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. He was a man of remarkable power, both physically and mentally, and one of the foremost scholars of his denomination.

Mr. Merrill is directly descended from Nathaniel Merrill, of Salisbury, England, born in 1610, an early settler of Newbury and one of the original proprietors of that town. Peter Merrill, his great-grandfather, was a soldier of the Continental army and a pensioner until his death, and Mr. Merrill holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. One of his father's brothers, Amos Binney Merrill, was a noted Boston lawyer and counsel for many years of the Union Pacific Railroad; and another, Annis Merrill, a famous lawyer of Boston for many years, removed to San Francisco in 1849 and there gained fame and fortune in his profession. This gentleman, who is now living at the age of ninety years, was for several years in partnership with the son of Chancellor Livingston of New York.

Charles A. Merrill fitted for college at Concord High School and entered Dartmouth with the class of 1864. At the end of his sophomore year, on account of a severe illness, he was obliged to discontinue his course, but subsequently entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. From that institution he was graduated, standing third in his class, with the degree of A. B. in 1864, taking the A. M. degree in 1867. While a student he became a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi. During his last year at Middletown, he was principal of Bacon Academy at Colchester, Conn., and subsequent to graduation filled a like position at Brainerd Academy in Haddam, Conn. He then became a paymaster's clerk in the United States army and was located at various times at Fort Monroe; Newberne, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; and Washington, D. C. Subsequently he was appointed examiner in the Bureau of Referred Claims of the pay-

master-general's office at Washington under Colonels Dyer and Vedder; and still later became private secretary of the sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate, serving at the same time as private secretary of Senator J. W. Patterson, of New Hampshire. While in Washington he began the study of law at the Columbian Law School and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. from that institution



CHARLES A. MERRILL.

in 1868. At this time he resigned his official positions and entered Harvard Law School from which he was graduated LL.B. in 1869, as a prize essayist of his class, ("Vindictive Damages.") While at Harvard Law School his preceptors were Professors Washburn, Parsons and Holmes, all able men and famous as legal educators.

Mr. Merrill was admitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on graduation from the Columbian Law School and to the Massachusetts bar in Suffolk county in 1870. In the same year he went to Minneapolis, Minn., and there became a partner of Judge Isaac Atwater, formerly of the Supreme Judicial Court of Minnesota. The next year he began his long and successful practice in Worcester, forming a partnership with W. A.

Gile, esq., under the firm name of Gile & Merrill. This firm, which attained considerable prominence and influence in Worcester county, was dissolved April 1, 1879, and since that date he has practiced alone.

Mr. Merrill has been connected with many important cases, prominent among which is *Sturgis vs. Paine*, 146 Mass., 354, one of the most important cases ever tried in the Commonwealth on precatory trusts in wills, and the whole brief of which, prepared by Mr. Merrill, appears in the report of the case. He was also counsel in the *DeWitt and McIntyre* will cases, and has been retained in numerous important real estate cases, including *Boland vs. St. John's School*, and *Charleton M. E. church vs. Akers et al.*, both equity cases.

He is an earnest and careful student of the law and has gained a reputation as one of the best read members of the present Worcester bar. Under an appointment by Governor Ames he edited the public statutes of Massachusetts from 1882 to 1888, constituting the first Supplement to the Public Statutes. He is now one of the examiners of the Massachusetts Court of Land Registration. Mr. Merrill has been prominently mentioned for appointment to the Superior Court bench.

In politics he has always been a staunch Republican, but has always declined political preferment, choosing to devote all of his energy to his extensive practice.

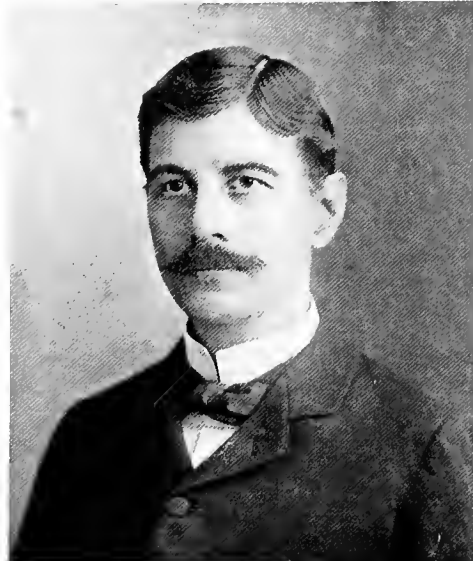
He has a wide social connection; is known as one of Worcester's most public spirited citizens, and fraternally is a member of Worcester Commandery, K. T.; Morning Star Lodge, F. & A. M.; and Worcester Chapter, R. A.

Mr. Merrill married in April, 1873, Nellie E. Shuey, daughter of John H. Shuey, deceased, formerly a well-known banker of Minneapolis, Minn.

EUGENE PENDLETON CARVER, Boston, is descended from Robert Carver, a nephew of John Carver, the first governor of the Plymouth colony, who came from near Plymouth, Devonshire, England, to Marshfield, Mass., about 1627. Jonathan Carver, a descendant of the common ancestor and the first white man after Hennepin to visit the source of the Mississippi River, wrote the work entitled "The Aborigines of America," the first book in the English language on the American Indians. Capt. Reuben Carver, great-great-uncle of the subject of this article, captured the first English vessel in the Revolution which was loaded with arms and munitions of war, and which he delivered over to Washington, then engaged in the siege of Boston. Mr. Carver's ancestors have been ship builders, ship owners, and ship masters for two hundred years. His great-grandfather, Isaac, was a ship builder, and his grandfather, Woodburn Carver, and father, Nathan, were ship owners and sea captains. On his mother's side he is descended from Brian Pendleton, who came to Boston with John Winthrop in 1630, and who was the first surveyor-general and made in the colony the first map of Massachusetts. He settled in Watertown, Mass., and subsequently became one of the original settlers of Portsmouth, N. H. His grandson, Col. William Pendleton, of Stonington, Conn., served in the colonial wars, and his son Peley was a lieutenant in the 1st R. I. Artillery in the war of the Revolution. Nathan Carver, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Frances A., daughter of Joseph Pendleton, of Searsport, Me., and a granddaughter of William Pendleton, who was taken prisoner in the war of 1812. Her father was a prominent ship master.

Eugene P. Carver is the son of Capt. Nathan Carver and Frances A., daughter of Capt. Joseph Pendleton, his wife, and was born in Searsport, Me., September 5, 1860. He spent much of his boyhood at sea with his parents, going to all parts of the world. During this period, and by an actual service of fourteen months when a young man, he acquired a

practical knowledge of marine matters, and the rudiments of a sailor's life. He attended the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, N. Y., and the public schools of Newburyport, Mass., and was graduated from the Boston High School in 1877. After having the advantages of a private tutor for about a year he entered the Boston University Law School and received his degree of LL.B. therefrom in June, 1882,



EUGENE P. CARVER.

having been admitted to the Suffolk bar the preceding month. He at once began active practice in Boston at 28 State street, where he still remains. In 1890 he formed a co-partnership with Edward E. Blodgett, which still continues under the firm name of Carver & Blodgett, the other partners, subsequently admitted, being Stephen R. Jones and Addison C. Burnham. The business of this firm may be termed general in its scope and character, yet it is chiefly important in those branches relating to corporations, admiralty, insurance, and general commercial law. The firm acts as counsel for a number of insurance and trust companies and banks, for two large vessel owners' associations, and for several steamship lines. In the practice of the law of admiralty Mr. Carver has had an

extensive experience, having been connected with such well known cases as the "City of Columbus," the "Alva," the "H. M. Whitney," and numerous others. He has been called upon in relation to this class of business to try causes in nearly every seaboard State east of the Mississippi. His ability as a counselor and advocate, his intimate knowledge of the law, his personal qualities and high character have brought him into special prominence and have already won for him a recognized standing at the bar. He has been eminently successful, and as a citizen as well as a lawyer is highly esteemed. He was admitted to practice before the bar of the United States Supreme Court in 1888, and has tried a number of important cases in that tribunal. He is a member of the Algonquin Club of Boston, of the Boston Art Club and of the Boston, American, and International Bar Associations, and resides in Brookline, Mass.

Mr. Carver was married on the 11th of August, 1886, to Miss Clara T., daughter of Hon. Robert Porter, of Searsport, Me. They have five children: Frances A., Eugene P., jr., Lois M., Clara, and Nathan.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER MACLEOD, A.B., B.S., LL.B., Boston, son of William and Helen (Harvie) Macleod, both natives of Scotland, is descended from the Macleods of Skye, a family which has been prominently identified with Scottish history for many generations. His ancestors removed from the Highland country to the Lowlands at the time of the Prince Charles rebellion, and lived in Kirkcudbrightshire for several generations. The Macleods have been prominently identified in earlier times with Scottish, and later with British, military affairs. His mother's family was descended, according to tradition, from a Spaniard of the Armada who was shipwrecked off Scotland's coast and subsequently found a home on that hospitable soil. His father, William, who came

to America in 1845, was a landscape architect and botanist of great promise, and died at an early age while engaged in important scientific work.

Mr. Macleod was born March 19, 1856, in Providence, R. I., where he received a public school education. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural College with the degree of B. S. in 1876, and from Amherst



WILLIAM A. MACLEOD.

College with the degree of A. B. in 1877, and while at the latter institution was elected a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. In 1876 he also received the degree of S. B. from Boston University. He was graduated from the Boston University Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1879, in the same class with the late Gov. William E. Russell, and continued his legal studies in the office of the late William Beach, of Providence, where he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in the following autumn. Soon afterward he removed to Boston, Mass., where he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession since his admission in 1880 to the Suffolk bar. In 1891 he associated with him Henry Calver, and Charles F. Randall, both of Washington, D.C. Mr. Macleod's business has been almost

exclusively in the United States courts in that branch relating to patents. He has acted as counsel in a large number of important cases, especially in connection with patent rights on boot and shoe, textile and electrical machinery, and during a professional career of twenty years has achieved eminent success and a high standing at the bar. He is one of the ablest patent lawyers in Boston. Endowed with all the sturdy characteristics of the Scottish race he has won a reputation by his own efforts. He has never engaged actively in politics. He is a lover of out-door life and sports and is a keen angler; is a life member of the Bostonian Society, and is a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of the Boston Athletic Association and various other organizations.

Mr. Macleod was married on the 15th of June, 1882, to Lola McConnel, daughter of the late Washington J. McConnel, of Greensboro, N.C., and they have four children: Eldon, Cameron, Helen and Evelyn.

HEZEKIAH EUGENE BOLLES, Boston, was born on a farm on Bolles's Hill in Waterford, New London county, Conn., January 6, 1853. His first American ancestor, Joseph Bolles, came to this country prior to 1640, and settled in Wells in the then Province of Maine, where he held numerous colonial offices and commissions. He was town clerk from 1654 to 1664. In 1653 he was appointed "Clerk of the Writts, with power to grant Warrants, Attachments, etc.," by the Commissioners of Massachusetts who held court at Wells. In 1664 Sir Ferdinando Gorges commissioned sundry of his loving friends, including Mr. Bolles, "as Deputies and Commissioners for the government of the Province of Maine."

Thomas Bolles, son of Joseph, at the invitation of Governor Winthrop, moved to New London, Conn., prior to 1668, and settled on what has since been known as "Bolles's Hill."

He purchased his land from the Indians, and the receipt for the final payment, dated October 14, 1693, and signed by Owaneco (his mark), one of the Mohegan sachems, is still in existence. He was much employed in town affairs, and for nearly twenty years was in the Commission of the Peace.

Although brought up "in the Presbyterian way" his son, John Bolles, became a Quaker



HEZEKIAH E. BOLLES.

and Seventh-Day Baptist, and largely devoted a vigorous life to maintaining the right to worship God according to his own conscience: on account of which he and his children were much persecuted, suffering fines, imprisonment and beating with stripes, preferring to receive the stripes rather than compromise on paying a fine for immunity. Believing that slavery was wrong, he liberated all his slaves, and assisted them generously with support and care. He was the author of numerous religious books and pamphlets, including "A Message to the General Court at Boston, May, 1754," "True Liberty of Conscience is in Bondage to no Flesh," "A Brief Account of Persecutions in Boston and Connecticut Governments" and "Good News from a Far Country."

John had a son Joshua, who had a son Hez-

ekiali, who was the father of William Bolles, father of the subject of this article, all of whom possessed the strong traits of New England character. William Bolles, Abolitionist, born in 1800, was a well-known teacher, bookseller and publisher in New London, the author of "Bolles's Spelling Book," "The Complete Evangelist," and "Bolles's Pronouncing Dictionary." He was an uncompromising Abolitionist of the Garrisonian school, and died in 1866, never having cast a vote, because he would not swear to support a constitution under which human slavery legally existed. His wife, Cornelia C. Palmer, was the daughter of Gideon Palmer, a manufacturer and public-spirited citizen of Montville, Conn., a descendant of Walter Palmer, who settled in Stonington about the middle of the seventeenth century.

H. Eugene Bolles spent his early life on the parental farm, studying under the direction of his father and elder brother, Dr. William P. Bolles, now a leading physician of Boston. He attended the New London High School, being permitted to arrive late and depart early to perform his duties on the farm. Subsequently he became a clerk in the bookstore in New London formerly owned by his father; and at the age of nineteen, taught the country school in his own district. Later he lived in Norwich, Conn., dividing his time between working in his uncle's mill and studying law in the office of Solomon Lucas, esq. His legal studies were continued in Boston, where he was graduated from the Law School of the Boston University in 1874 at the age of twenty-one. He studied further before taking up practice in the offices of Brooks & Ball and Hon. Benjamin Dean, and while in the latter's office began practice. Prior to 1888 he was several years assistant-general-solicitor for the New York and New England Railroad. Subsequently he entered and has since continued in general practice.

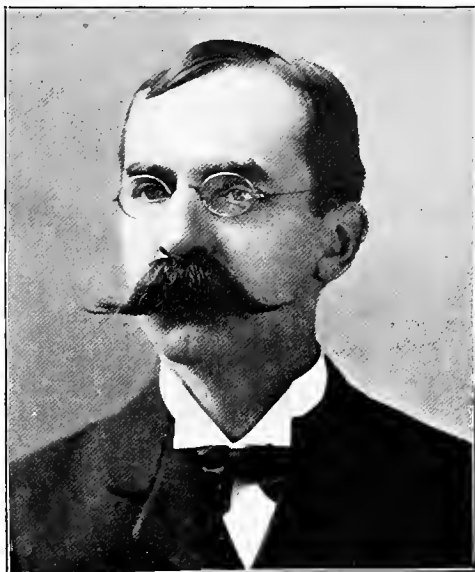
Mr. Bolles has achieved a deserved success at the bar. He is an able lawyer, a strong advocate, and a good counselor, and for several

years has occupied a prominent place in the profession in Boston. His successful career is especially noteworthy because it is the result of his own self-reliance, industry and personal efforts. He is independent in politics, a member of the Union Club, and Curtis Club of Boston, and of the Boston Bar Association, and also of the bar of the United States Circuit Court.

Mr. Bolles was married September 9, 1882, to Elizabeth Clapp Howe, daughter of the late James Theodore Howe and Martha Jenkins, of Dorchester, Mass.

HARVEY LINCOLN BOUTWELL, Boston, is the son of Eli Allen and Harriet W. (Weeks) Boutwell, a grandson of Samuel P. Boutwell, of Barre, Vt., and Thomas Jefferson Weeks, of Hopkinton, N. H., and a great-grandson of Nehemiah Boutwell of Barre, Vt., and William Weeks of Hopkinton. His father was a soldier in the 106th Illinois Volunteers for three years during the Civil war and afterward became a prominent lumber manufacturer at Hopkinton, N. H., where he served for twenty years as a public officer, and which he represented in the Legislature in 1879, being elected on the Republican ticket. Samuel P. Boutwell, father of Eli A., was a farmer in Barre, Vt., and at one time drove a freight and passenger stage from Montpelier to Boston. He married Lydia Allen, a niece of Gen. Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga. Thomas Jefferson Weeks, father of Mrs. Eli A. Boutwell, was a farmer and a prominent factor in the old New Hampshire militia. His father, William Weeks, the maternal great-grandfather of the subject of this article, was a graduate of Harvard College, a major and an aide-de-camp to General Washington during the war of the Revolution, and a farmer in Hopkinton, N. H., where he died. The family of Boutwell is an old and prominent one in New England, and has always been foremost in public and commercial matters.

Harvey L. Boutwell was born in Meredosia, Ill., April 5, 1860, and when young was brought by his parents to Hopkinton, N. H., where he spent his boyhood and youth, receiving his early education in the district schools. He also attended the Hopkinton and Contoocook Academies and was graduated from the New Hampshire College in 1882. Afterward he was engaged in teaching for several years, being principal of the grammar school at Claremont, N. H., in 1882-83, a teacher in the Boston Asylum and Farm School in 1884, and principal of the Eliot Evening School in Boston for ten years. In the mean time he took up the study of law, first with John Y. Mugridge



HARVEY L. BOUTWELL.

at Concord, N. H., and subsequently in the office of Wilbur H. Powers of Boston, and was graduated from the Boston University Law School with the degree of LL.B. *cum laude* in 1886, being admitted to the Suffolk bar in July of the same year. Since then he has successfully practiced his profession in Boston, chiefly in civil causes. His principal criminal case was as counsel for John Ross, who was arraigned for the murder of John W. Wills on the 4th of July, 1895, at East Boston. As a lawyer

and advocate he has achieved a high standing at the bar.

Mr. Boutwell is a resident of Malden, Mass., and for many years has been active in the affairs of that city. He was a member of the Malden Common Council in 1893 and 1894, being elected by the citizens' party. In politics, however, he is a strong Republican. He represented the Ninth Middlesex District in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898, being the only man in that district who has held the office for four consecutive years. His work as a legislator has been conspicuous. In 1895 and 1896 he served as clerk of the committee on metropolitan affairs, and in the latter year was also a member of the committee on constitutional amendments and House chairman of the joint committee appointed to redistrict the Commonwealth into senatorial districts. His committee in 1895 reported and had charge of the bill which authorized the construction of the present subway in Boston, one of the greatest and most successful engineering enterprises ever attempted. Mr. Boutwell was one of the men who favored and voted for this great improvement, and its completion in September, 1898, has amply demonstrated the wisdom and foresight of himself and his committee. In 1896 he took an active part in redistricting the Commonwealth, and the maps and report of his committee were adopted without change. In 1897 he was House chairman of the committee on manufactures, which had charge of the vast gas interests, and in this capacity he opposed the Commonwealth gas bill on the ground that it would, if adopted, make possible the consolidation of all the gas companies in Massachusetts and therefore create a monopoly. His committee recommended the measure, but he strenuously opposed it, being recorded as dissenting from the report. The bill was rejected by a very large majority. In 1898 he was House chairman of the same committee, the second member of the committee on insurance, and a member of the committee from Massachusetts appointed to assist in the

dedication of the soldiers' monument at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1898. During this term he reported from the insurance committee the present act for the revision and codification of all the laws in the Commonwealth relating to fraternal insurance, and also drafted, reported, and carried through a resolve directing the Metropolitan Gas Commissioners to devise and report a plan of consolidation or combination of all gas companies doing business in Boston. This action was approved by the gas commission. During his four terms in the Legislature Mr. Boutwell has taken a leading part in both committee work and debate, and by his ability and industry has won the respect and confidence of all parties.

He was president of the Malden Deliberative Assembly in 1890 and of the College Alumni Association in 1888, and is still a member of those bodies. He was a representative to the Supreme Commandery of the Golden Cross in 1891 and 1892, and is a member of that order, of the Odd Fellows, of the Sons of Veterans, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In June, 1898, he was elected by the alumni of the Boston University Law School as honorary vice-president of the Convocation (the governing body) of Boston University.

Mr. Boutwell was married on the 28th of December, 1886, to Miss Nellie C. Booth, of Norwich, Vt. They have two children: Louis Evans and Robert Dewey.

ASAHEL HUNTINGTON, Salem, for many years district attorney and clerk of the courts for Essex county, Mass., was the second of three sons of Rev. Asabel and Alethea (Lord) Huntington, and was born in Topsfield, in that county, July 23, 1798. His first ancestor in this country landed in Boston in 1633, a widow with five children, her husband, Simon Huntington, having died during the passage from Norwich in England. One of these children, Christopher Huntington, settled at Norwich, Conn., and had a son Chris-

topher, who lived in that part of Norwich that is now Franklin. The latter's grandson, Barnabas, was the father of Rev. Asabel Huntington and grandfather of the subject of this memoir. All of these men were influential and respected in their time and held commanding positions in church and state. Rev. Mr. Huntington was graduated from Dartmouth College with the highest honors of his class in 1786, and three years later was settled as pastor of the Congregational church and society at Topsfield, where he died. He was also a farmer and schoolmaster, and fitted a large number of men for college, including Hon. David Cummins, for many years the leader of the Essex bar and judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Benjamin Althrop Gould, long master of the Boston Latin School; and Nehemiah Cleaveland, LL.D., principal of Dummer Academy. Rev. Mr. Huntington's wife, Alethea, was one of five daughters of Dr. Elisha Lord, of Pomfret, Conn., a noted physician in his day.

Asabel Huntington was sent to the academy at Bradford, Mass., at the age of eleven years, and there became a boarder in the family of Rev. Mr. Allen. He was in his fifteenth year when his father died, leaving the care of the home and farm almost wholly to him. His elder brother, Elisha, afterward a physician and lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth, was then in college, and a younger brother, Hezekiah, who died quite young, was sickly and weak, and consequently a large part of the direction and work of the homestead devolved upon Asabel. These duties he performed, however, with an ability and discretion that was commendable, and under the guardianship of his uncle, Dr. Nehemiah Cleaveland, he completed the foundation upon which he subsequently built an honorable career. In the autumn of 1813 he entered Phillips Andover Academy, where he had as classmate and roommate, Milton P. Braman, afterward the able divine and brilliant writer. In 1815 he entered Yale College and was graduated therefrom, maintaining a place among the first

scholars in his class, in 1819, having an oration at commencement. He also won the Berkleyan prize for excellence in classic literature in his senior year, but was deprived of the benefit of it because he was not a resident of New Haven.

Having fixed upon the profession of the law as the best adapted to his disposition and tastes, he entered the office of John Scott, of Newburyport, Mass., and the home of the Hon. Asa Waldo Wildes, another young lawyer in the same town. There he became an active and earnest member of a debating society, which included Caleb Cushing, Bailey Bartlett, and others, who were made famous



ASAHIEL HUNTINGTON.

through the poems of Miss Hamnah Flagg Gould, whose friendship Mr. Huntington enjoyed until her death. After the death of Mr. Scott he completed his legal studies in the office of Hon. David Cummins, of Salem, where he was admitted to the bar as an attorney in the Court of Common Pleas in March, 1824. In the mean time he taught the district school at North Beverly. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Judicial Court as an attorney in 1826 and as a counselor in 1828, and practised in Salem.

Mr. Huntington early took and maintained with honor a prominent place at the bar, and during his entire career had the confidence of his clients and the public and the respect of his associates. He possessed strong, sterling common sense as the result of severe training and discipline, and made his life an eminently practical one. In 1830 he was appointed prosecuting officer for Essex county. In 1832 the office was changed from county attorney to district attorney, and he continued to fill the position until 1845, when he resigned. He developed in this capacity an accurate and critical knowledge of criminal law, great proficiency in the principles of common law, and familiarity with general jurisprudence, and thus became in practice a strong man. To all these qualities he brought an average degree of culture in literature and science, incorruptible integrity, and high moral virtues, and besides attending to criminal matters was retained in a large proportion of the civil controversies. As prosecuting officer for the district comprising the counties of Essex and Middlesex his duties were numerous and necessarily arduous. The year 1843 was one of much more than the usual responsibility and labor; and during it there occurred an important trial in which he was compelled to meet an array of ability, learning, and legal skill quite unexampled in the history of the Commonwealth. But he met the demands of the occasion. The law was vindicated, and in the judgment, as well of the public as of the profession, in such a manner as to reflect high credit upon him.

Though physically and constitutionally strong, the labors of that year proved too exhausting for him, and late in that autumn he was prostrated with a dangerous illness, which prevented him from attending to any professional business until the next midsummer. It was at this time, in January, 1844, that there was superadded a calamity more terrible to him than he had experienced during his entire life. His integrity was questioned, and charges were publicly made that he was cor-

rupt in office and had embezzled public funds. They came from polluted sources, but with dates and sums and circumstances, and a call was made for legislative investigation. On January 19, 1844, an order was introduced and adopted in the House of Representatives directing the judiciary committee, of which Hon. Leverett Saltonstall was chairman, "to inquire into any charge which may be preferred against Asahel Huntington, district attorney of the Commonwealth, for malfeasance in the discharge of the duties of his office." Mr. Huntington, although enfeebled and almost overwhelmed, demanded an investigation, and on March 12 a sub-committee, consisting of Hon. Joseph Bell, of Boston, Hon. George S. Boutwell, of Groton, and Hon. J. H. W. Page, of New Bedford, all lawyers, was appointed to examine the charges that had been preferred against him. This committee met at Salem on July 9, 1844, and reported, "Mr. Huntington appeared and was ready to proceed. But no person appeared to sustain the charges." The absence of an accuser, however, was deemed insufficient vindication of the accused, and his friends, including Rufus Choate, N. J. Lord and J. H. Ward, engaged in the cause with characteristic enthusiasm and did not cease until his honor and integrity were completely cleared. In January, 1845, the committee reported to the House, and among other things said: "The evidence was entirely satisfactory to the committee, that Mr. Huntington had devoted himself with extraordinary zeal and untiring industry, even to the peril of his life, to the discharge of his official duties; that he had thereby acquired, and has a just right to retain, the widespread and well-founded confidence of his fellow citizens in the intelligence, integrity, fidelity, and ability with which these duties have been discharged. The committee are, therefore, unanimously of opinion that the charges of malpractice in office brought against Asahel Huntington, esq., district attorney of the Commonwealth for the Northern District, at the last session of the

Legislature, are wholly unsustained by the evidence referred to for their support, and that no further action be had thereon by this House." This "report was read, unanimously accepted, and ordered to be printed" on January 7, 1845.

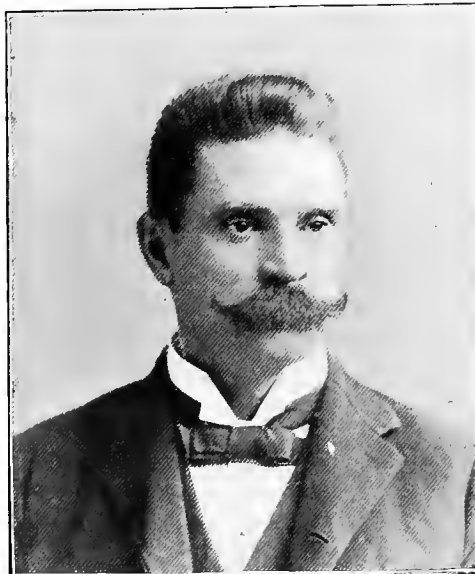
Thus wholly exonerated, he resigned the office of district attorney in 1845, after having held it for over thirteen years, and resumed with much success the general practice of the law in Salem. Never afterward was the slightest suspicion ever cast upon his character or integrity. In 1847 Essex county was again constituted a distinct district, and, yielding to public demand, Mr. Huntington assumed the duties of public prosecutor, which he discharged for four years longer, or until 1851, when he was appointed, by the Supreme Judicial Court, clerk of the courts for the county of Essex. By a change in the constitution this office was made elective in 1853, and subsequently, by successive elections, each for the term of five years, he filled it until his death, which occurred in Salem on the 5th of September, 1870.

Mr. Huntington was twice elected to the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, and served as mayor of Salem in 1854. He was a trustee of Dummer Academy from 1844 until his death, president of the Essex Institute, a director and president of the Naumkeag Cotton Company of Salem, and an officer in several charitable and other institutions. He distinguished himself particularly in temperance reform, to which he devoted much of his active life. Under the lead of Dr. Justin Edwards, of Andover, he enlisted in this work of benevolence and good will, and by pen, speech and example won a wide reputation. He was generous to the poor and needy. His religion was a religion of thought and action. And he was a man of great energy, a warm-hearted friend, an eminent lawyer, a faithful officer, and a loyal, public spirited citizen, respected by all, and enjoying the confidence of the entire community.

Mr. Huntington was married August 25, 1842, to Mrs. Caroline Louisa (Deblois) Tucker, widow of Charles Tucker, of Boston. She had one son, Richard D. Tucker, who became a partner in the firm of Peele, Hubbell & Co., of Manila. They had three children: William Deblois Huntington (deceased), Sarah Louisa Huntington, and Arthur Lord Huntington.

Arthur Lord Huntington, Salem, youngest child of Hon. Asahel Huntington, was born in Salem, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard College in 1870, having as classmates Andrew Fitz, of Salem; Godfrey Morse and Henry Parkman, of the Boston bar; and Gov. Roger Wolcott, Hon. William F. Wharton, and William W. Vaughan, also of the Boston bar. He read law in Salem with Perry & Endicott, received the degree of LL.B. from the Harvard Law School in 1874, and was admitted to the Essex bar in September of the same year. Since then he has been actively and successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession in Salem. He has been president of the Salem Common Council, mayor of Salem, and a trustee of the Harvard Law School Association.

ing eminent legal qualifications, and achieving for himself a high reputation. He was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit and District Courts December 28, 1889, and in these as well as in the State courts has had many important cases. His practice has been successful and general in scope and character, and has increased steadily to extensive proportions.



JAMES L. POWERS.

JAMES LOREN POWERS, Boston, is the son of Loren Osgood and Jane (Oakes) Powers, a grandson of Abner Powers, and a descendant of one of the oldest families of New Hampshire. His father and grandfather were both natives of Athens, Vt., where he was born on a farm February 19, 1852.

Mr. Powers was educated in the public schools of his native town, in the high school at Grafton, Vt., and at the Chester (Vt.) Academy, from which he was graduated in 1872. The same year he entered the law office of Winslow S. Myers, of Bellows Falls, Vt., and in September, 1874, he came to Boston, Mass., where he continued his legal studies with Burbank & Lund, and where he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, under examination of Judge John Lathrop, March 7, 1875. Since then he has practiced his profession in Boston, display-

In politics Mr. Powers is an ardent Republican, as his father was before him, but he has never sought nor accepted public office, preferring the uninterrupted practice of his profession. He served three years in Co. A, 1st Bat. Cav., M. V. M., enlisting May 25, 1883, and is a member of Middlesex Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the Vermont Society, of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association. As a citizen he is public spirited and progressive, and in Malden, Mass., where he resides, he is deeply interested in the advancement of the community, liberally encouraging every worthy movement, and generously supporting all projects which appeal to his convictions.

Mr. Powers was married February 9, 1879, to Mary E. Davis, of Boston, daughter of Dan-

iel H. and Sarah A. (Bean) Davis, of Conway, N. H., and on her mother's side the great-granddaughter of a soldier in the Revolutionary army at Bunker Hill. They have two children: Blanche and Dwight.

WILLIAM AMOS BANCROFT, Cambridge, is the son of Charles Bancroft and Lydia Emeline Spaulding, and was born in Groton, Mass., April 26, 1855. He comes from old Colonial stock, the Bancroft and the Spaulding families both being descended from English immigrants who landed in Massachusetts about 1640. Thomas Bancroft, the original settler of the name, arrived that year, and about 1650 moved to Reading, where he was a leading and influential man. The inscription on his tombstone reads: "Here Lyeth ye Body of Lieut. Thomas Bancroft, Aged 69 years, Deceased ye 19th of August, 1691." The line from him is as follows: (2) Thomas, (3) Thomas, jr., (4) Benjamin, (5) Edmund, (6) Amos, (7) Charles, and (8) William A. Amos Bancroft was a graduate of Harvard and a prominent physician in Middlesex county, and his son Charles married Lydia Emeline, daughter of Josiah and Mary (Patch) Spaulding. General Bancroft is also a descendant of Anne Hutchinson through her daughter, the wife of Thomas Savage, a commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts and commander-in-chief of the Massachusetts forces in one of King Philip's wars.

In farm work and in country sports young Bancroft laid the foundation of a vigorous constitution. He attended the public schools and the Lawrence Academy in his native town, and afterwards Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire, from which he was graduated in 1874. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1878 and subsequently attended the Harvard Law School; he also pursued his legal studies in the office of William B. Stevens, now an associate justice of the Massachu-

setts Superior Court, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 2, 1881.

When in college he became noted for his athletic prowess, and was captain and stroke oarsman in the victorious Harvard University crews of 1877, 1878, and 1879, the victories being largely due to his skill and energetic management. Later, for about five years, he was the "coach" of various Harvard crews. When a college freshman he enlisted as a private in the Cambridge Company of the Fifth Regiment of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and after being promoted through the several grades became company commander in 1879 and commanding officer of the regiment February 2, 1882. For several years he was the senior colonel in the militia, and as such commanded the Second Brigade at the mobilization of all the State troops in Boston in 1895. He was unanimously elected brigadier-general and commander of the Second Brigade in July, 1897, and on May 27, 1898, President McKinley appointed him a brigadier general of volunteers, and he commanded a brigade in the Seventh Army Corps until the cessation of hostilities with Spain in August of that year, when he resigned. Under his command the company, regiment, and brigade have reached a high standard of efficiency. In 1889 the Fifth Regiment, nearly eight hundred strong, was detailed on account of its military excellence as escort to the Massachusetts delegation at the centennial anniversary of Washington's inauguration in New York, and acquitted itself with great credit.

General Bancroft began the active practice of his profession in Boston in 1881, opening an office with his college classmate, Judge Edward F. Johnson, afterward mayor of Woburn. In 1885 he engaged in the street railway business as superintendent of the Cambridge Railroad, a horse railway in competition with the Charles River Street Railway. About fifteen months later he became superintendent of the two companies, which were united under the name of the Cambridge Railroad. During this time he had good success in the operation

of the two companies, and a number of changes were made for the advantage of the public, of the companies, and of the employees. In the winter of 1887 occurred a strike of about six hundred employees, who went out between lights, leaving the company with sixteen hundred horses on its hands and six men, a woman, and a boy in the stables to look after the horses and a few repair shop hands besides. He kept the cars running except for three days. The cars commenced running on a Saturday, stopped running the following day, Sunday, commenced running again Monday morning, and have been running ever since. The men



WILLIAM A. BANCROFT.

with whom he dealt at the time, those who went out on the strike, afterwards talked with him personally, and all save a very few admitted that they had made a mistake in striking.

After the West End Street Railway Company absorbed all the street railways in Boston, General Bancroft was appointed roadmaster of the entire system, superintending the first construction of the electric lines of the West End Company. As a street railway superintendent his administration was eminently successful, and his energy, firmness, and tact,

together with his manner of handling the great strike of 1887, brought him into prominent notice. In 1890 he left the street railway company's service with the good-will of its employees and returned to the practice of law. In the fall of 1881 he was elected a common councilman of Cambridge, and in the following year was elected a representative from that city to the Legislature and was re-elected in 1883 and again in 1884. During his three years' service in the House he was House chairman of the military committee and of the committee on library, clerk of the street railway and finance committees, and a member of the committees on probate and chancery and bills in the third reading.

In the fall of 1890 he was elected an alderman of Cambridge and in the following year was re-elected, and he served as president of the board and as chairman of the finance committee during both terms. Elected mayor of Cambridge in 1892, he served for four successive years as the city's chief executive, and won an enviable record and the honor and respect of all by the uprightness and efficiency of his administration. At the close of his fourth term he was given a public banquet, and a leading Boston paper at this time said:

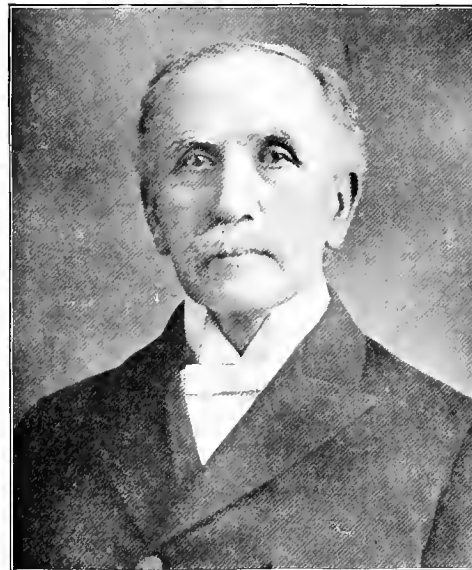
"These four years have been prosperous ones for the city of Cambridge. They have witnessed increasing revenues, and rapidly growing population and large public improvements. The addition which has been made to the city debt has been for permanent improvements, current expenditures have been met from current revenues, and the 'pay-as-you-go' policy, which has been a watchword in Cambridge, has been adhered to. The most fruitful years of this decade of progress have been those of Mayor Bancroft's administration, and the retrospect may well give him satisfaction."

In 1893, while mayor, General Bancroft was made an overseer of Harvard College for six years and was re-elected in 1899 for another term, and in the same year (1893) he presided over the Republican State Convention at

which the late Frederic T. Greenhalge was first nominated for governor. In 1894 he became president of the New England Alumni of Phillips Exeter Academy for four years and in 1898 a trustee of the Lawrence Academy. In 1899 he was made a trustee of the Norwich University of Vermont. He was president of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts in 1896, and has also been president of the Cambridge Club and of the First Volunteers Citizens' Association of Cambridge, and is still a member of those organizations. He is also a director in the United States Trust Company of Boston. In 1896 he became one of the counsel for the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and in January, 1897, was elected a director of the company, and later, in the same month, was chosen vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors. In October, 1899, he became president of the company. He is a member of the Cincinnati, of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American war, and Commander of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign wars. He is also a member of several social and other clubs. His career in the law, in official service, and in the management of great street railway interests has been an eventful one, and one in which he has displayed remarkable ability and wonderful force of character. In every capacity he has not only been successful, but he has achieved honor, distinction, and universal respect. At the bar he obtained a respectable standing in spite of his other employments. His patriotism, his public spirit and enterprise, his quick perception, and his untiring energy in the advancement of all worthy projects are among his chief characteristics.

General Bancroft was married January 18, 1879, to Mary Shaw, daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Perry) Shaw, of Peabody, Mass. They have three children: Hugh, Guy and Catherine.

JOSEPH DANIEL FALLON, Boston, justice of the Municipal Court of the South Boston District, is the son of Daniel and Julia (Coen) Fallon, and was born in the village of Doniry, County Galway, Ireland, December 25, 1837. He was reared on his father's farm, and attended the national and private schools of the neighborhood. When fourteen years of age he came to America, most of the family



JOSEPH D. FALLON.

having preceded him; and in 1852 he entered the College of the Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass., from which he was graduated with honor in 1858. The same year he received the degree of A. B. and in 1862 the degree of A. M. from Georgetown College, Holy Cross not being at that time a chartered institution, and in 1899 the degree of LL. D. from Holy Cross College. After leaving college he taught school in Woonsocket, R. I., and in Salem and Boston, Mass., for several years. While in Salem he began the study of law with Hon. Jonathan Cogswell Perkins, who had been a judge of the Court of Common Pleas at the time of the dissolution of the court in 1859.

Judge Fallon was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 11, 1865, and at once opened an office in Boston, where he soon established a

large and lucrative practice. As executor and trustee having charge of important interests, and as the legal adviser of clergymen and corporations in various parts of the Commonwealth, he has gained a high reputation, and the numerous trusts which have been confided to his care have been guarded with commendable skill and ability. When the South Boston Municipal Court was established in 1874 Governor Talbot appointed him its first special justice, and he served in that capacity until the death of Judge Robert I. Burbank, in 1893, when he was made the justice of the court by Governor Russell, which office he still holds. While serving as special justice he held court for long periods during the absences of Judge Burbank, occasioned by failing health, and upon him, in fact, devolved the most difficult part of the work of the court from its establishment. Every important new law went into operation while he was on the bench. His appointment as presiding justice in 1893 was unanimously confirmed by the Executive Council.

Elected a member of the Boston School Committee in 1864, Judge Fallon served in that body for nearly twenty years, supporting, encouraging, and advocating every advance made or proposed in the administration of the schools and for the improvement of the system, and achieving distinction as one of the ablest and broadest minded men among his associates. He was especially active and prominent in the movements for the addition of manual training, sewing, and the kindergarten to the public school system of the city. In the treatment of all questions relating to the schools he was in accord with Thomas M. Brewer, Samuel K. Lothrop, James Freeman Clark, Samuel Eliot, and Francis A. Walker, members of the board, and with them worked faithfully and harmoniously in promoting educational progress. He is a firm believer and a staunch advocate of civil service reform, and for many years has been one of the examiners for the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission in Boston, his work in that connection being especially earn-

est and valuable. He has been president of the Charitable Irish Society, a society formed in this city in 1737; president of the Catholic Union of Boston; vice-president of the Union Savings Bank of Boston since 1877, and for several years its counsel. In politics he is a Democrat, although he repudiates the 16 to 1 Silver Democracy. He resides in the South Boston district of Boston, where he is universally respected as a public spirited, patriotic, and progressive citizen.

Judge Fallon was married August 9, 1870, to Miss Sarah E. Daley, of Boston, and they have four children: Euphenia M., Catherine M., Josephine S., and Joseph D., jr.

JAMES JEFFERSON MYERS, Boston, is the son of Robert and Sabra (Stevens) Myers, and was born on a farm near Frewsburg, Chautauqua county, N. Y., November 20, 1842. On the maternal side he is descended from the old New England families of Stevens and Tracy, while his paternal ancestors were the Mohawk Dutch families of Myers and Van Valkenburg. His grandparents on both sides were among the pioneer settlers of Western New York, and he still owns the farm on which he was born, and which was purchased by his grandfather of the Holland Land Company early in this century.

Mr. Myers was educated in the public schools of Frewsburg, at the academies in Fredonia and Randolph in Western New York and at Harvard College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1869. While preparing for college he spent a portion of each year in lumbering on the Allegany and Ohio Rivers, thus building up a strong physique and gaining a personal experience of the hardships of western lumbermen. In college he was an excellent student, won Boylston prizes for speaking for two successive years, and took an active interest in outdoor sports, rowing in his class crews. After graduating he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he received

the degree of LL.B. in 1872, having spent a large part of one year in Europe in the meanwhile. While prosecuting his law studies he also taught mathematics one year in Harvard. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the summer of 1873, spent a year in a law office in New York city, and in the autumn of 1874 began active practice in Boston, forming a copartnership with Joseph B. Warner, with whom he is still associated, though the partnership terminated about the time Mr. Myers ended active politics. As a lawyer engaged from the first in general practice Mr. Myers has achieved success, his ability, energy, force of character and legal attainments gaining for him a sound reputation at the bar as well as a large and substantial clientage.

In politics Mr. Myers has always been a Republican. He has resided in Cambridge since 1874. In 1892 he was elected to the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature from the First Middlesex district, in which Harvard College is located and he has been re-elected every year since. During his first term (1893) he served on the committee on rules, elections, and probate and insolvency, and became a recognized leader in both the committee room and on the floor, taking a conspicuous part in many notable debates and being instrumental in helping to secure much important legislation. He was the chief supporter of the bill creating a commission to inquire into the Norwegian liquor system, was one of the most effective champions of the Metropolitan Parks bill, was active in the celebrated Bay State gas investigation, advocated the measure to protect the interests of the Commonwealth in the Fitchburg Railroad, spoke earnestly for the bill to abolish double taxation, and assisted in securing the appointment of a special committee on revision of the corporation laws, to sit during the recess, and as one of its members took a leading part in its work and in preparing its report.

In 1894 he was House chairman of the special committee on revision of corporation

laws and a member of the committee on the judiciary and of the committee on rules. During this session he was prominently identified with the various measures for the prevention of stock-watering by quasi-public corporations, which came before and were reported by the first named committee, and which, through its efforts, were passed and became laws. He was also active in drafting the municipal conduit bill, authorizing any municipality to construct conduits for electric wires in its own streets; this he advocated with much force, but it was defeated.

In 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899 he was House chairman of the committee on the ju-



JAMES J. MYERS.

diciary and a member of the committee on rules. The former committee heard arguments from year to year on measures embodying the principles of the Torrens land transfer system, and finally, in 1898, secured the passage of the bill substantially as drafted by Alfred Hemenway, of Boston, who had been appointed a special commissioner for the purpose. Mr. Myers, as chairman of the committee, was largely instrumental in securing the enactment of this law, and took a leading part in the work from the beginning. His committee

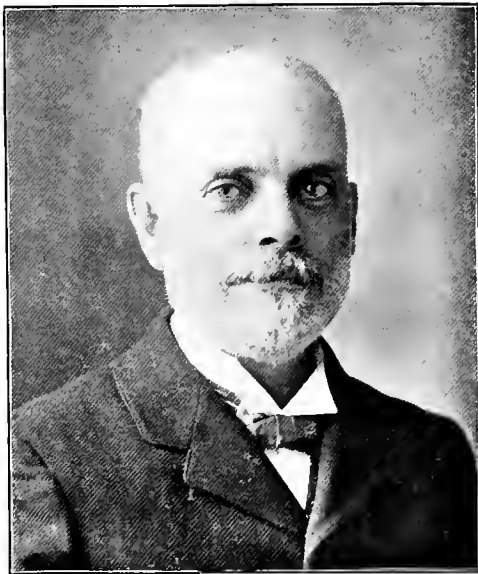
also secured the passage of the negotiable instruments bill, modeled after the English bill of that nature, and recommended by a committee of the American Bar Association, by bankers generally, and by many others. He assisted largely in preparing the small loans bill, guarding the interests of small borrowers of money, and also the bill relative to the collection of debts, called "the equitable process law," compelling men to pay bills contracted by their families for necessities, and he was active in causing the appointment of a commission to simplify criminal proceedings and to provide for testimony relative to the estate of deceased persons. His committee also reported the bills which became laws prohibiting race-track gambling and keeping Sunday entertainments within proper bounds.

During his first seven years service in the Legislature Mr. Myers was never absent from his seat a single day. He has given this office his first attention, subordinating everything else, even his law practice, to its demands. And in the discharge of his duties he has gained special distinction for ability, industry, faithfulness, and courage. His long and active service in the House, and his position as chairman of its highest and most powerful committee, stamps him as its recognized leader. His eight successive nominations were practically unanimous, and at each election he has led the party vote. This together with his dignified courtesy, force of character, and ripe judgment testifies to his popularity and excellent reputation. He has always been deeply interested in public affairs, especially in the promotion of civil service laws and in guarding them against any encroachment; in maintaining inviolable the present temperance legislation of Massachusetts and making the local option law as effective as possible; and in the development of the park system in and around Boston and particularly in Cambridge and along the Charles River. In the Legislature he has always opposed every form of so-called junketing outside the State, and also every measure which was likely to prove of

benefit to none but its instigators. In 1897 he was the choice of several of his strong associates for speaker, and on other occasions his name has been urged for congressional honors but he has preferred to remain in the House. Between the sessions of the Legislature he has devoted his energies to the practice of the law, thus keeping up his older and stronger clientage. In Cambridge he is a member of the Colonial Club, of which he was a founder and for two years president; a member of the Citizens' Trade Association, of the Cambridge Club, of the Oakley Country Club, and a member of many years' standing of the executive committee of the Cambridge Civil Service Reform Association. He was also one of the incorporators and has continuously been a trustee of the Prospect Union, a corporation organized to furnish educational and social opportunities to the working men of Cambridge and vicinity, the classes of which are taught by Harvard students. Mr. Myers has been president of the Cambridge Library Hall Association, treasurer of the citizens' committee for raising funds for the benefit of the Cambridge public library, treasurer for many years of the Cambridge branch of the Indian Rights Association, and is a Director of the Cambridge Trust Co. In Boston he is a member of the Union, University, St. Botolph, Twentieth Century and Merchants Clubs. He is also a member and one of the vice-presidents of the Massachusetts Reform Club; a member of the Massachusetts Club, the Middlesex Club, and the Massachusetts Republican Club; and a non-resident member of the Century, University, and Zeta Psi Clubs of New York city.

In January last he was elected Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in which he is now serving his eighth consecutive year. He is a bachelor and has for the last twenty-five years occupied rooms in the old and historic Wadsworth House in the College yard at Harvard.

JOHN MELVILLE GOULD, Boston, one of the best known legal scholars and authors of New England, and a man of broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law, was born in Marshfield, Mass., July 4, 1848, son of Rev. John B. and Caroline E. (Dennison) Gould. His paternal ancestors settled at Hull, Mass., in 1640 and the family has been prominent in the development of New England. His father,



JOHN M. GOULD.

a Methodist clergyman, preached for many years in various charges of the Providence Conference and later at Bangor, Me.; and during the Civil war was chaplain of the 11th R. I. regiment. On the maternal side he is a lineal descendant of George Denison, brother of Major-General Daniel Denison of the Colonial army, who lived in Roxbury and later in Stonington, Conn., and in this line many members were also prominent in the early Indian wars. Mr. Gould fitted for college principally in the grammar and high schools of Providence, R. I., and was graduated from Brown University as salutatorian of the class of 1871. After his graduation he spent some time in travel in European countries and in the presidential administration of General U. S. Grant was deputy United States consul at Birmingham,

England, under his father, as consul. He studied law in England, at Harvard Law School, and in the office of the late Chief Justice Field. In 1874 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar and to the United States courts two years later. For a number of years Mr. Gould practiced in Boston in association with Paul West, a well known jury lawyer, the latter conducting the court business of the firm while Mr. Gould attended to the office practice. On the severance of this relation he practiced alone, gradually drifting into authorship, for which he has natural aptitude and inclination. During his active practice he was accorded considerable recognition as a counselor, a result due to his wide knowledge of the law; and also successfully carried through before the United States Court of Claims, a large claim for cotton confiscated by General Banks during the Civil war.

It is as an author and editor of legal treatises, however, that he has gained success and recognition. He has edited "Perry on Trusts;" "May on Insurance;" "Story's Equity Pleadings" in the last two editions; "Daniell's Chancery Practice," and "Kent's Commentaries," in their latest editions. He is the author of the standard work on the "Law of Waters" and with George F. Tucker and others was the author of "Gould & Tucker's Notes on the Revised Statutes of the United States" with supplement. In recognition of his valuable contributions to legal literature, Brown University, his alma mater, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph. D. about 1891. Judge Seymour D. Thompson of St. Louis, a well known jurist and legal author, paid Mr. Gould's work on the "Law of Waters" the following tribute: "This treatise has not been written without a vast expenditure of labor. Not less than eight thousand cases are cited, the foot notes of every page teem with citations so that nearly one-half of the page on the average is taken up with them. The author has made skillful use of this vast mass of material. He has thoroughly digested it and arranged it in an easy and pleasing style. The discussion of

the various branches of the extensive subject which he has chosen proceeds in what seems to be a natural order. It is not a mere statement of objective points, but the growth of legal doctrine is traced in a comprehensive manner. The author writes with the hand of a master and his work is entitled to the very first rank among American law books."

Mr. Gould is a man of broad scholarship and many fine social qualities, and enjoys the friendship of a wide circle. He was for some time assistant librarian of the Boston Social Law Library, and is a familiar figure to the members of the profession who frequent that institution. His residence is in Newton.

ERNEST WILLIAM ROBERTS, Chelsea, member of congress from the Seventh Massachusetts District, is the son of Orin P. and Eliza V. (Dean) Roberts, a grandson of Tristram Roberts, a leading farmer and blacksmith of York county, Maine; and a descendant of Thomas Roberts and his son John. His ancestors on both sides were among the earliest settlers of Maine. His mother was the daughter of Samuel Dean of Madison, Me., who was born in 1809 and died October 10, 1895, and who was a son of Ebenezer Dean, who was born near the Sheepscott River on the Maine coast in 1757. Ebenezer Dean was a soldier in the Revolution during the last four years of that war, and died in 1857 at the great age of ninety-nine years and six months. His second wife, Jane Green, lived to see five of her sons, nine grandsons, and six who had married her granddaughters in active service in the Civil war.

Ernest W. Roberts was born in East Madison, Maine, November 22, 1858, and when six years old removed with his parents to Charlestown, Mass., where he received his first public school education. In 1865 the family moved across the river to Chelsea, where he attended the public schools until he entered the Highland Military Academy in Worcester, from

which he was graduated in June, 1877. Soon afterward he took up the study of law at the Boston University Law School and in the Boston office of Hon. Ira T. Drew, formerly district attorney of York county, Maine. He was graduated from the law school with the degree of LL.B. and admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1881, and in the following autumn began the active practice of his profession in



ERNEST W. ROBERTS.

Boston. Here he has since continued excepting one year (1889) in California, where he was engaged on an important land case, and seven months in 1891-92 in Europe, on legal business.

Mr. Roberts early became interested in political affairs, and from 1884 to 1888 was a member of the Republican City Committee of Chelsea, serving the last three years as its secretary. He was a member of the Chelsea Common Council in 1887 and 1888, and a representative from that city to the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1894, 1895, and 1896. In that body he was a member of the committee on water supply during all three terms and its clerk in 1896; chairman of the committee on liquor law and of the special committee which prepared and published the "History

of the Ancient Codfish" in 1895, and in 1896 chairman of the committee on liquor law and a member of the special committee to redistrict the State into senatorial and representative districts. During his three terms in the General Court Mr. Roberts took a leading part in some very important legislation, and in committee work and debate was prominent, alert and influential. He made an excellent record as an able, conscientious legislator, and increased the reputation which he had already attained at the bar. In 1894 he introduced and carried through the House the new charter for the city of Chelsea, and in 1895, as one of the sub-committee of three which drew the Metropolitan Water Bill, he reported that measure in behalf of the committee on water supply and fought it through successfully. This bill was the largest ever passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, calling for \$27,000,000 for the extension of a water supply system in and near Boston. In the House Mr. Roberts introduced the bill providing for the consolidation and revision of the public statutes, to be completed in 1900; he advocated the construction of the Boston subway and various other important measures, and actively opposed those schemes which failed to take into consideration the welfare of the Commonwealth at large. In 1897 and 1898 he was a member of the Massachusetts Senate from the first Suffolk District, comprising Chelsea, Winthrop, Revere, and a part of East Boston, and in that body he served as chairman of the committee on water supply and as a member of the committees on drainage, and ways and means both years. Here he again added to his already brilliant record and made a new reputation for legislative ability and statesmanship. Mr. Roberts's popularity and public service were further recognized by his party on November 8, 1898, when, after a spirited contest, he was elected a member of the United States House of Representatives from the Seventh Congressional District of Massachusetts for two years from March 4, 1899.

As a lawyer and advocate, in public office,

and as a citizen Mr. Roberts has achieved distinction and honor. He has filled every position with fidelity, ability, and credit, and at the bar has displayed the highest legal qualifications. His law practice has been confined almost exclusively to civil cases and general office business. He is a member of the Home Market Club, of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, of the Middlesex Club, of Star of Bethlehem Lodge, F. & A. M., of Shekinah Chapter, R. A. M., of Napthali Council, R. & S. M., and of Palestine Commandery, K. T., of Chelsea. He is also a member of the Kernwood and Malden Clubs of Malden, the Oxford, Park and Press Clubs of Lynn and the Review and Alter Ego Clubs of Chelsea, Mass., where he has resided since 1865.

Mr. Roberts was married November 13, 1881, to Miss Nella L. Allen, of Albany, N. Y., who died January 10, 1897. On the 2d of February, 1898, he married Sara M. Weeks, daughter of Hiram B. and Sara M. Weeks, of St. Albans, Vt. They have a son, Ernest Weeks, born November 21, 1898, and a daughter, Sara Dean, born October 20, 1899.

SAMUEL T. HARRIS, Boston, is the son of William H. and Mary (Tibbetts) Harris, and was born in Charlestown, Mass., June 11, 1851. His father was a native of England, but came to America early in life, and became an honored and respected citizen of Charlestown. His mother was a member of an old New England family.

Samuel T. Harris attended the public schools, and having decided to adopt the legal profession, entered the office of Judge Pettingill, where he read law until June 28, 1872, on which date he was admitted to the Middlesex bar. He immediately established himself in offices in Charlestown, where he remained until June, 1892, at which time he removed to his present quarters in Boston.

Mr. Harris has made a specialty of the examination of titles and probate work, and in

this particular branch of the profession has gained a recognized standing, and is in high repute among his fellow practitioners. He is also engaged in extensive corporation work, and aside from this, has a large and continually increasing general clientage. He is a solicitor for the Charlestown Five Cent Savings Bank, of which he is also a trustee, and examiner for the Conveyancers Title Insurance Company of



SAMUEL T. HARRIS.

Boston. In politics he is a Democrat, and for two years prior to the annexation of Charlestown to the city of Boston, was secretary of the local Democratic city committee. In 1882 he was elected from ward five of Charlestown to the Massachusetts Legislature, and during his term of office, served as a member of the committees on liquor laws and constitutional amendments.

In social life, Mr. Harris is widely known and highly esteemed in Charlestown, where he has spent most of his life. He was president of the Charlestown Club, and is also identified with many other local clubs and societies. He is a member of the Henry Price Lodge, F. & A. M., St. Paul Chapter, R. A. M., Nonantum Lodge of Red Men, past chancellor commander of Ivanhoe Lodge, K. of P., an active member

of the Phoenix Associates, and he is also a member of the Abstract Club of Boston.

Mr. Harris was married in 1895 to Carrie S. Cobb, daughter of Samuel D. Cobb, of Dedham, Mass., and to this union has been born a son, Harold Cobb Harris.

SAMUEL HUBBARD, associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts from 1842 to 1847, was born in Boston, June 2, 1785, the youngest child of William and Joanna (Perkins) Hubbard. He was descended in direct line from Rev. William Hubbard, of Ipswich, the historian, who was born in England, and was graduated at Harvard in 1642.

In 1786, after the death of their mother, Samuel Hubbard and his sister Elizabeth came to live with their grandparents, James and Joanna Perkins, in an old fashioned house on Common street, Boston, afterwards the site of the Tremont House. When he was eight years old he was sent to a school in Wethersfield, Conn., where he lived in the family of Rev. John Marsh, D. D. After his school life in Wethersfield, he spent a year in school at Billerica, Mass., and later lived at Colchester, Conn., whither his father had removed. He was about twelve years old when he went to Plainfield, Conn., where he fitted for college under the care of Calvin Goddard, esq., afterwards judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut. He was graduated at Yale with the class of 1802.

Judge Hubbard studied law with Judge Charles Chauncey of New Haven, Conn., about two years and completed his legal studies in the Boston office of Hon. Charles Jackson. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1806, and that summer, in company with a fellow student, made an exploring ride through the district of Maine, during the course of which he chose the village of Biddeford in which to begin practice; opening an office there in September, 1806, and continuing with good suc-

cess for some years. Early in 1810 he returned to Boston and formed a professional connection with his instructor which continued until the appointment of Mr. Jackson to the Supreme Court bench in 1813. He soon rose to the highest ranks in the profession, both as a counsellor and advocate, and became engaged in a most extensive and laborious practice. He was a man of commanding presence, a handsome countenance, and attractive manners, great in his power of observation and wonderfully retentive and exact in his memory of facts; all of these qualities making him a brilliant jury lawyer.

His legal business gradually drew him into mercantile affairs and at the organization of the Suffolk Bank in 1818, he was made one of the directors. He continued in this office twenty-four years and during this period was legal adviser of the bank, of which he was also president a short time.

Judge Hubbard was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1816-18; 1820; 1821; and 1831; and of the Senate in 1823 and 1824, and also in 1838. He was also a member of the State Convention called to amend the Constitution after the separation of Maine in 1820.

He gave much time and labor to educational and religious societies, and for twenty-two years, from 1821 to 1843, was a member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, serving nine years as chairman. He was long a member of the Park Street Congregational church, and for many years taught large Sunday school classes. From 1823 to 1843 he was a trustee of Phillips Andover Academy, and from 1829 until his death a member of the Corporation of Dartmouth College. He was one of the organizers of the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance, and succeeded Hon. Marcus Morton as its president. He was also president of the American Educational Society for sixteen years from 1827 until 1843, and one of the original founders of the American Tract Society, and its vice-president from 1835

to 1842 inclusive. He was also a member of the American Bible Society, and vice-president of the American Home Missionary Society from its organization until his death. He was an indefatigable student and his library of English literature, for size and value, ranked among the first private libraries of the city of Boston.

Judge Hubbard was the principal trustee of the Gardiner Greene estate, one of the largest at that time in New England.



SAMUEL HUBBARD.

In 1842 he was appointed by Governor Davis to succeed Judge Putnam as one of the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Shortly before his appointment he was made LL.D. by Harvard College. He had received the same honor from Yale in 1827. He died December 24, 1847, while still on the Supreme bench.

In an address before the Supreme Judicial Court shortly after the death of Judge Hubbard, Charles G. Loring paid him the following tribute: "In the management of trials before the jury Mr. Hubbard was distinguished for his minute and careful knowledge of every fact and circumstance and every point of law and evidence that could be anticipated to arise; for a peculiar penetrating sagacity in seizing upon the weak positions of his adversary's case and the strong ones of his own; for the clear-

ness and discernment with which he arrayed his points of law and fact and the adroitness and honest earnestness of conviction with which he pressed them upon the jury; rather than for great powers of generalization or comprehensive scope of argument, or verbal eloquence. Although at times when under excitement in the belief that he was contending with false testimony or intended wrong, his appeals to the mind and heart might be ranked among the happiest efforts of eloquent men. . . . After a long and most honorable and successful career in the practice of the law, he had in a great measure retired from it for a few years preceding his elevation to the bench in 1842. The term of his service has been indeed of short duration but sufficient to evince the wisdom of his appointment, and to establish his claim to be ranked among the most wise, accomplished, faithful and popular of judges, to impress upon the profession and the people an affectionate and reverential regard for his name, and to strengthen and elevate the highest judicial tribunal of his native State; the reports of his judicial opinions will hand down to posterity the characteristic traits of his mind as illustrated in his professional career, though they can do nothing to perpetuate those graces of heart and life which made him so dear to his contemporaries."

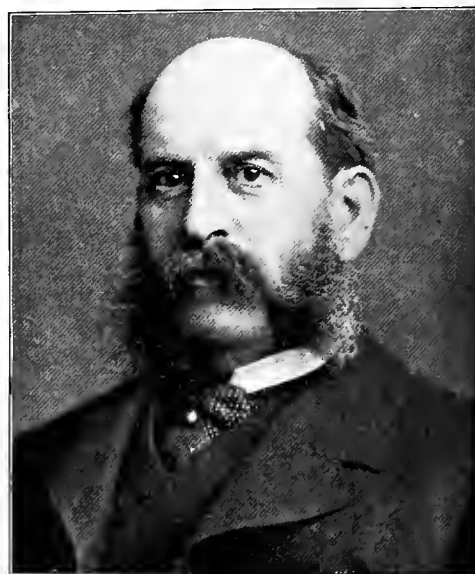
Judge Hubbard's epitaph has been written as follows:

Of an ancient family,
of commanding presence,
of urbane manners and a kindly heart.
Learned in the inspired oracles
as well as the human law,
a sound Divine, not less than a just judge,
active as a Philanthropist
because earnest as a Christian;
he moved with authority among men,
and walked with God
and was not, for God took him.

Judge Hubbard married June 8, 1815, Mary Ann, daughter of Gardiner Greene, a merchant of Boston. She died July 10, 1827. Their children were Elizabeth Greene, Joanna Perkins, Mary Ann, Gardiner Greene, and Caroline. He married second, October 28, 1828,

Mrs. Mary Ann, widow of Rev. Henry Blatchford, daughter of Elisha and Rebecca (Manwaring) Coit, of New York city. She died in Liverpool, England, July 20, 1869. Their children were Sarah Wisner, Samuel, Henry Blatchford, William Coit, James Mascarene, and Charles Eustis, the latter now a practitioner at the Suffolk bar, and a sketch of whose career follows.

CHARLES EUSTIS HUBBARD, Boston, son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Coit) Hubbard, was born in Boston, August 7, 1842. His father, also a native of Boston, was graduated from Yale in 1802, practiced law at



CHARLES E. HUBBARD.

Biddeford, Me., for a period of eight years, and returned to Boston in 1810. In 1842 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts and continued on the bench until his death, December, 1847. He gained high repute as a jurist, and possessed the confidence and esteem of the profession. The genealogy of the Hubbard family is one of the lengthiest and most prominent among the records of the pioneer New England families, and has been carefully traced back to the time

of the Conqueror. (See "One Thousand Years of the Hubbard Family.")

Charles Eustis Hubbard prepared for college at Phillips Grammar and Boston Latin Schools, and was graduated from Yale with the class of 1862. In the same year he enlisted in Company A, 45th Mass. Volunteers, and served until the mustering out of his regiment in 1863. He then began to prepare for the legal profession, reading with the eminent Boston lawyers, Judge Dwight Foster and Henry W. Paine, and was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1865, with the degree of LL.B. In 1866 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar and for many years was engaged in active practice. In recent years he has devoted all of his attention to trusts. He is a business lawyer, and has been a director and clerk of the American Bell Telephone Company and of its predecessors from the beginning of the telephone business. He is a member of the Somerset, Exchange, and Oakley Country Clubs.

Mr. Hubbard married Caroline D. Tracy, and they have two sons and one daughter.

outh county, Mass., two years, keeping up his college studies in the meantime. In 1880 he went to Boston, where he taught a private Latin school for one year and also attended lectures at Harvard College. In 1881 he entered Harvard Law School, where he studied for two years. He was admitted to the Bristol county bar at the June term, 1883, and to the United States Circuit Court, August 16,



ROBERT F. RAYMOND.

ROBERT FULTON RAYMOND, New Bedford, was born in Stamford, Conn., June 15, 1858, a son of Lewis and Sarah A. (Jones) Raymond. His ancestors settled in Salem, Mass., about 1630, and thence removed to Stamford, where many generations of the family have lived, usually following the occupation of farming. Mr. Raymond's great-grandfather, David Raymond, was a soldier of the Continental army. His father was a prominent citizen of Stamford, and held various local offices.

Mr. Raymond attended the district schools of his native town, and in 1874, when sixteen years of age, came to New Bedford and entered the High School, from which he was graduated in 1877. He subsequently attended Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., one year, and taught school in Marion, Plym-

1898. Shortly after his admission Mr. Raymond formed a partnership with William C. Parker for the practice of law in New Bedford under the firm name of Parker & Raymond. This continued until 1885, since which time he has practiced alone. His practice, now grown to extensive proportions, has been of a general nature, and he has at frequent intervals appeared as counsel in cases of more than ordinary importance, including the Elizabeth Taber will case which involved upwards of \$500,000, and the trial for murder of Minnie Mooney, to whose defense he was assigned by Judge Henry K. Braley. He was appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts one of the trustees to close up the affairs of the Commonwealth Loan and Trust Co.,

and in this capacity has made frequent trips to various Western States.

Mr. Raymond is a prominent public speaker, and has delivered numerous addresses on religious, temperance, patriotic and political subjects. Although an active and staunch Republican, frequently serving as a delegate to party conventions, he has never sought public office. He is an indefatigable collector of books, and owns one of the best and most valuable private libraries in New Bedford, numbering some 3,000 volumes. It is especially rich in American history, economics, etc., and full in general lines, including German and French, as well as English literature. In 1894 he took the LL.B. degree at Harvard Law School. Mr. Raymond was a foundation member of the New Bedford Bar Association, and is also a member of Acushnet Lodge, I. O. O. F.; of the Harvard Law School Alumni Association, and of the Boston Wesleyan University Club. He is a trustee and a member of the Board of Management of the East Greenwich (R. I.) Academy; a member of the Official Board of the County Street Methodist Episcopal Church; a member of various executive boards of the New England Southern Conference, and leader of the lay delegation to the general conference of 1900 of the M. E. Church, which met in Chicago. He is also a member of the Boston Wesleyan Association, which is composed of twenty men who are trustees of the New England organ of the M. E. church (*Zion's Herald*).

Mr. Raymond was married October 20, 1886, to Mary E., daughter of Captain David Walker of Groton, Conn., and a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster of the Plymouth colony. They have five children: Annie Amy, Mary Lois, Allen Simmons, Robert Fulton, jr., and Grace Brewster.

JAMES EDWARD LEACH, Boston, a well known member of the Suffolk bar, and one of its prominent practitioners, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., December 1, 1859, a son

of Philander and Sarah T. (Cushman) Leach. He is a lineal descendant on the paternal side of Giles Leach, who came from England in 1656 and settled in Weymouth. On the maternal side he descends from Robert Cushman, a member of the Pilgrim Church at Leyden, Holland, and his son, Thomas, who came over at the age of fourteen years in the ship "Fortune" in 1621, and became the successor of



JAMES E. LEACH.

William Brewster as elder of the Plymouth church. He is also descended through his mother, from John Alden, Miles Standish and Isaac Allerton of the "Mayflower" passengers.

Mr. Leach was reared in his native town and received his preliminary education at the Bridgewater Academy. He was graduated from Brown University with the class of 1874 and studied law at the Boston University Law School, from which institution he received the LL.B. degree in 1876. He also, while preparing for his profession, read for a time in the office of that able counselor, Hosea Kingman, of Bridgewater. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1876 and has ever since practiced in Boston, a period of twenty-three years. Mr. Leach was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1894.

He has engaged in a general civil practice and has a large clientage.

He is a charter member and was one of the organizers of the University Club of Boston and a member of the Revere Lodge of Masons.

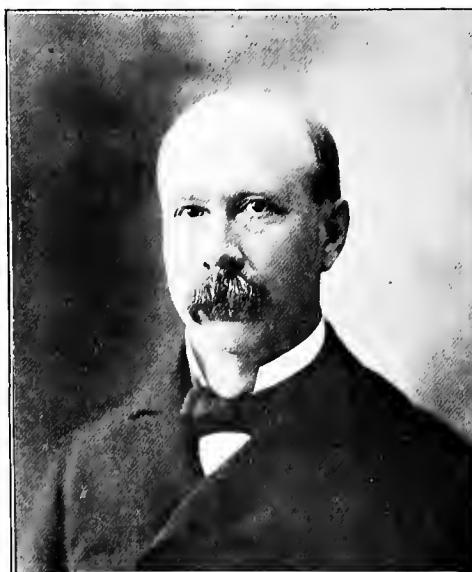
Mr. Leach married, July 16, 1889, Alice M. Frye, daughter of James N. and Sabina (Bachelor) Frye, of Boston.

HENRY KING BRALEY, associate justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, was born March 17, 1850, at Rochester, Mass., son of Samuel T. and Mary A. (King) Braley. He is a lineal descendant of John Braley, who came from England in 1693 and settled in Portsmouth, R. I. Roger, his son, removed thence to Freetown, Mass., in 1740, and subsequently to the northern part of Rochester, Mass., where he bought a large tract of land and where some of his descendants have ever since resided. The family were Quakers up to the time of Abner Braley in the fifth generation. He became a Congregationalist and joined the church of that faith at North Rochester. He was the grandfather of Judge Braley and married Polly Hinds, a granddaughter of Rev. Ebenezer Hinds, one of the founders of the Baptist denomination in Middleboro, Mass. Judge Braley's mother was also a member of an old family of pioneer New England stock and a daughter of Nathaniel and Betsey (Douglass) King of Rochester, Mass.

He received his early education in the common schools of his native place and subsequently attended Rochester Academy and Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Mass. Like so many members of the legal profession he engaged in the profession of teaching and while an instructor in the schools of Bridgewater, Mass., began the study of law in the office of Latham & Kingman, and completed his studies in the office of the late Hon. Hosea Kingman of that place.

Judge Braley was admitted to the Plymouth county bar in October, 1873, on examination

by Hon. Albert Mason and Hon. Charles G. Davis. In the following December he began the practice of his profession in Fall River and after a time formed a partnership with Nicholas Hathaway, under the firm name of Hathaway & Braley, which was continued about three years. In August, 1876, he formed a partnership with Marcus G. B. Swift, and this relationship was continued under the firm



HENRY K. BRALEY.

name of Braley & Swift until his elevation to the bench. It became one of the most influential and successful law firms in Bristol county and both Messrs. Braley and Swift gained high reputation as practitioners of industry and ability. The firm acquired a large corporation and general business and were connected with many of the most important cases tried in Bristol county for the decade beginning in 1880.

Judge Braley became a prominent and influential citizen of Fall River and entered somewhat actively into Democratic politics. He was city solicitor in 1874; mayor in 1882 and 1883, filling that office with honor to himself and credit to the municipality; and bar examiner for Bristol county by appointment of the Supreme Judicial Court from September, 1890,

until his appointment to the Superior bench. In 1886 he was his party's candidate for attorney general of Massachusetts.

He was appointed an associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court by Governor Russell February 2, 1891, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Judge Lathrop to the Supreme Judicial Court. During his service on the bench Judge Braley has, by his learning, and his lucid and practical interpretation of the law, demonstrated the wisdom of his appointment, and he has gained the high regard of the profession through the grace and dignity with which he presides.

While a practitioner in Fall River his extensive clientage brought mercantile business in its train and he was a director of the Globe Yarn Mills, clerk of the Border City Manufacturing Company and is now a trustee of the Fall River Savings Bank, all of that city. He was also a director of the Masonic Hall Association and vice-president of the Fall River Children's Home. Fraternally, he is a Free and Accepted Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and a prominent Odd Fellow, being past grand master of the I. O. O. F. of Massachusetts.

Judge Braley was married April 29, 1875, to Caroline W., daughter of Philander and Sarah T. Leach of Bridgewater, Mass. They have one son, Abner L. Braley, born December 30, 1889.

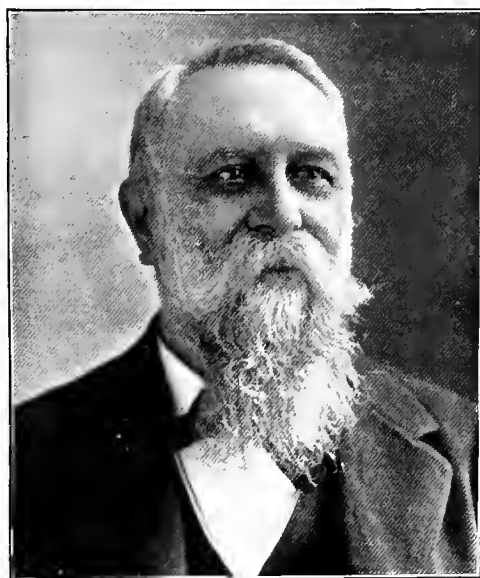
DANIEL ANGELL GLEASON, Boston and Medford, is the son of John Fiske and Maria (Tourtelotte) Gleason, and a lineal descendant of Thomas Gleason, who took the oath of allegiance at Watertown, Mass., in 1652, and who had several sons from whom descended numerous Gleasons of New England. John Gleason (2) settled in Sudbury, Mass., and died about 1690. Thomas Gleason (3) resided for a time in Marlboro, but in 1718 took up land in Worcester, and in 1723 was living in Shrewsbury. In 1726 he returned to Wor-

cester, where he died in 1755. Isaac Gleason (4) died in Worcester in 1776, aged fifty-two. When the New England forces were mustered into service for the Revolutionary war two companies came from Worcester to enter battle, and Isaac was a member of one and his son Jonathan of the other. This Jonathan Gleason (5) married Mary Fiske and died in 1826, at about the age of eighty-two. John Gleason (6) was born in 1773, married Mary Simonds, and died in 1823. John Fiske Gleason (7), father of the subject of this article, was born in 1807, and as a resident of Worcester was active in politics and a contractor and builder by occupation. He served in the Worcester city government and in the Massachusetts Legislature, being a member of the House that elected Charles Sumner to the United States Senate in 1851. His wife, Maria Tourtelotte, was of French Huguenot descent.

Daniel A. Gleason was born May 9, 1836, in Worcester, Mass., where he spent his early life, receiving his preparatory education in the public and high schools. In the autumn of 1852, at the age of sixteen, he entered Yale University, but in the following winter transferred his studies to Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1856. Among his classmates who subsequently distinguished themselves in professional and public life were Charles Francis Adams, formerly president of the Union Pacific Railroad; George Z. Adams, a justice of the Municipal Court of Boston; George B. Bigelow, of the Boston bar; George Blagden, of New York; William W. Burrage, class secretary and a prominent Boston lawyer; the late Walter H. Burns, head of the English branch of J. Pierrepont Morgan & Co.; Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester; and Judge Jeremiah Smith, John Brooks, George B. Chase, David P. Kimball, Prof. James B. Greenough, Albert G. Lawrence, Gov. George D. Robinson, and others. After graduation Mr. Gleason went to Meadville, Pa., where he taught private school for three years, reading law in the mean time and being admitted to the Crawford county bar. In the fall of 1859

he returned to Massachusetts and entered the Harvard Law School, from which he received the degree of LL.B in 1860. He also studied law in the office of Chandler & Shattuck, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 17, 1861.

Mr. Gleason at once began active practice in Boston and rapidly achieved a reputation as an able, industrious and painstaking lawyer. He was soon drawn into public life, becoming assistant to Attorney-General Dwight Foster, with whom he was associated in 1862 and a part of 1863. In 1863 he moved to West Medford, Mass., where he has since resided,



DANIEL A. GLEASON.

and about the same time he became State tax commissioner, which office he held until 1881. In 1872 he was also made commissioner of corporations. In January, 1881, having been elected State treasurer and receiver-general of Massachusetts, he resigned the two commissions and served in that capacity until January, 1886, a period of five years, or as long as the constitution would permit one man to remain in the office. His administration of the finances of the Commonwealth was successful in the highest degree. During his long term the Commonwealth changed its Boston & Al-

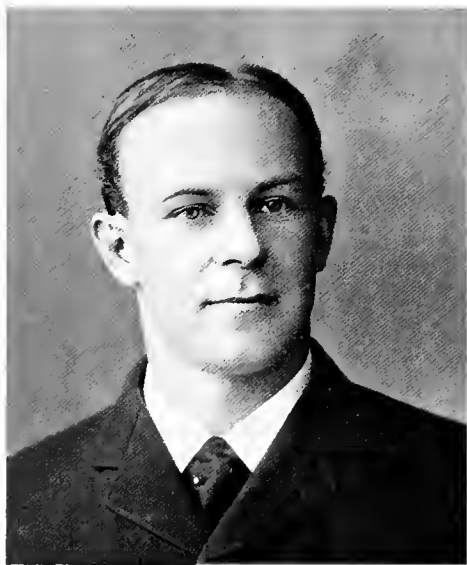
bany Railroad stock for bonds, sold out its New York & New England stock, and passed an act providing for the consolidation of the Commonwealth's interest in the Troy & Greenfield and the Hoosac Tunnel and connecting lines. Mr. Gleason, as commissioner of corporations, drafted the general corporation act, which is still on the statute books and known as Chapter 224 of the Laws of 1870. He also drew the national bank tax acts, and other measures of more than local importance.

On retiring from the State treasurership in January, 1886, Mr. Gleason resumed the practice of his profession in Boston, making a specialty of corporation law, and in March, 1887, he was appointed treasurer of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, which position he has since filled. In Medford, where he resides, he has long been an active and influential citizen. He was a member of the Medford School Committee from 1864 to 1885 and its chairman during the last eighteen years of that period, and was active and persistent in the successful efforts to place the schools of the city upon a modern basis. He was largely instrumental in introducing water into the town and was a member of the Medford Board of Water Commissioners from its inception in 1869 to 1892, acting on the committee which built the water works. He has been one of the trustees and a member of the investment committee of the Medford Savings Bank since its incorporation in 1869, and is a member of Mount Hermon Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Mystic R. A. Chapter, of Medford, of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, of the Medford Historical Society, and of the Union Club of Boston. In brief, he is one of the oldest and best known public men of Medford. He has been exceptionally fortunate in early securing and long maintaining the confidence of the people and especially of the friends of advancement and progress. He is a prominent and influential leader in town affairs, possessed of unrivaled gifts of persuasive eloquence and convincing logic, courteous in debate, fertile in resources, and a powerful supporter of any

cause to which he may give his sanction. A man of unquestioned integrity, he has long enjoyed universal confidence and respect, and in both the law and public and private office has gained an eminent reputation.

While a student at the Harvard Law School Mr. Gleason assisted Professor Emory Washburn in the preparation of his work on "Easements." Later he edited "Bouvier's Law Dictionary" and an edition of "Bouvier's Institutes," and assisted Mr. Phillips on that author's last edition of his work on "Insurance." For a time he was also editor of the Law Reporter.

Mr. Gleason was married January 7, 1863, to Annie Louisa, daughter of Richard and Mary Ann (Henry) Hall, of Roxbury (Boston), and their children are Hall, a civil engineer; Sidney; Elizabeth, wife of Edward T. Bigelow; Annie; and Charles Bemis, a member of the Suffolk bar.



CHARLES B. GLEASON.

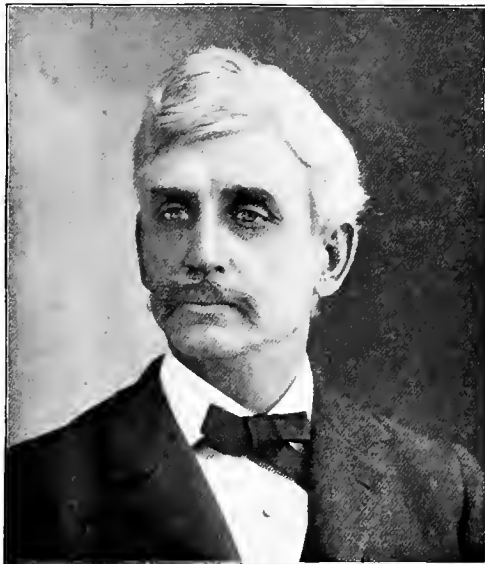
CHARLES BEMIS GLEASON was born in West Medford, Mass., September 9, 1872. He is the youngest son of Daniel A. and Annie Hall Gleason; was educated in the Medford public schools and fitted for col-

lege at the Medford High School. He received the degree of A.B., *magna cum laude*, from Harvard in 1894, and the degree of LL.B. in 1897. He was admitted to the bar in 1897 before Judge Morton. After graduation from the law school, Mr. Gleason spent one year in the office of Ropes, Gray & Loring, Boston, and since that time has been employed by the Boston Elevated Railway Company as assistant to George C. Travis in connection with the claims growing out of the construction of the elevated lines of that company. He is a member of the Bar Association of the City of Boston and the Middlesex Bar Association.

NEWTON PARKER FRYE, Lawrence, is the son of Herman and Eliza (Richardson) Frye, and a lineal descendant of John Frye, who came from Basing, now called Basingstoke, County Hants, and now known as Hampshire county, England, to Salem, Mass., in August, 1638. Back of him the family is traced to the time of William the Conqueror. This John Frye settled in Newbury Old Town and later moved his family up the Merrimack River to what is now North Andover in 1640, where he remained during the remainder of his life. He was the progenitor of all the Fries in Eastern Massachusetts and of the branch which includes Senator William P. Frye, of Maine. Mr. Frye's parents were both natives of Andover, from which the present territory of North Andover was set off and incorporated in 1855. His father was a well known machinist. His great-great-great-grandfather, Colonel James Frye, who was born January 24, 1711, in Andover, served as a colonel of the regular militia in the French and Indian war, and on April 17, 1775, took the field with his regiment in the struggle for independence. He was subsequently stationed in Cambridge, and on June 16 was detailed with others to take possession of the heights of Charlestown, where, in the battle of Bunker

Hill the next day, he received a wound from the effects of which he died January 8, 1776.

Mr. Frye was born in Methuen, Essex county, Mass., October 26, 1845, and while a small boy moved with the family to Lawrence. He was educated in the public schools of Lawrence and Haverhill, in the Punchard Free School, and at Phillips Andover Academy, and afterward learned the machinist trade at North Andover in the shops of the Davis & Furber Machine Company. He remained with that establishment for fifteen years, and during the latter part of the period had charge of their



NEWTON P. FRYE.

card clothing machine works. While thus employed he took up the study of law in Lawrence in the office of Hon. Edgar J. Sherman, now an associate justice of the Superior Court, and there spent his leisure for four or five years, being admitted to the Essex bar in Salem, on examination, September 24, 1877. He was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit and District Court for the District of Massachusetts on the 21st of January, 1881, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington May 2, 1888.

In the autumn of 1877 Mr. Frye began act-

ive practice in Lawrence, where he has since followed his profession with uniform success and without partnership relations. His legal business has been almost wholly of a civil character, and includes a large number of important cases involving equity, patent, and common law; and in the course of twenty-two years he has achieved an honorable standing at the bar and a high reputation for ability, sound judgment, and sagacity. Mr. Frye has resided in North Andover, near Lawrence, since 1862, and in 1879 represented that town in the lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature, serving as clerk of the committee on insurance. In 1884 he was a member of the State Senate, and in that body was chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading, a member of the committee on probate and insolvency, and an influential factor in various other committees, in committee work, and in debate. He has always been an ardent Republican, and was a member of the State Central Republican Committee from 1885 to 1890 and chairman of the Republican Town Committee of North Andover for about twelve years prior to 1888. He is now and has been for many years a member of the Eighth District Republican Congressional Committee. He was a member of the Boards of Selectmen, Assessors, and Overseers of the Poor of North Andover from 1883 to 1886, serving as clerk and chairman each one year, and in 1894 was appointed by Governor Greenhalge a trial justice for Essex county, which position he still holds, having been reappointed in 1897 by Governor Wolcott. Mr. Frye has been a member since 1871 and is now a deacon of the Congregational church of North Andover, and for six or seven years was superintendent of its Sunday school, and in both bodies has long been prominent and active. He is a member of Cochichewick Lodge, F. & A. M., of North Andover, and of Mount Sinai Chapter, R. A. M., of Lawrence Council, R. & S. M., and of Bethany Commandery No. 17, K. T., of Lawrence. He is regarded as one of the ablest and foremost members of the Lawrence bar, and as

a public officer and citizen is highly respected and esteemed.

Mr. Frye was married April 10, 1869, to Jennie Pingree, daughter of Benjamin B. and Hannah (Patch) Pingree, of Rowley, Mass. Her mother was a cousin of Abigail Dodge, known in literary circles as "Gail Hamilton." Mrs. Frye died, childless, June 28, 1878, and on the 9th of January, 1884, Mr. Frye married Katherine C., daughter of Jeremiah S. and Sarah (Moore) Field, of North Andover, Mass. They have one son, James Lincoln Frye, born October 30, 1888.

WILLIAM HARRISON DUNBAR. Boston, a well known member of the Suffolk bar and of recognized reputation as a counselor, was born in Roxbury, Mass., December 15, 1862, a son of Charles F. and Julia R. (Copeland) Dunbar. His father, for



WILLIAM H. DUNBAR.

several years editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, and since 1871 professor of political economy at Harvard College, was for a short time a practitioner at the Suffolk bar. His ancestors on both the paternal and maternal

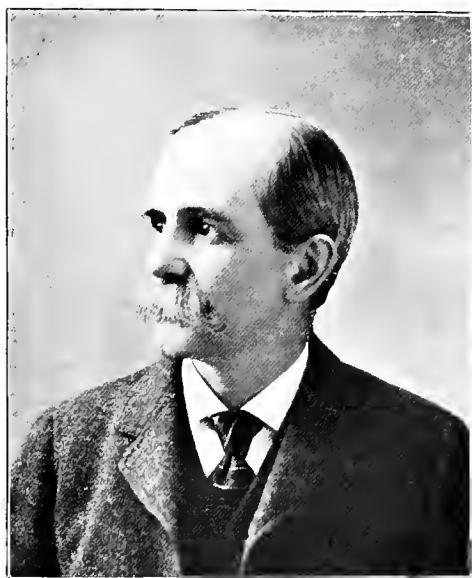
sides have lived in Plymouth county over two hundred years. Mr. Dunbar received his preliminary education in the Cambridge High School and was graduated A. B. from Harvard College with the class of 1882. Having decided to make the law his profession he entered Harvard Law School and in 1886 was graduated therefrom with the degrees of LL.B. and A. M. For a period of about one year he was private secretary to Mr. Justice Gray, of the United States Supreme Court at Washington, D. C.; and in January, 1888, was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He is a member of the firm of Brandeis, Dunbar & Nutter, which is numbered among the prominent law firms of Boston, and is extensively engaged in general civil practice, with considerable conveyancing and trust business. Mr. Dunbar, whose inclination and ability seem to lie largely in the direction of office practice, seldom appears in court. In 1898 he was appointed by the judge of the Court of Land Registration an official examiner of titles for that court. He is a man of quiet tastes and has never sought or held public office of any kind. He is in politics a pronounced independent.

He married in June, 1898, Katherine Copeland, of Calais, Me., and is a resident of Cambridge.

ALEXANDER McLELLAN GOODSPEED, New Bedford, son of Obed and Elizabeth (McLellan) Goodspeed, was born in Falmouth, Mass., December 31, 1847. He is a lineal descendant of Roger Goodspeed who settled in Barnstable on Cape Cod as early as 1639, and is generally believed to have come from Kent county, England. Mr. Goodspeed's father was a native of the town of Sandwich in Barnstable county and a man of considerable local prominence, serving as postmaster and at one time as agent of the Mashpee tribe of Indians. On the maternal side Mr. Goodspeed is of Scotch-Irish descent. The first of the family in America, Hugh McLellan, settled in

Gorham, Maine, about 1740. His ancestor, it is claimed, was Sir Hugh McLellan of Argyle, Scotland.

He attended the common schools of his native town, and also Phillips Andover Academy and Appleton Academy at Mt. Vernon, N. H. After acquiring his education he was for some time engaged in the profession of teaching and for several years, from 1869 to 1872, was in



ALEXANDER MC L. GOODSPEED.

the Engineer Corps of the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad. He began the study of law in the New Bedford offices of Marston & Crapo (Attorney-General George Marston and William W. Crapo), and continued with Mr. Marston when the latter associated with Wendell H. Cobb under the firm name of Marston & Cobb. In March, 1880, he was admitted to the Bristol county bar and for a short time remained in the office of the last mentioned firm. He then began his present practice in New Bedford. Mr. Goodspeed's practice has been almost entirely confined to civil business. He was admitted to the United States Circuit Court September 20, 1898.

A republican in politics and a pleasing and forcible public speaker, he has taken an active part in recent campaigns, but has never sought

public office, although he served as a trustee of the New Bedford Free Public Library for five years, and is now a member of the New Bedford school committee. For upwards of twenty years he has been a director of the Falmouth National Bank and is also a member of the board of trustees of the New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank. Mr. Goodspeed has long been a deacon and is now clerk of the Trinitarian Congregational church in New Bedford. He is a member of the Dartmouth Club of New Bedford and is unmarried.

JOSEPH WILLARD, Boston, son of Joseph and Susanna Hickling (Lewis) Willard, was born December 6, 1834, in Boston, Mass., where he has always resided. His father was born in Cambridge, Mass., March 14, 1798, prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy and at William Jennison's private classical school, and was graduated from Harvard in 1816. He read law in Amherst, N. H., with Charles Humphrey Atherton, and was admitted to the bar in 1819. After practicing in Waltham and Lancaster, Mass., he removed to Boston in 1829, and in 1839 was appointed joint clerk with George C. Wilde of the Supreme Judicial Court and of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1856 clerk of the Superior Court for the county of Suffolk. Upon the organization of the Superior Court of Massachusetts in 1859 he was elected clerk and so continued until his death, which occurred on May 12, 1865. February 24, 1830, he married Susanna Hickling Lewis, daughter of Capt. Isaiah Lewis, an old sea captain of Boston. He was succeeded as clerk of the Superior Court by his nephew, Joseph A. Willard, who still holds the position. The first ancestor of the family in this country was Major Simon Willard, who came from Kent, England, in 1634, and settled in Cambridge. In 1636 he led the colony to Concord, Mass., and settled that town. He was prominent for many years in civil and military life, was an officer in King Philip's war, and died

in Charlestown, while holding court, April 24, 1676. His son, Rev. Samuel Willard, was pastor of the Old South church, Boston, and president of Harvard College from 1701 to 1707. Rev. Joseph Willard, great-grandson of Samuel and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was president of Harvard College from December 19, 1781, until his death September 25, 1804. He married Mary Sheafe.

Joseph Willard is thus descended on his father's side from one of the oldest and most distinguished families in New England, and represents the sixth generation of successive graduation at Harvard, of which his grand-



JOSEPH WILLARD.

father and great-great-great-grandfather were presidents. On his mother's side Mr. Willard is a lineal descendant of Richard Warren of the Mayflower. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the Boston Latin School with a Franklin medal and other prizes in 1850. In 1851 he entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1855, among his classmates being Bishop Phillips Brooks, Alexander Agassiz, Judge Leonard A. Jones, Frank B. Sanborn, Theodore Lyman, Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence, and James

K. Hosmer, the latter now State librarian at Minneapolis, Minn. During the next year Mr. Willard was engaged in teaching, first as principal of the Derby Academy and afterward as assistant in a private classical school at Bridgeport, Conn. In the fall of 1856 he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1858. From 1858 to 1862 he remained at that institution assisting the professors on various law books. In 1859 and 1860 he assisted Emory Washburn in preparing his well known work on "American Law of Real Property" and later he aided Prof. Theophilus Parsons in the preparation of his treatise on "Law of Partnership." These labors subsequently drew him into the field of literature, in which he has always had a deep interest.

Mr. Willard was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 29, 1863, and during the next two years acted as assistant clerk and clerk pro tem. of the Superior Court for Suffolk county. He also formed a copartnership with George S. Hillard and the late Henry D. Hyde and began active practice in Boston under the firm name of Hillard, Willard & Hyde. In 1867 Mr. Hillard became United States district attorney and Mr. Hyde was made his assistant, and since then Mr. Willard has practiced alone, giving considerable attention to real estate law and trust matters. During the last twenty years he has also been in frequent demand as master in chancery, auditor, and referee, and in these capacities has gained a high reputation. He was a commissioner of insolvency under the old law from 1868 to 1873. Since 1870 Mr. Willard has contributed several papers to the Green Bag and a number of articles to the American Law Review, the Harvard Law Magazine and other periodicals, besides doing a large amount of editorial work on various law books. One article, entitled "Forcible Repossession by a Landlord," which appeared in the fourth volume of the American Law Review, p. 429, was referred to by the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court in the decision rendered in the case of *Low v. Elwell*, 121

Mass., 309, as a critical and conclusive examination of the law under consideration by the court. In collaboration with Simon G. Crosswell Mr. Willard edited the fifth edition of "Washburn on Real Property," in three volumes, in 1887. He contributed an article on "Guaranty and Surety" in Bouvier's Law Dictionary and was the editor of the seventh edition of "Taylor on Landlord and Tenant," having previously assisted Mr. Taylor during his lifetime in editing the fifth edition of that work.

Mr. Willard is a member of the Harvard Law School Alumni, of the Bar Association of the city of Boston, of the St. Botolph and other clubs, and of the Society of Colonial Wars. In 1894 he was elected an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa of Harvard. He is known as a lawyer of ability, a legal writer of acknowledged talent and learning, and a man of marked scholarly tastes. He has never married.

ABRAHAM BURBANK COFFIN, Boston, is the son of Warren and Hannah (Burbank) Coffin, and was born in Gilead, Me., March 31, 1831. On both sides he comes from old Colonial stock. When two years of age he moved with his parents to Londonderry, N. H., where he spent his boyhood and youth, attending the common schools and laying the foundation of a strong and healthy physique which has served him well in professional work. He also attended the Bedford and Nashua academies in New Hampshire and the Phillips Andover Academy in Massachusetts, and was graduated from Dartmouth College with honors in the class of 1856. While in college he taught school in Boxford and Andover, Mass., and the high school at Stoneham in the same State, and thus combined the practical with the theoretical and at the same time earned a large part of his collegiate expenses. After graduating from Dartmouth he went to Fluvanna county, Va., where he taught school and studied law, and on January 13, 1858, he

was admitted to the bar at Richmond. He at once returned to Boston and continued his legal studies in the office of the late John P. Healy, being admitted to the Suffolk bar December 13, 1858. Since then he has been successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession in the building known as 27 School street, Boston, gaining a large clientele, and acquiring an enviable reputation as an able and industrious lawyer.

Mr. Coffin has been a prominent factor in the councils of the republican party, which he has served in various capacities with credit to himself and with satisfaction to his constitu-



ABRAHAM B. COFFIN.

ents. He has resided in Winchester, Mass., since 1858, and in 1875 represented that town in the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, serving as chairman of the committee on elections. In 1877 and 1878 he was a member of the Massachusetts senate, and during both years was a member of the judiciary committee and chairman of the committee on taxation. He was a member of Governor Robinson's executive council in 1885 and 1886, and from 1887 to 1891 served as chairman of the Massachusetts board of gas and electric light commissioners. In the town of

Winchester he served for several years as a member of the school committee and of the board of health, and in various other positions has displayed the characteristics of a public spirited, patriotic, and progressive citizen.

He is a member of William Parkman Lodge, F. & A. M., of Winchester, of the Calumet Club of the same town, of the Boston Bar Association, and of the Middlesex Club of Boston, Society for Psychical Research, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and Sons of American Revolution. He was married in Boston on the 14th of August, 1889, to Miss Mary E. Stevens, daughter of Junius M. and Elizabeth Lyons Stevens.

ALPHEUS SANFORD, Boston, son of Joseph B. and Mary C. (Tripp) Sanford, was born in North Attleboro, Bristol county, Mass., July 5, 1856, and received his preliminary education in that town and in Melrose, whither his parents removed when he was a boy. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School and was graduated from Bowdoin in 1876, being president of his class and holding membership in the Kappa Chapter of the Psi Upsilon. During his four years in Bowdoin College he took a leading part in athletics, and especially in base-ball, and for some time was captain of the college base-ball nine. And while taking a prominent and active part in outdoor sports he stood high in his class and laid the foundation of a successful career.

On leaving college Mr. Sanford entered the law office of the late Joseph Nickerson, of Boston, where he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1879. Since then he has been actively and successfully engaged in the general practice of the law in Boston, steadily gaining an eminent reputation, and displaying in many important cases great ability, good judgment, and indomitable industry. He is a man of broad and liberal learning, of quick and keen perception, and of great force of character, and in both office and court business has achieved

recognized prominence. Mr. Sanford has always been a strong republican, and early in his career became an important factor in local party affairs. He was a member of the Boston common council in 1886 and of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature from old ward seventeen, Boston, in 1888 and 1890, serving as chairman of the house committee on election laws during his first term and as a



ALPHEUS SANFORD.

member of the judiciary committee during the latter year, and being also in that session one of the leaders on the republican side. He was a member of the board of aldermen of Boston in 1893, 1894 and 1895, being chairman of that body during the last two years. From 1889 to 1892 he was a member of the republican ward and city committee of Boston, and since 1891 he has been a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, of which he was secretary in 1892. In all these positions he served with distinguished ability and universal satisfaction, and steadily magnified his reputation and popularity. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association, and as a citizen is widely respected and esteemed.

Mr. Sanford was married September 20, 1883, to Mary C. V., daughter of William H. and

Charlotte (Ready) Gardner, of Acushnet, Bristol county, Mass. They have two children: Gardner, born October 27, 1888, and Hazel, born August 18, 1892, and reside in Boston.

EDWIN WRIGHT, Boston, the last surviving justice of the old Boston Police Court, son of Jesse and Philura (Fuller) Wright, was born in North Coventry, Conn., March 7, 1821. He was a lineal descendant of John Wright, of Kelvedon Hall and Manor, at Wrightsbridge, Essex, England, and of Samuel Wright, who came to America in 1639 and settled in Springfield, Mass. On his mother's side he was descended from an old New England family. Jesse Wright, his father, son of Jesse Wright, sr., of Columbia, Conn., was educated for the medical profession, but during the larger portion of his life was an inland trader, residing at Lebanon, Conn., where he settled with his family in 1825.

Judge Wright inherited all the characteristics of a sturdy and vigorous ancestry. In his youth he was left for long periods of time in the sole charge of his father's store and accounts, at Lebanon, and in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him, exhibited a mature and discriminating judgment. He attended the Lebanon public schools, and while pursuing his studies was for two seasons the assistant of the State surveyor for New London county, Conn., not only helping in the practical work of the survey, but making duplicate and often the sole calculations and plans. His later education was received at Bacon Academy in Colchester, Conn., and there he fitted for Yale College, from which he graduated in 1844, with the valedictory, the highest honor of the class. After leaving college he was temporarily employed as assistant principal in the Boston English school and afterward was appointed principal of the Medford (Mass.) high school. Later he was promoted to the position of grammar master in the Elliott school of Boston. In these positions his methods of instruction,

though somewhat at variance with the ordinary formulas, were highly effective in their results and received the most emphatic commendation. Having absolved the pecuniary obligations incurred during the period of his education, he entered Harvard Law School, and after a season of study in that institution, he became a student in the offices of Benjamin F. Brooks of Boston, where he soon had charge



EDWIN WRIGHT.

of the preparation of contracts and other legal documents, and all matters connected with the titles and transfer of real estate.

He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1850, and a year later began active practice on his own account in Boston. Though securing rapidly a general business of considerable volume, he gradually became more especially a real estate lawyer, and as such acquired an eminence in his profession. On the 9th of July, 1861, he was appointed a justice of the Police Court of Boston to succeed George D. Wells, and he served until the court was abolished in 1866. The business of this court was large and onerous, consisting of the disposition annually of 15,000 criminal and 3,000 civil cases, the inspection of prisons, the pardoning of criminals confined for non-payment

of fines, and the jurisdiction of insane cases; and owing to the advanced age of Mr. Wright's associates, much more than his share of labor fell on his shoulders. The accuracy of his judgments while on the bench is attested by the fact that no decision of the court during the term of his service was ever overruled or abridged.

On retiring from the bench, Judge Wright resumed practice in Boston, with a gratifying accumulation of business, and continued in the active discharge of his professional duties, until his death in 1899, devoting his attention to the law of real estate, titles, contracts, probate, etc. He formed no copartnerships. His recreation was found in the study of the various questions of the day—social, religious and ethical—and in their solution to apply the principles of law. On these questions he had written and lectured, and always to the edification of his readers and hearers. He delivered several courses of lectures on commercial law, and was for several years, by appointment, a lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the medical department of the Boston University, as well as a lecturer through several seasons before the whole school. He was a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature in 1857 and 1867, from East Boston, and for several years served on the Boston school committee. He was a prominent Mason, having received the thirty-third and highest degree recognized by the fraternity. As a lawyer he achieved distinction and eminence for ability, for broad and thorough knowledge, and for sound judgment; as a jurist he won honor and credit for common sense and impartiality; and as a citizen he always enjoyed the confidence and respect of the entire community.

Judge Wright was married October 29, 1850, to Helen M., daughter of Paul Curtis of Boston, and their children are: Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright of New York, and Velma C., wife of Theodore C. Williams then of Boston, but for the past sixteen years a resident of New York. Another son, Walstein F., is deceased.

EDWARD EVERETT BLODGETT, son of Warren Kendall and Priscilla (Paddock) Blodgett, was born in Boston, Mass., on January 22, 1865. His early education was acquired under private tutors. He prepared for college in the Boston Latin School, from which he was graduated in 1883. In the autumn of the same year he entered Harvard, was graduated therefrom with the degree



EDWARD E. BLODGETT.

A.B., *cum laude*, in 1887, and from the Harvard Law School with the degree LL.B. in 1889, having anticipated his legal work while still pursuing his academic studies. While a student, Mr. Blodgett manifested great interest in the college athletics, and was also closely identified with Signet, Beta Theta Phi, Phi Delta Phi (Law), Ames Gray (Law), and is at present a member of the University and Country (Oakley) clubs of Boston.

Mr. Blodgett was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1890, to practice before the United States Courts in 1891, and to Supreme Court practice in 1893. For further details, see life of Warren K. Blodgett, and of Eugene P. Carver, both of which appear elsewhere in the pages of this work.

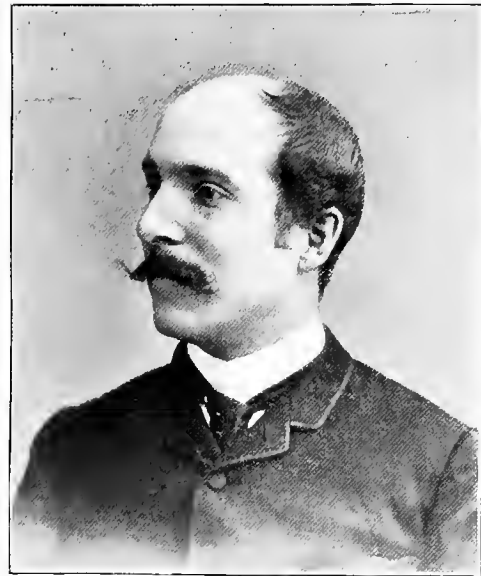
On November 17, 1891, Mr. Blodgett was

united in marriage to Miss Mabel L., daughter of Ramsom B. and Louise S. (White) Fuller, of East Corinth, Maine, and they have three children: Robert Fuller, born July 27, 1893; Ruth Hartwell, born August 28, 1894, and Richard Ashley, born June 28, 1897.

OLIVER CROCKER STEVENS, A. M., Boston, is the son of Calvin Stevens, M. D., and Sophia Toppan Crocker, and was born in Boston, Mass., June 3, 1855. He is descended from several prominent Pilgrim and Puritan families of Massachusetts, among his ancestors being Richard Stevens, of Ipswich and Marlboro; Abraham Toppan of Newbury; James Hosmer and George Hayward of Concord; Kenelm Winslow, brother of Governor Edward Winslow of Plymouth; Henry Sewall and John Poore of Newbury; Roger Conant, of Salem; Edward Bangs, of Eastham; John Stow, of Roxbury; Edward Wigglesworth, of Charlestown; William Crocker, of Scituate; and William Hartwell, of Concord. These names represent some of the oldest and most distinguished families in New England, and stand for that sturdy independence and nobility of character which led a large number of their descendants into the Colonial and Revolutionary wars.

Mr. Stevens received his preparatory education in the Boston grammar and Latin schools, and was graduated A. B. from Bowdoin College in the class of 1876, his part at commencement being a philosophical disquisition on "Electoral Rights." Among his classmates were Alpheus Sanford of the Boston bar and others who have achieved distinction in civil and professional life. In 1884 Bowdoin conferred upon him the degree of A. M. On leaving college, where he acquired high rank as a scholar, Mr. Stevens entered the Boston University Law School, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of LL.B. in June, 1879. He delivered on commencement day one of the two commencement parts, his subject being

"Legal Ethics," the other being delivered by the late William Eustis Russell, afterward governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Stevens also read law in Boston in the office of Hon. Albert E. Pillsbury, subsequently attorney-general of the Commonwealth, and was admitted to the bar of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court July 8, 1879, to the bar of the United States Circuit Court July 26, 1880, and to the bar of



OLIVER C. STEVENS.

the Supreme Court of the United States March 4, 1884.

Since 1879 Mr. Stevens has maintained a law office in the Chandler building at 53 Devonshire street, Boston, and during a career of twenty years has gained an honorable standing at the bar. He formerly gave much attention to railway law, but of late years has made a specialty of trust matters, in which his ability, skill, and integrity have won for him a high reputation. In politics he is an ardent republican. He has been since 1891 a member of the board of overseers of Bowdoin College. While a student there he belonged to the Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. He is now (1899) president of the Bowdoin College Alumni Association of Boston

and a member of the University Club. Outside of his professional work he has written a number of articles for the newspapers, and in all matters of a public nature he has ever been deeply interested. He has always resided in Boston.

Mr. Stevens was married on the 10th of June, 1885, at St. Albans, Vt., to Julia Burnett Smith, daughter of the late Hon. John Gregory Smith and Ann Eliza Brainerd, and sister of Hon. Edward Curtis Smith, Yale 1877, the present governor of Vermont.

GEORGE SUMNER FORBUSH, Brookline and Boston, son of James Eri and Elizabeth W. (Goddard) Forbush, was born in Ashland, Mass., on April 17, 1853. He is a descendant of the old Scotch family which is in direct line from Baron Forbes (corrupted to Forbush in this case; to Forbus and Furbus by some; while others retain the original spelling), representatives of which settled in this country about 1650. His mother belongs to the Worcester branch of the old New England family of Goddard.

James E. Forbush was for many years a prominent shoe manufacturer of Natick and Boston, and esteemed as one of Natick's most public spirited citizens. During the Civil war he was connected with the pension bureau at Washington, and acted as secretary to the Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. senator, and subsequently vice-president of the United States during General Grant's second term. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Forbush were life-long friends. Mr. Forbush passed away in 1868.

George S. Forbush, our subject, is essentially a self-educated man, although before the death of his father, which necessitated his leaving school at the age of fourteen, the foundation for a classical education had been carefully laid. He early decided to enter the legal profession, and toward this goal he bent every effort. He read law in the offices of Judge Mellen Chamberlain, in Boston (after-

wards librarian of the Boston Public Library), and was graduated from the Boston University School of Law in 1874, with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the spring of 1875, and at once established himself in active practice in Boston. For three years ('76 to '79) Mr. Forbush was a member of the firm of Barton, McClellan & Forbush (C. C. Barton and A. D. McClellan).



GEORGE S. FORBUSH.

Since 1879 he has continued in independent practice. In recent years he has been compelled to devote almost his entire time to corporation law, as he has the legal direction of numerous large interests, principally railroad and street railroad enterprises. He succeeded Governor Bodwell of Maine as president of the New York and Boston Rapid Transit Company, which was incorporated for the purpose of building an "air line" route between those two cities. During his connection with the company, he participated in many bitterly fought legal battles in the State of Connecticut, and assisted in establishing most of the precedents, still in force in that State, regarding railroad laws.

For two years he was associated with President Bostwick of the N. Y. & N. E. R. R. Co.,

with offices in New York city, trying railroad cases. He is a staunch republican, but has never held public office. He resides in Brookline, Mass., and holds membership in numerous New York and Boston clubs.

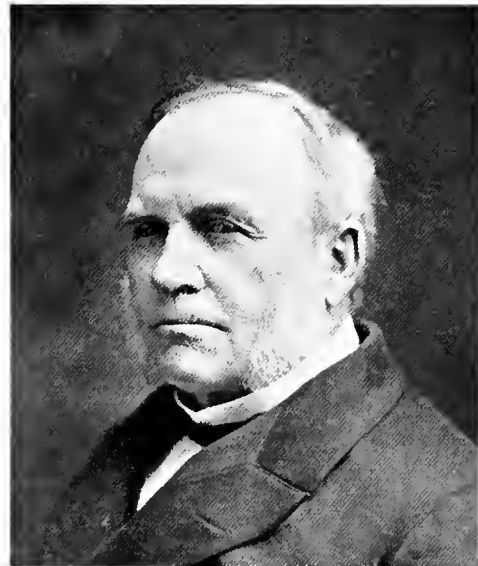
On June 25, 1877, Mr. Forbush was married to Grace Shipley, daughter of Clarence and Susan Shipley Etheridge, of Boston, and they have two children, George Sumner Forbush, jr., and Grace Etheridge Forbush.

JAMES DENISON COLT, LL.D., Pittsfield, formerly associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, was the eldest son of Ezekiel R. Colt, a grandson of James Denison Colt, and a great-grandson of James Denison Colt, sr., one of the early settlers of Pittsfield. His father was a man of great force of character, and gave to his sons the advantages of a liberal education.

Judge Colt was born in Pittsfield, Mass., October 8, 1819, and received his preparatory education in the schools of his native town. In 1834 he entered Williams College, then under the presidency of Dr. Mark Hopkins, and was graduated therefrom in 1838, having as a classmate the Hon. John Wells, who subsequently became his associate on the bench. During the next two years he was tutor in a private family in Natchez, Miss., where he also commenced the study of law with General Gaines, then United States district attorney. He returned to Pittsfield in the fall of 1840 and attended medical lectures, and continued his legal studies in the office of Hon. Julius Rockwell and afterward at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Berkshire bar in February, 1842, and soon after formed a co-partnership with his instructor, Mr. Rockwell, in Pittsfield. In politics he was first a whig and later a republican.

Judge Colt's name first appears in the Reports of the Supreme Judicial Court in the cases decided at the September term, 1844,

when he successfully argued three causes, one as the associate of his partner, one alone, and one with Reuben Atwater Chapman. His position at the bar was, from the outset, a prominent one, and very soon that of a leader. The seventeen years of practice before his first nomination to a judicial office were full of intense and varied professional work, but in the midst of it all he did not forget other duties. He was a member of the staff of Gov. George N. Briggs during most of that governor's term of office. In 1848 he was a member of the board of selectmen of Pittsfield, and in 1853 and 1854 he represented that town in the general court, serving as chairman of the house



JAMES D. COLT.

judiciary committee with ability and distinction. His thoughts and actions turned naturally to the promotion of education and good morals, and he was active and influential in the affairs of his parish and of the charitable, educational, and reformatory associations of his town and county. For a time he served as professor of medical jurisprudence in the Berkshire Medical College, and for many years was a trustee of Williams College, to which he gave much valuable time, and which in 1870 conferred upon him the honorary degree

of Doctor of Laws. He also received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard University.

The learning, ability, high qualities of mind and heart which Mr. Colt displayed at the bar gained for him an enviable reputation throughout the commonwealth, and upon the creation of the Superior Court in 1859 both members of the firm of Rockwell & Colt were tendered by Governor Banks a position on its bench. Mr. Rockwell accepted the honor, but Mr. Colt declined on account of his extensive practice, which thereafter took him very largely outside of Berkshire county and not infrequently before the Supreme Court of the United States. His law partner during this period (1859-65) was his brother-in-law, Thomas Perkins Pingree.

In 1865 Mr. Colt was appointed by Governor Andrew an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, but was compelled to resign in 1866 on account of ill health. He then spent nearly two years in European travel and returning home was reappointed February 14, 1868, to the same justiceship, which he filled with great distinction until his death at Pittsfield, Mass., on the 9th of August, 1881.

Judge Colt was not only an acknowledged leader of the bar, but a jurist of uncommon ability. His mind by natural endowments was strong, comprehensive, and impartial. He was diligent, industrious, conscientious and faithful; persistent in the development and presentation of his causes and early displayed great strength of character and intellectual power. He had a clear and accurate knowledge of the principles of the law, and in the trial of causes at *nisi prius* and to arguments to the court in banc was a good listener. By nature and by habit he was a speaker rather than a writer. He was one of the most popular of judges. He was of a simple and reverent faith, of the warmest and tenderest feeling, free and genial, and of wide sympathies. Among the numerous resolutions passed after his death the following perhaps best expressed the sentiments of the entire bar of Massachusetts:

"Resolved, that in his death the Commonwealth has suffered a severe public loss. His ample learning; his conscientious application of his best powers to the execution of the duties of his high office; his broad, sagacious, and practical apprehension and understanding of affairs; his patience in investigation; his fraternal courtesy and spirit of professional fellowship; his kindly and sympathetic interest in the rights of suitors and his unsullied integrity of personal character, combined to make him worthy of our utmost confidence and our highest respect and esteem."

Judge Colt was married in 1857 to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel C. Gilbert, of Gilbertsville, Otsego county, N. Y., and had six children, of whom two sons and three daughters survived him.

JOSHUA CLAPP STONE was born in Boston on August 28, 1825, son of Henry Baldwin and Elizabeth (Clapp) Stone. His father was for many years cashier, and subse-



JOSHUA C. STONE.

quently president of the Suffolk Bank of Boston. On the paternal side he was descended from the Stone and Baldwin families of Worces-

ter county, and on the maternal side from the Clapp and Mather families of Boston. He prepared for college at the Leicester Academy at Leicester, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1844. He was a member of the Porcellian and Hasty Pudding clubs of Cambridge. In the same year (1844) he entered the Harvard Law School, and from 1846 he continued his professional studies in offices of John H. W. Page, esq., of New Bedford, Mass., interrupted only by his absence in Evansville, Ind., on business with the United States land office. He was admitted to the bar in Bristol county in 1849. From that time he was associated in practice in New Bedford with Mr. Page until 1853, when he formed a co-partnership with Lincoln F. Brigham, late chief justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, which co-partnership continued until Judge Brigham's elevation to the bench.

In 1859 Mr. Stone removed to Boston; but in 1862 his strong attachments for New Bedford induced his return to that city and he formed a co-partnership with William W. Crapo, which continued until his death on January 2, 1869, at his home in New Bedford.

For several years he held the office of judge of insolvency for Bristol county; and in 1866 and 1867 he was a representative to the general court from the eleventh Bristol district.

On September, 17, 1850, Mr. Stone was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel and Anna Hathaway of New Bedford, and to them were born five children: Henry Baldwin Stone of Chicago, Ill., (who died July 5, 1897), late vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and president of the Chicago Telephone Company; Nathaniel Hathaway Stone, of the firm of J. M. Forbes & Co. of Boston; Francis Hathaway Stone of New Bedford, a sea captain in the merchant service; Frederic Mather Stone, of the Boston bar (see sketch hereafter); and Caroline Stone of New Bedford.

FREDERIC MATHER STONE, Boston, a practitioner at the Suffolk bar for upwards of fourteen years, was born in Longwood, Mass., October 19, 1861, a son of Joshua C. and Elizabeth (Hathaway) Stone. He is descended from the old New England families of Mather, Hathaway and Stone. His father, a prominent Massachusetts lawyer, was a native of Boston, and died in New Bedford in 1869 in the forty-third year of his age.



FREDERIC M. STONE.

Frederic M. Stone was educated at the Friends' Academy in New Bedford and entered Harvard in 1878. He was graduated with the degree A. B. in the class of 1882, and after taking a post-graduate course received the A. M. degree the following year. In the fall of 1883 he began preparation for the legal profession at Harvard Law School and after attending that institution two years went to Chicago, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar and began practice.

He remained in Chicago but a short time, and in 1886 began practice in Boston. In 1887 he formed a partnership with Edward C. Perkins which still continues under the firm name of Perkins & Stone.

Mr. Stone is a republican in politics, but

never held public office. Until very recently he lived in Boston, and is now a resident of Milton. He is a member of the Somerset and Milton clubs, and of the Boston Bar Association.

In 1896 he married Mary L. Bryant, daughter of Lydia Luce and Herbert P. Bryant of New Bedford.

HENRY NEWTON SHELDON, Boston, associate justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, was born in Waterville, Me., June 28, 1843. His paternal ancestors have been farmers in Suffield, Conn., since 1660. His father, Rev. David Newton Sheldon, was graduated from Williams College in the class of 1830, and for several years was president of Waterville College, now Colby University. His mother, Rachel Hobart Ripley, was the youngest daughter of John Ripley, of Boston, and a lineal descendant of Robert Molineux, who was exiled from France in 1685 by reason of his religion.

Judge Sheldon attended the Bath (Me.) High School and completed most of his freshman year at Bowdoin College, when he entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated with honors in 1863, among his classmates being ex-Gov. Frederic T. Greenhalge, Arthur Lincoln, Andrew J. Bailey, and George S. Dalney. He subsequently gave private instruction in Waterville and in Champlain, N. Y., and afterward had charge of the grammar school at North Yarmouth, Mass., until the summer of 1864, when he resigned, being succeeded by his classmate, Henderson J. Edwards. June 28, 1864, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 55th Mass. Vol. Inf., and on December 7, of the same year, was promoted to first lieutenant, which rank he held until the regiment was discharged and mustered out at Boston September 26, 1865. His service in the army, which was in South Carolina and Georgia, was brilliant and meritorious, and stamped him as a brave soldier and patriotic citizen.

While engaged in teaching in North Yarmouth Judge Sheldon also took up the study of law, and on returning from the south he resumed his legal education in the office of the late Joseph Gardner Abbott, of Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 12, 1866, and successfully practiced his profession in the New England metropolis until February 1, 1894, when Governor Greenhalge appointed



HENRY N. SHELDON.

him an associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court. He has since filled this position with great dignity, ability and satisfaction. In 1897 he also became a member of the commission appointed "to investigate and report upon a plan for the simplification of pleadings to be used in criminal proceedings."

Judge Sheldon rapidly gained a foremost place at the Boston bar, and for many years conducted a large and successful law business, both in the court and in chambers. His broad and comprehensive knowledge of legal science, his qualifications as a counselor and advocate, his indomitable industry, and his power in marshaling facts won for him a recognized eminence and an enviable reputation. For a time he was a partner of George C. Starkweather; later he formed a co-partnership with Gen. Wilmon W. Blackmar, which continued sev-

eral years. On the bench he has displayed a profound knowledge of the law, and is universally respected and admired for his unfailing courtesy, impartiality, and dignity. He has contributed a number of important articles to the *American Law Register*, and in 1882 published a book on the "Law of Subrogation," a second edition of which was issued in 1893. In 1883 he edited an American edition of "Bateman on Auctions." For several years he lived in Newton, Mass., whence he finally moved to Boston, and in 1886 he made an extended tour of England, France, Germany, and Switzerland. He is not only an able lawyer and jurist, but a talented writer and a public spirited citizen, whose scholarly qualities, patriotism, and progressiveness are widely admired.

Judge Sheldon was married December 31, 1868, to Clara P., daughter of Augustus Morse, of Hubbardston, Mass., and a sister of his college classmate, James H. Morse. They have had two children: Alice, born September 17, 1869, died April 26, 1879, and Wilmon Henry, born April 4, 1874, who was graduated from Harvard University in 1895.

Boston, occupying offices at 23 Court street. Mr. Howland had for many years a large court business, and as a jury advocate achieved an eminent reputation. But more recently he has acted largely as chamber counsel. He is a good lawyer, possessing a broad and accurate knowledge of legal science, and has displayed great ability and a ready grasp of facts in many important cases.



WILLARD HOWLAND.

WILLARD HOWLAND, Boston, son of Jairus and Deborah L. (Fish) Howland, was born in Pembroke, Mass., on the 3d of December, 1852. He is a direct descendant of Arthur, brother of John Howland, who came over in the *Mayflower* in 1620, and settled in Plymouth.

Mr. Howland was educated in the public schools of Kingston and Woburn, Mass., his parents moving to the latter place when he was a child. Afterward he spent some years in active business life. He decided, however, upon the legal profession, the study for which he pursued at the Boston University Law School and in the office of the late Josiah W. Hubbard, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 11, 1878. Since then he has been engaged in active and successful practice in

In politics he has always been an ardent republican, and quite early in his career became an active and influential leader, taking in campaigns a prominent part, especially as a public speaker. As a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature from the twenty-seventh Suffolk district in 1889 and 1890, and the twenty-eighth Suffolk district in 1899 and 1900, he made a reputation which won for him the leadership of his party on the floor. In 1889 and 1890 he served as a member of the judiciary committee, also in 1899 and 1900, and is now chairman of that committee. In 1890 was chairman of the committee on street railways, and in this capacity especially made an enviable record. In 1899 and 1900 he was a member of the committee on rules, and was chairman of the

committee on judiciary, giving to him the leadership of the house. He introduced in the legislature the first bill which passed the house, authorizing cities and towns to manufacture and sell gas, a measure which having become a law, has since proved of great benefit to the people throughout the commonwealth.

As a member of the military order of the Sons of Veterans, Mr. Howland was judge advocate of Massachusetts for a time, and as an officer or member of several secret and benevolent societies he has devoted much attention to public and charitable matters. He resides in Chelsea, Mass., where he holds membership in various organizations, and where he was again elected to the legislature in November, 1898, re-elected in 1899 and elected to the senate by a handsome majority from the first Suffolk senatorial district to serve in 1901. He is also a member and formerly vice-president of the Middlesex Club, a member of the Young Men's Republican Club of Massachusetts, and a member of the Boston Bar Association.

Mr. Howland was married August 24, 1874, to Miss Lottie A. S. Barry of Boston, and they have two children: Fred C., born in 1876, and Lizzie A., born in 1880.

FRANK LESLIE WASHBURN, Boston, for many years associated in practice with Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, has long been recognized as a prominent member of the Suffolk bar. He was born May 1, 1849, in Peterboro, Hillsboro county, N. H., a son of George and Abigail Morrison (Cheney) Washburn; the latter a woman of culture and fine character, a sister of Hon. P. C. Cheney, governor and senator of New Hampshire, and of Rev. O. B. Cheney, founder and, until 1898, president of Bates College. Mr. Washburn is a lineal descendant in the ninth generation from John Washburn, first secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Company in England, in 1628, and a settler at Duxbury before 1632. Joseph Wash-

burn, of the third generation, married Hannah Latham, who was a granddaughter of Mary Chilton, the first woman who landed from the Mayflower. Mary Chilton's daughter Mary married John Winslow, brother of Gov. Edward Winslow, and they had a daughter Susannah who married Roger Latham in 1649; the daughter of this union, Hannah, became the wife of Joseph Washburn, great-great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch.



FRANK L. WASHBURN.

Mr. Washburn, thus descended, attended the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institute at New Hampton, N. H., and was graduated, with the degree of A. B. from Bates College in 1875. Immediately following his graduation he came to Boston and began the study of law in the office of his cousin, Horace R. Cheney, esq. In March, 1879, he entered General Butler's office, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November of the same year. Mr. Washburn was associated with General Butler from that time until the death of the latter, in 1893, and has been counsel for General Butler's estate since his death. He has enjoyed a large practice in civil business, and although more particularly an office lawyer, he appears not infrequently at the bar. In association with

Francis Forbes, esq., of New York city, he opened the case of Russia Cement Company vs. Le Page Liquid Glue Company (147-206 Mass.), decided June 19, 1888, which was argued by them successfully in the lower court against Judge E. R. Hoar and Causten Browne. Mr. Washburn has always been a staunch republican, but in attending to his professional pursuits he has found little time to devote to politics. He is counsel for the city of Melrose, where he resides; a member of the board of directors of the Melrose National Bank, and a trustee of the E. J. M. Hale estate, involving a trust fund of over \$3,000,000. Fraternally, he is a member of Waverly Lodge, F. & A. M.; Wyoming Chapter, R. A. M.; and Hugh de Payen's Commandery, K. T. He is also a member and ex-president of the Melrose Club. Mr. Washburn is a man of fine presence and genial bearing; he possesses also a fund of dry humor and enjoys the friendship of a wide circle. He married June 14, 1877, Annabel E. Philbrick, daughter of J. H. Philbrick, of Candia, N. H. Two daughters have been born to this union: Grace Philbrick, and Katharine Cheney Washburn.

classical school. He was graduated from Harvard in 1884, with the degree of A. B., and from the Harvard Law School in 1887, with the degree of LL. B. While a student, he was a member of the "Signet" and "O. K." societies.

He was admitted to the Suffolk bar on June 17, 1888, and in the same year he formed a co-partnership with Benj. E. Bates, esq., un-



WILLIAM F. DANA.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN DANA,* Boston, son of Thomas, and Mary Catherine (Baldwin) Dana, was born in Somerville, Mass., on June 26, 1863. He is descended from the original New England Dana stock, from which sprang those eminent jurists, Francis and Richard H. Dana, jr., whose life records appear elsewhere in the pages of this work. Thomas Dana has been for many years a prominent merchant of Boston.

William F. Dana received his primary education in the public schools of Boston, and prepared for college at John P. Hopkinson's

der the style of Dana & Bates. Prior to his admission to the bar, and during his attendance at the Harvard Law School, Mr. Dana passed two years in the offices of Messrs. Hyde, Dickinson & Howe, gaining there a practical knowledge of the law.

The firm of Dana & Bates existed until 1890, when Mr. Dana withdrew to form a co-partnership with William Choate, esq., whose death in 1892 left Mr. Dana in independent practice, in which he has since continued.

He has not confined himself to any particular branch of the law, although he has given the greater portion of his time to mercantile practice. He has been retained as counsel in a number of important cases, including the celebrated Mayerick Bank cases, in which, associated with W. A. Sargent, esq., Mr. Dana

*The Dana genealogy:

I.	Richard Dana.			
II.	Daniel Dana.			Jacob
III.	Thomas Dana.	Richard	Caleb	Jacob
IV.	Thomas Dana.	Francis	George	Anderson
V.	Thomas Dana.	Richard II.	James	Daniel
VI.	Thomas Dana.	Richard H.	James Dwight.	Anderson
VII.	William Dana.	Richard H.		Charles A.
VIII.	Thomas Dana.			
IX.	Wm. F. Dana.			

had charge of the brief work. He also appeared as attorney for the bondholders in the case of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad, which involved the issue of \$1,100,000 of receivers' certificates, and had associated with him therein as senior counsel Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks (now U. S. senator from Indiana), and Hon. William R. Day (former secretary of state at Washington, and chairman of the Paris peace commission).

Mr. Dana has also published the following writings: "The Optimism of Ralph Waldo Emerson," a Bowdoin Prize Essay, (1886); "The Behring Sea Controversy," (N. E. Magazine, Jan. '90); "'Monopoly' under the National Anti-Trust Act," (Harvard Law Review, Feb. '94); "Federal Restraints upon State Regulation of Railroad Rates of Fare and Freight," (Harvard Law Review, Jan. '96); and "The Declaration of Independence," (Harvard Law Review, Jan. 1900).

Mr. Dana is a resident of Newton, Mass., and in 1897 he was elected a member of the common council of that city. In 1898, and again in 1900, he was elected to the board of aldermen, and in 1900 was made vice-president of that body. In this latter year, he was elected a representative to the general court from Newton, and resigned from the board of aldermen to assume that office. He was appointed by Speaker Myers upon the house judiciary committee of 1901. He is a member of the Abstract Club, of Boston; of the Boston Bar Association; of the Hunnewell Club, of Newton; and of various other organizations.

EDWIN NEWELL HILL, Boston, son of Edwin P. and Sophia D. (Newell) Hill, was born in Nashua, N. H., March 12, 1849, of English ancestry and of early New England stock. The family name was originally Hills. Soon after coming from England they settled in Nottingham west, now Hudson, N. H., and his great-great-grandfather, Elijah Hills, took an active part in the struggle for Independence, marching to Ticonderoga and participating in

the Saratoga campaign. On his mother's side Mr. Hill is a great-grandson of Rev. Edmund Foster, of Littleton, Mass., and Phebe (Lawrence) Foster, his wife. While a theological student Rev. Mr. Foster was one of the minutemen, marching to Lexington, and subsequently was an active and prominent figure in the early history of the commonwealth, being known as the "fighting parson."



EDWIN N. HILL.

Edwin N. Hill was educated in the public schools of Haverhill, Mass., and at Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1872. Among his college classmates were the late John Forrester Andrew, Hon. Charles Almy, Charlemagne Tower, Perry Belmont, Edward W. Hutchins, Albert L. Lincoln, jr., Arthur Lord, William Caleb Loring, and James H. Young. Since the time of his graduation Mr. Hill has depended entirely upon his own efforts. He spent the year 1872-73 in Washington in the public service, and then became a student at law in the office of the late Richard Henry Dana, jr., of Boston, where he was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 24, 1876. Since then, with the exception of a short time in Haverhill, he has practiced his profession in Boston, devoting himself to a large and constantly in-

creasing clientage, and gaining success and reputation for ability and skill.

Although Mr. Hill has given close attention to professional work, he has nevertheless taken an active part in political affairs and keeps well abreast of all public questions, in which he is deeply interested. He has displayed much skill and aptitude in directing various important political movements. In 1882 and 1883 he represented Haverhill in the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, being elected on the republican ticket, and served on the committees on education, State library, and railroads, on the special committee which investigated the veto of the Union Safety Deposit Vaults bill by Governor Butler, and as house chairman of the committee on the removal of Joseph M. Day, judge of probate and insolvency of Barnstable county. In these capacities Mr. Hill gained no little honor and distinction. He is a firm believer in tariff reform and in a permanent civil service, and as a citizen and lawyer is highly respected and esteemed. He is a very public spirited and progressive man, a member of the University Club of Boston, and a member of the Jamaica Club of Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury district, in Boston, where he resides. He has been a member of the First Corps of Cadets of Boston since 1888, and in the same year was elected a member of the Boston Bar Association, to which he still belongs.

Mr. Hill was married June 10, 1880, to Lizzie W., daughter of Walter D. and Sarah M. Briggs, of Cambridge, Mass., and they have two children: Walter Newell Hill, born September 29, 1881; and Doris Hill, born August 31, 1887.

WILLIAM WIRT WARREN, son of William and Abigail Lyman Warren, was born in Brighton, Mass., February 27, 1834. He received his education in the public schools of Brighton, at Harvard College, from which he was graduated A. B. in the class of 1854, and in the Harvard Law School, from

which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1856. After further study in the office of John Phelps Putnam in Boston he was admitted to the Suffolk bar on March 18, 1858.

His father, William Warren, was a prominent citizen of Brighton, of which town he was a selectman during several terms, and town clerk for many years, as well as the town's representative in the Massachusetts house of representatives. Mr. Warren's father and grandfather lived in the town of Brighton, to which his grandfather moved in early life from Watertown, where all his earlier ancestors had resided since the settlement there of



WILLIAM W. WARREN.

John Warren, who came from England in 1630.

The Warren genealogy states that "the first Warren known on English soil was William, Earl of Warren, who accompanied William the Conqueror. He had been Earl of Warren in Normandy, France. He resided in his castle at Lewes, in the county of Sussex, England. He took part in the battle of Hastings, fought October 14, 1066. William the Conqueror conferred on him the earldom of Surrey.

Mr. Warren's ancestor, John Warren, was a brother of Richard Warren, who came in the

Mayflower, and who died in 1628. In the genealogy of this Richard, published by J. Munsell in 1874, the writer ends with this sad note: 'These children are all dead and these are all the generations from Richard the first, to Theodore, the last.'

Major-General Joseph Warren was a descendant of Peter Warren, born in 1628, and was in Boston in 1659, and there purchased land."

John Warren's descendants were typical representatives of the sturdy New England race. Eight brothers in one generation, including the direct ancestor of William Wirt Warren, were in the battles of Concord and Bunker Hill. Mr. Warren's grandfather held a commission in the American army during the war of 1812.

Mr. Warren always took a keen and active interest in the welfare of his native town. He served as town clerk for ten years, from 1856 to 1866, and was for many years a member of the school committee. He was a trustee of the Holton Public Library from its organization in 1864 until it became merged in the Boston Public Library about ten years later. He was one of the incorporators, and from the time of its organization until his death, a trustee of and counsel for the Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank. It was largely due to his efforts that a charter was granted by the legislature to the Butchers' Slaughtering and Melting Association in 1870, as a result of which the slaughtering business which had formerly been carried on in various parts of the town, to the detriment of its development as a suburb of Boston, and to the injury of the health of its citizens, was concentrated in one locality, where it has since been conducted upon the most approved and sanitary methods and under close public supervision. Mr. Warren was a director in this corporation until his death. He was an earnest advocate of the annexation of Brighton to the city of Boston, which was effected in 1874. One of his last acts for developing the town was in obtaining the agreement of land owners in the southerly part of the town, near the Chestnut Hill reser-

voir, for a bridle path through a large tract of land of great natural beauty, but untraversed by any street. This afforded an opportunity for seeing the attractiveness of the location, and resulted, two or three years later, in the extension of the far-famed Commonwealth avenue over the route of the bridle path to the Chestnut Hill reservoir. Mr. Warren was a member of Bethesda Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and a member of the First Parish (Unitarian) church at Brighton.

In politics he was a life long and consistent democrat, and as such refused to support General Butler, after the latter's capture of the party organization in the late seventies. He took an active part in the McClellan campaign in 1864, and all the subsequent presidential campaigns during his life. In 1865 he was appointed by President Johnson collector of internal revenue for the seventh Massachusetts district. He was a member of the State senate in 1870, representing the third Middlesex district. He was the congressional candidate of his party in 1872, being defeated by Hon. J. M. S. Williams, whom in turn he defeated in 1874. As a member of the forty-fourth congress he served on the committee of war claims and was a member of the committee of the democrats of the house to determine upon the policy and conduct of the party in the celebrated contest between Hayes and Tilden as to the result of the presidential election of 1876. In the latter year Mr. Warren was again his party's candidate for congress in the eighth congressional district, but was defeated by ex-Governor William Claflin. He was an effective stump speaker, and his services were always in demand at democratic meetings. Among his more studied public addresses may be mentioned his eulogy of Vice-President Wilson in the house of representatives, his address in 1876 to the graduating class of the Georgetown Law School, and his Fourth of July oration before the city government in Boston in 1877.

Almost from the beginning of his professional career Mr. Warren obtained a large

clientele. In the earlier years his practice was of a general nature, although the trial of cases was always an important feature. He was peculiarly successful in the trial of cases before a jury. During the later years of his life he had a large corporation and commercial practice, representing the Fitchburg railroad as a special counsel in its legislative relations to the Hoosac tunnel, and he was generally recognized as an authority upon questions in United States bankruptcy law. He died very suddenly, on May 2, 1880.

BENTLEY WIRT WARREN, Boston, son of Hon. William Wirt Warren and Mary (Adams) Warren, was born in Brighton (now a part of the city of Boston), Mass., on April 20, 1864.

Hon. William Wirt Warren, who died in 1880, was for many years a prominent Boston attorney, and represented his district in the United States congress. He also filled many local positions of public trust, notably the office of collector of internal revenue for Middlesex county, and was a "Jeffersonian" democrat, as is his son, the subject of this sketch. (See sketch of W. W. Warren elsewhere).

Bentley Wirt Warren is a lineal descendant, in the ninth generation, from John Warren, who came from England in 1630, and was one of the early settlers at Watertown, Mass., and a brother of Richard Warren, "The Pilgrim." Mr. Warren received his preliminary education at the Boston Latin School, and was graduated from Williams College, with the degree of A.B., in 1885. While a student at Williams he was a member of "Alpha Delta Phi," and for a time editor-in-chief of the "Argo," a college paper published at that time. He studied law in the offices of Hon. Thomas P. Proctor, for many years his father's partner, in the Boston University School of Law, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1888. Mr. Warren entered upon active practice at once, and in November of the same year became a member of the firm of Proctor, Tap-

pan & Warren. Upon the retirement of Mr. Tappan, in 1895, the style of the firm became Proctor & Warren, as it had been in 1860, when Mr. Warren's father and Mr. Proctor formed a co-partnership which lasted till the death of the former.

Though Mr. Proctor died in 1895, Mr. Warren maintained the firm name of Proctor & Warren, in memory of his father, and his pre-



BENTLEY W. WARREN.

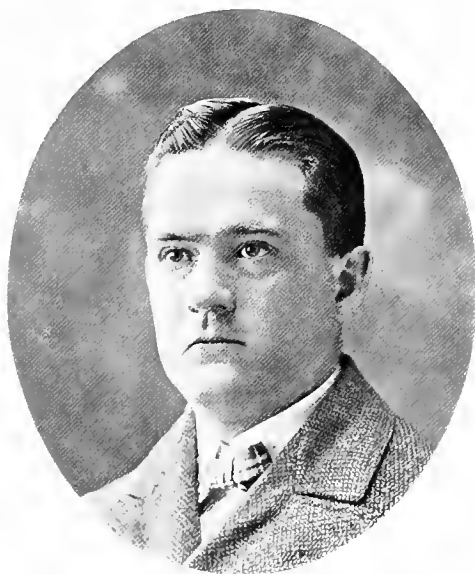
ceptor and former partner, until January 1st, 1901, at which time he formed a partnership with Mr. Ivin McDowell Garfield, under the firm name of Warren & Garfield. Mr. Warren has given most of his attention, in recent years, to corporation practice, and more particularly to street railroad interests, Proctor & Warren having been counsel for the Lynn & Boston railroad for more than thirty years, and Mr. Warren is also counsel for the Street Railroad Association.

Mr. Warren represented his district in the State legislature for two terms, 1891 and 1892, and during this entire period he was a member of the committee on judiciary. In 1894 he was the democratic candidate for congress in the eleventh district, being defeated by General Draper. His legal work, involving as it does

the responsibilities of large interests, has brought mercantile business with it; and he is a director of several companies, including the Puritan Trust Company, the Lynn & Boston R. R., various street railroads, and the Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank.

Mr. Warren is a resident of Boston, and a member of the Union, University, Puritan, and other clubs, and is also a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club and of Bethesda Lodge, A. F. & A. M. On June 6, 1894, Mr. Warren was married to Ellen Hatch, daughter of Hon. William Windom, of Minnesota, and to them have been born two children, a daughter, Ellen Windom Warren, and a son, Bentley Wirt Warren, jr.

HENRY LANSING WILCOX, of Great Barrington, came to the Berkshire bar in 1890, having for two years previously practiced in New York. Mr. Wilcox is a native of New Marlborough, born July 16,



HENRY L. WILCOX.

1861, and is the son of Virgil and Emilie (Sheldon) Wilcox, of that town. He was educated in the Great Barrington High School, and also in Wheaton College, Ill., in the latter

institution taking the full course and graduating in 1879. He then attended the law school at Valparaiso, Ind., where he remained one year. In 1880 he attended law lectures in the University of Michigan, and paid his way for a year in that famous institution by "tutoring." In 1881 he returned to Berkshire county and for the next two years was principal of the high school in Sheffield. In the winter of 1883-4 he entered the law office of Andrews & Edwards, at Hudson, N. Y., and remained with the firm until Mr. Edwards was elected to the bench of the New York Supreme Court.

At Saratoga, in 1888, Mr. Wilcox was admitted to practice law in New York State and directly began his professional career in Hudson. At the end of two years he came to Great Barrington, and since 1890 has been a member of the Berkshire bar. He devotes himself almost wholly to practice and takes little part in political affairs outside the county. He is a democrat.

On January 18, 1888, Mr. Wilcox married Grace Curtiss (daughter of Albert W. Curtiss, of Sheffield) by whom he has two sons.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, Boston, son of Solomon and Mehitabel (Lincoln) Lincoln, was born February 16, 1842, in Hingham, Mass., where he has always resided, spending portions of the year in Boston. His father, who graduated from Brown University in 1822, was a man of prominence and possessed various accomplishments, having been a noted lawyer at the Plymouth county bar, a painstaking and accurate historian, a conservative and sagacious bank commissioner by executive appointment, and during the last years of his life the president of the Webster Bank in Boston. A brief genealogical record of the family appears in this work in connection with the sketch of his elder brother, Solomon Lincoln, now a leading member of the Boston bar.

Mr. Lincoln was fitted for college at Hingham under the direction of his cousin, Henry

E. Hersey, a graduate of Harvard in 1850, and was graduated from Harvard College with honors in 1863, among his classmates being Professor John Fiske, the historian, Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, ex-secretary of the treasury, Andrew J. Bailey, corporation counsel of the city of Boston, the late Hon. Frederic T. Greenhalge, governor of Massachusetts from 1894 to 1896, Hon. Henry Newton Sheldon, associate justice of the Superior Court, and Dr. George B. Shattuck, editor of the Boston Medical Journal. Since his graduation he has been secretary of his class. He read law at the Harvard Law School from March, 1864, to July, 1865, acting as proctor in the college at the same time. January 1, 1866, he entered the office of Lothrop and Bishop, in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, June 16, 1866, and in January, 1867, he began the active practice of his profession. On November 23rd of the same year he formed a co-partnership with Lothrop and Bishop, which continued under the firm name of Lothrop, Bishop and Lincoln until its dissolution in 1879. Since then he has practised alone. As a lawyer Mr. Lincoln has been eminently successful, building up a large general law business and achieving a high standing at the bar. He has devoted himself largely to the law of trusts and the management of estates. He was appointed by acting-Governor Roger Wolcott a member of the ballot law commission of Massachusetts on July 30, 1896, to serve for one year from August 1, 1896, and has been twice reappointed to hold for terms of three years each. In October, 1897, he was chosen chairman of the commission.

In 1872 and again in 1880 Mr. Lincoln made extended tours of Europe, on the latter occasion visiting especially the cathedral towns of France, Italy, and Spain. In 1876 he delivered the Memorial Day address at Hingham. On July 30, 1877, he was commissioned judge advocate, with rank of captain, on the staff of Brigadier-General Eben Sutton, commanding the Second Brigade, M. V. M., which position he held until March 3, 1882, when he

resigned and was honorably discharged. In 1879 and 1880 he represented the first Plymouth district in the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, serving as chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading during the first session and as a member of the judiciary committee during the latter year. He took an active part in shaping important legislation and developed strong powers on the floor of the house. Mr. Lincoln has been a manager, secretary, and treasurer of the Boston Dispensary, treasurer of the Industrial School for Girls at Dorchester, clerk, treasurer, and trustee of the Proprietors of the Social



ARTHUR LINCOLN.

Law Library in Boston, a trustee of Derby Academy at Hingham, president of the Hingham Public Library Corporation, a trustee of the Massachusetts State Library, a director of the Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a trustee of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, a member and director of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, member of the Boston and Hingham Civil Service Reform associations, of the Harvard Musical Association, of the bar association of the city of Boston, of the Society for the Promotion of Theological Education, of the Society for Encour-

aging Religious Education, of the Unitarian Club, of the Bostonian Society, and of the Apollo, Union, and St. Botolph clubs of Boston. He is also a member and treasurer of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North America, a trustee of the Charity of Edward Hopkins, treasurer of the Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society, formerly treasurer of the American Unitarian Association, and a member of the corporations of the Boston Lying-in Hospital, Home for Aged Men, and the Suffolk Savings Bank for seamen and others. He has been one of the directors of the Alumni Association of Harvard College since 1872, excepting the years 1882 and 1883, when he was its secretary. He was a member of the executive committee on the commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard, and has been a delegate to several State republican conventions in Massachusetts and to the national Unitarian congress at Saratoga. In all these positions, as well as in the practice of law, he has displayed great ability, sagacity, and enthusiasm, and the characteristics of an enterprising, public spirited, and patriotic citizen.

Mr. Lincoln was married December 17, 1883, to Serafina, daughter of the late Joseph G. Loring, of Boston. They have one daughter, Serafina, born September 2, 1884.

ORLANDO CURTISS BIDWELL is a native of Monterey, Mass., born March 17, 1862, the son of Marshall S. and Sophia P. (Curtiss) Bidwell. In early youth Orlando C. went to live with his sister in Elmira, and in that city much of his young life was spent and there he acquired his early education in the public schools. He prepared for college in Elmira Academy and in the Lee (Mass.) High School. He entered Williams College in 1882, passed through the four years' regular classical course of study and was graduated in 1886. He then returned to Elmira and became a law student in the office of Edgar Denton. Later

on he continued his studies under Judge Seymour Dexter and during a portion of his term here and also after he was admitted to the bar, he was clerk of the Surrogate Court. At a General Term of the Supreme Court held in Binghamton in September, 1889, he was admitted to practice in the courts of New York. He remained a few months in Elmira, practicing and serving as Surrogate's clerk, and in



ORLANDO C. BIDWELL.

the spring of 1890 he located permanently in Great Barrington, where he now is engaged in successful professional work. While his practice is general, Mr. Bidwell finds much of his time given to office work. He is a good, safe lawyer, and an ardent republican. He has been trustee of the public library, and the savings bank, chairman of the board of registrars, and chairman of the prudential committee of the fire district, filling acceptably and honorably each position to which he has been chosen.

On June 5, 1891, Mr. Bidwell married Helen Higley, of Salamanca, N. Y., by whom he has three children.

CHARLES QUINCY TIRRELL, Boston, a well known member of the Suffolk bar, and a prominent resident of Natick, Mass., was born in Sharon, Mass., December 10, 1844, a son of Norton Quincy and Susan Jane (French) Tirrell. His father, a native of Weymouth and a practicing physician there for many years, was a republican in politics and in religion a Methodist. During the Civil war he was offered a position as surgeon in one of the Massachusetts volunteer regiments, but was obliged to decline. He died in Weymouth in 1882.

When he was six years old Mr. Tirrell's parents removed from Sharon to Westfield, but soon after the family removed to Weymouth where Mr. Tirrell received his preliminary education in the public schools of that town. In 1862 he entered Dartmouth College from which he was graduated with the degree A.B. in 1866. For a few years he followed the profession of teaching as principal of the Peacham Academy at Peacham, Vt., and of the high school at St. Johnsbury, Vt.

He prepared for the law principally in the office of Richard H. Dana, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1870. He at once opened an office in Boston and entered upon a legal career which has proven eminently successful. Mr. Tirrell's practice has been almost entirely in civil business, and he has tried numerous cases of more than ordinary importance. He has acted as trustee in several large estates and thereby became actively interested in large business enterprises.

He went to Natick to reside in 1873 and has been a public spirited citizen of that village, whence he removed from Weymouth where for some time he was a member of the school committee. In 1871 on the republican ticket he was elected to represent Weymouth in the State legislature, and during his term served on the committees on probate and chancery. In 1880 he was elected to the Massachusetts senate from the fourth Middlesex district, and was assigned to the committee on public health, judiciary, prisons and bills

of third reading; to the joint committee on the liquor laws of which he was chairman; and to the special committee appointed to sit during the recess for the revision and consolidation of the public statutes. In 1888 he was one of the republican presidential electors of Massachusetts. His services are in demand for addresses on special occasions.

The unanimous choice of all factions, he



CHARLES Q. TIRRELL.

served for many years as moderator of the Natick town meetings. He has been active in promoting the cause of temperance and for many years has been a director of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society. In 1900 he received the republican nomination for congress in the 4th Massachusetts district and was elected by a large majority.

Fraternally, he is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in 1898 and 1899 was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. He is a member of Meridian Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Natick. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association, Middlesex Bar Association, and of the Middlesex, Dartmouth and Episcopalian clubs. For a number of years he has been one of the wardens of St. Paul's Episcopal church of Natick.

Mr. Tirrell was married February 13, 1873, to Mary E. Hollis, daughter of Elisha P. Hollis, late of Natick. One son has been born to this union, Arthur H. Tirrell.

THOMAS FRAZER REDDY, Boston, is the son of Thomas and Catherine (Roach) Reddy, and was born in Boston, February 22, 1865, where his father, who died in 1899, had been a resident for over half a century.



THOMAS F. REDDY.

Thomas Frazer Reddy was educated in Boston, and was graduated from the Boston University School of Law, with a degree of LL.B., in 1887. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the same year, and began active practice at once. Prior to his admission to the bar he was for some time connected with the offices of the registry of deeds for Suffolk county. Subsequently he became connected with the prominent conveyancing firm of Balch & Rackemann. These years of thorough and practical preparation, fitted Mr. Reddy for a brilliant career at the bar, and it is only natural that he should have chosen conveyancing as his specialty, in which he has attained a remark-

able degree of success. His efficiency, and his painstaking and careful methods, have placed him in the first rank among the younger conveyancers of the Suffolk bar. Mr. Reddy has been a frequent contributor to legal publications, including the American Law Review. He is one of the examiners of the Massachusetts Court of Land Registration, and aside from his conveyancing and probate practice, he is one of the conveyancing attorneys for the metropolitan sewerage commission, the Massachusetts highway commission, and the Massachusetts harbor and land commission, and also one of the conveyancing attorneys employed by the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and the metropolitan park commission. For a time, Mr. Reddy was associated in practice, with Hon. Henry F. Naphen, M. C.

EDWARD PAYSON PAYSON, Boston, son of Edward and Penelope Ann (Martin) Payson, was born in Westbrook, now part of Portland, Me., on July 16, 1849. He is a lineal descendant, in the seventh generation, from Edward Payson, and Mary Eliot, sister of Rev. John Eliot. Edward (1) was born in Nazing, England, October 13, 1613; settled in Roxbury, Mass., about 1636; later removed to Dorchester, where he died in 1689; he was a member of Rev. John Eliot's church, and is recorded as a land holder in 1639, and as having taken the Freeman's Oath on May 13, 1640. Samuel (2), was a land owner in Dorchester, a constable in 1698 and selectman in 1706-7-9, died in Dorchester, November 21, 1721. Phillips (3), born in Dorchester, February 29, 1704, A. B. Harvard, 1724, was ordained to the ministry at Walpole, Mass., September 16, 1730, and preached there for nearly fifty years: Seth (4), born at Walpole, Mass., September 30, 1758, A. B. Harvard, 1777, was ordained at Rindge, N. H., 1782, member of the senate of New Hampshire, 1802-3-4, D. D. Dartmouth, 1809, author of many published sermons, and a book on "Illuminism," a trustee of Dartmouth College and prominent in matters that

led up to the famous law suit in connection with the college. Edward (5), born at Rindge, N. H., July 25, 1783, A. B. Harvard, 1803, died at Portland, Me., October 22, 1827, was the distinguished pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Portland, Me., and a trustee of Bowdoin College, which institution conferred upon him the degree of D. D.

Edward (6), father of the subject, was born in Portland, Me., September 14, 1813, and died in Deering, Me., July 21, 1890. He was graduated from Bowdoin College with the degree A. B. in 1832, was an active member of the Mississippi bar for twelve years ('34-'46), and



EDWARD P. PAYSON.

member of the Cumberland, Me., bar from 1846 until his death. He represented his district in the Maine State legislature ('64-'66), and was the author of the severe criticism of prohibitory legislation entitled: "The Maine Law in the Balance" ('55), "The Law of Equivalents, in Its Relation to Political and Social Ethics," ('88), two novels, "Doctor Tom," and "On The Verge," a "Socratic Dialogue" on Immortality, in *Scribner's Magazine* for June, 1877, and several essays in the *National Quarterly Review*. He married Penelope Ann Martin, daughter of Samuel and granddaugh-

ter of William and Elizabeth (Galpine) Martin. William Martin, esq., was a grandson of Major Samuel Martin, of Green Castle, Antigua, and cousin of Sir Henry Martin and of Josiah Martin, last royal governor of North Carolina; he came from London to Boston in 1783; was a member of the general court of Massachusetts for North Yarmouth from 1792 to 1797; charter trustee of Bowdoin College to 1813; and died in Portland, June 15, 1814, aged eighty-one years. Penelope Ann (Martin) Payson died November 16, 1867.

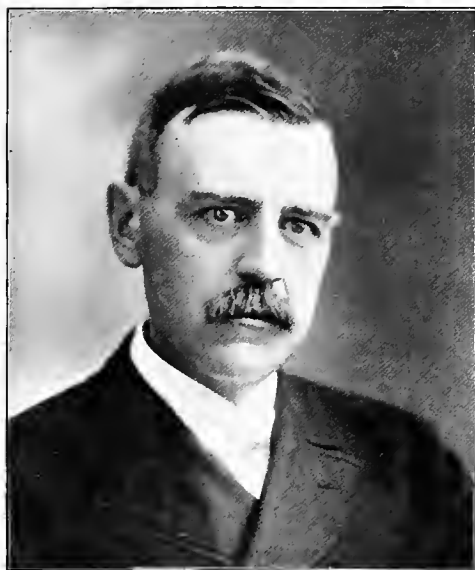
Edward Payson Payson was fitted for college at the Westbrook (Me.) Seminary and was graduated from Bowdoin with the degree A. B. in 1869. While a student he was a member of "D. K. E." He prepared for the legal profession at Harvard Law School, and was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1871. He was admitted to the Cumberland (Me.) bar on June 5, 1875, and practiced in that State until 1883, when he settled in Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 20, 1883, to practice before the United States Circuit Court September 23, 1878, and the United States Supreme Court March 20, 1891.

Mr. Payson is associated with his brother, William Martin Payson, A. B., Bowdoin, 1874, but has, in recent years, devoted almost his entire time to patent litigation in the United States Courts, and is recognized as one of the foremost attorneys in the patent branch of the law in New England. He is a man of broad culture, and has many fine social qualities. He holds membership in numerous societies and clubs, including the University and Reform clubs of New York, the University Club of Boston, and the Boston Athletic Association. He has been a contributor to the *American Law Review*; is the author of "Suggestions Toward an Applied Science of Sociology," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and developed from his father's "Law of Equivalents." This discussion of the proper principles on which criminal law, and philanthropy should be based, has attracted some attention as according with continental scientific views

of criminality rather than with the animistic theories of the common law.

Mr. Payson married Ethel Louise, second daughter of Charles Henry and Rhoda (Powell) Pratt, of Waterville, Me.

JAMES BERNARD CARROLL, Springfield, was born in Lowell, Mass., January 10, 1856, son of Patrick and Bridget (O'Rourke) Carroll, both natives of Ireland, who came to this country in 1848.



JAMES B. CARROLL.

Mr. Carroll was given an opportunity to obtain a liberal education and after attending the public schools of his native city until he was twelve years of age, was taken by his parents to Worcester where he was graduated from the high school and also from the Holy Cross College in 1880. To accomplish the chief purpose of his life he took up professional study in the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated LL.B. in 1880. On January 1, 1881, Mr. Carroll opened an office in Springfield and has ever since continued in increasing a successful practice in that city. He has engaged very little in criminal work, devoting himself to general civil

cases. It is as a court lawyer that he has gained his reputation, and as an advocate before a jury he has no superior at the present Hampden bar.

In politics he has been a staunch democrat and his talent and influence have been honorably recognized by his party through his appointment to the office of city solicitor in 1886, serving two years. He was a member of the State central democratic committee in 1892, and in 1893 and 1894 was the candidate of his party for the lieutenant-governorship. Mr. Carroll is recognized as a public spirited citizen of Springfield and in his public and private life has gained the esteem and good will of the community. He is a director of the City National Bank; vice-president of the St. Vincent de Paul society and fraternally a member of the Knights of Columbus, holding also membership in various social organizations.

He was married in 1884 to Mary E. Corbett, daughter of Michael Corbett of Lowell, Mass.

BENJAMIN NEWHALL JOHNSON, Boston, one of the prominent members of the Suffolk bar, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, June 19, 1856, a son of Rufus and Ellen M. (Newhall) Johnson. He is a lineal descendant of Richard Johnson, one of the pioneers of Lynn, and on the maternal side of Thomas Newhall, who is recorded in history as the first white child born in that ancient settlement. His maternal grandfather, Benjamin F. Newhall, was for many years prominent in Essex county, not only as a man of affairs and a writer of some note, but in public life. The parents of Mr. Johnson moved in his early boyhood to Saugus, in the same county, and it was in the public schools of that town that he received his earliest training. He fitted for college at Chauncy-Hall School, in Boston, and at Phillips Exeter Academy. He graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1878, with a commencement part, receiving his degree A. B., *cum laude*, and with highest

honors in philosophy. While at Cambridge he took several courses in the Harvard Law School, and afterwards a full course in the Boston University Law School. He completed his preparation for the legal profession in the offices of Ives, Lincoln & Huntress, at Boston and Salem, and was admitted to the Essex bar March 31, 1880. Immediately following he began practice in Boston, where he has since continued, engaged in a considerable and increasing business, being now the senior member of the firm of Johnson, Clapp & Un-



BENJAMIN N. JOHNSON.

derwood. His professional practice has been of a general character, though he has perhaps devoted himself most largely to commercial and railroad law. His aims have been entirely within the lines of his profession, the work of which he has followed closely.

At the time he entered upon the practice of the law, he took up his residence in Lynn, his native place, and has since resided there. Though repeatedly urged to enter public life, he has held no political office, except as a member of the Lynn school board for three years, 1890-1893, inclusive. He has nevertheless shown an unfailing interest in all public matters. He is a member of the University and

Exchange clubs of Boston, and of the Oxford and Park clubs of Lynn. In 1894 he was appointed upon a commission to revise the charter of the city of Lynn, and took great interest in and devoted much time to the work of that commission. He is president of the Lynn Historical Society, vice-president of the Board of Trade, a trustee of the Lynn Institution for Savings, one of the board of managers of the Lynn Hospital, and has in every way shown a constant and active interest in the welfare of his city. In politics he has been a republican, though not an especially active partisan.

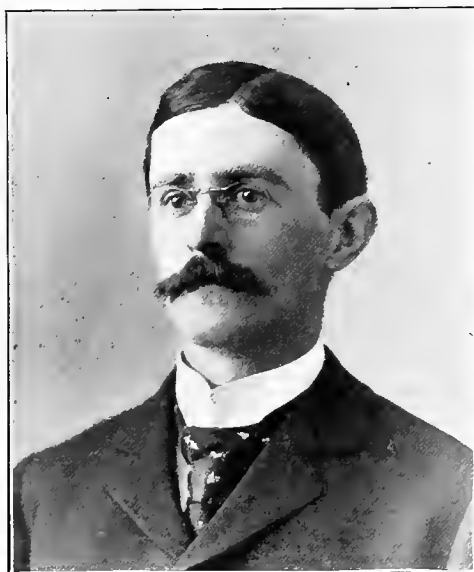
On May 14, 1900, at the invitation of the city government of Lynn he delivered the oration in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the transition of Lynn from a town to a city form of government.

JAMES ALDERSON BAILEY, jr., Boston, son of James Alderson and Marietta (Peirce) Bailey, was born in West Cambridge (now Arlington), Middlesex county, Mass., on the 25th of March, 1867. His father was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion and a prominent man in local affairs, holding several important town offices. On the paternal side he is descended from the old English families of Bailey and Johnson, while his mother descends from the early New England families of Peirce and Locke, Capt. Benjamin Locke and Solomon Peirce, both her direct ancestors, being soldiers at the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill.

Mr. Bailey was educated in the Arlington public schools, graduating from the high school in 1883. In 1884 he entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated *summa cum laude* in 1888, with honors in political science. While there he became deeply interested in the study of political economy and history, and took a leading part in the debates of the Harvard Union, of which he was an officer. He was also a director of the Harvard Republican Club, Harvard Co-operative Society, and Harvard Dining Association. On leaving college he entered the Harvard Law

School, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1891. The same year he received the degree of A. M. in course. Having been admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1890, while still a student in the law school, he began active practice immediately after his graduation, establishing himself in Boston. Early in his professional career he was engaged in several important cases, which attracted considerable attention. He at once gained an honorable standing at the bar, and in the general practice of his profession has achieved success as well as an enviable reputation.

In politics Mr. Bailey has been an active



JAMES A. BAILEY, JR.

and influential republican. He was chairman of the Arlington republican town committee and a member of the eighth congressional district republican committee for several years, and as secretary of the latter organization in 1892 he took a leading part in the management of the successful campaign of Hon. Samuel W. McCall for congress against Hon. John F. Andrew. In the fall of 1893 he was unanimously nominated by acclamation for representative to the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature for Arlington and Winchester, and, being elected by a large majority, was the

youngest man ever sent to the general court from that district. He served as clerk of the judiciary committee, as a member of the committee on elections, and as secretary of the republican caucus committee, and his work on the elections committee, in connection with the famous "ward seventeen" case, of Boston, was a feature of the session of 1894. Dissenting from his six colleagues, Mr. Bailey made the fight alone, and succeeded in having the house substitute and adopt his resolve declaring vacant the seats of the sitting member for the committee's report giving "leave to withdraw." This spirited contest made him not only one of the most prominent members, but a leader of that legislature, and won for him the respect and confidence of both party associates and political opponents. Re-elected to the house of 1895 he served on the committees on rules, judiciary and State house and was again secretary of the republican caucus committee. In 1897 he represented the Middlesex district, comprising Arlington, Somerville, and Belmont, in the Massachusetts senate, and as chairman of the committee on manufactures and a member of the committee on rules and metropolitan affairs he was a prominent and useful member. He was active in committee work and in debate, advocating with courage and fearlessness those measures which promised the largest good, and denouncing with equal energy all movements that benefited the favored few. He was especially prominent in attempting to secure amendments to the Boston elevated railway bill, designed to protect the rights of the people. April, 1900, he was appointed by Governor Crane a member of the metropolitan sewerage commission and elected chairman, succeeding the late Hon. Hosea Kingman, and is still acting in that capacity.

Mr. Bailey has been more or less active as a stump speaker in every campaign since 1892, when he championed the cause of Hon. Samuel W. McCall. He was a member of the republican State committee for three years and of the executive committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts for several years, and is

a member and former treasurer of the Middlesex Club. In 1894 he was associated with Causten Browne in preparing a new edition of "Browne on the Statute of Frauds," which was published by Little, Brown & Co. in 1895.

He is a member and was formerly a trustee of the Arlington Boat Club, and a member of Hiram Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Menotomy Chapter, R. A. M., of Bethel Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, and of the Boston and Middlesex Bar associations. He has always resided in Arlington, Mass., and is unmarried.

WILLIAM MORGAN BUTLER, Boston, is the son of Rev. James D. and Eliza B. (Place) Butler, and was born in New Bedford, Mass., on the 29th of January, 1861. His father was for many years a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the New England Southern and Providence conferences. His grandfather, Daniel Butler, was an important factor in the early business life of New Bedford, where the family has resided since 1750, when Benjamin Butler, his great-grandfather, moved there. His first American ancestor was Thomas Butler, who came from England to Lynn, Mass., in 1629, and removed to Sandwich in 1637.

Mr. Butler was educated in the public schools of his native city. Deciding upon the law as a profession he entered the Boston University School of Law and received the degree of LL.B. therefrom in June, 1884, having been admitted to the bar in September of the preceding year. Immediately after graduation he began active practice in New Bedford, and during the first three or four years was associated with Hon. Hosea M. Knowlton. Later he formed a co-partnership with Mayhew R. Hitch, which continued about four years, or until June, 1895, when he moved to Boston and established himself in business there. During the twelve years of his professional career in New Bedford, Mr. Butler established

a high reputation for industry and ability, and gained not only a large general practice, but also a prominent place at the Bristol county bar. His removal to Boston was the result of a constantly increasing business in the department of corporation law, to which he has devoted his energies for several years. He has been eminently successful, and is widely recognized as an able counsellor and advocate.

In politics he has always been an ardent and consistent republican. He was a member of the New Bedford common council in 1886, and for two terms (1890-91) represented that city in the lower house of the legislature,



WILLIAM M. BUTLER.

where he served on the judiciary committee. He was an influential member of the Massachusetts senate in 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895, and was president of that body during the last two years. He was one of the youngest presidents the senate ever had, and on both occasions was chosen without opposition and by a unanimous vote. As State senator he took an active part in debate and in all legislation, and in the capacity of committeeman rendered valuable service to the commonwealth as well as to his constituents. In 1892 he was chairman of the joint special committee on admin-

istrative boards and commissions and a member of the committees on judiciary and mercantile affairs. In 1893 he was chairman of the committee on judiciary and of the senate special committee to investigate the penal institutions and a member of the committees on probate and insolvency, bills in the third reading, and printing, and also of the committee to revise the corporation laws, the committee upon revision of the judiciary system, and the joint special committee of inquiry into the Torrens system of land transfer. As presiding officer he displayed parliamentary ability of a high order, dignity, and unfailing impartiality; his entire career in both the house and the senate was characterized by a faithful discharge of all legislative duties and unwavering fidelity to the best interests of the commonwealth and its people. He was appointed in 1896 by Governor Wolcott as a member of the commission to revise the statutes of the commonwealth, retiring therefrom in 1900 on account of the demands of his law business. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Wamsutta Club of New Bedford, University, Papyrus, Algonquin, and Exchange clubs of Boston, and as a citizen is public spirited, progressive, enterprising, and patriotic.

Mr. Butler was married July 15, 1886, to Miss Minnie F. Norton, daughter of Ichabod Norton, of Edgartown, Mass., and they have had four children: Morgan, Gladys, Lawrence (deceased), and Miriam.

BENJAMIN DEAN, Boston, was one of ten children—five sons and five daughters—of Benjamin and Alice Dean, and was born in Clitheroe, Lancashire, England, August 14, 1824. Descended from a long line of Saxon landholders, who married early, lived temperately and virtuously, and passed much of their time in field and forest, he received the priceless inheritance of perfect physical health and courage, to which were associated such hereditary qualities as cautious aggressiveness, tenacious purpose, invincible deter-

mination, and great force of character. On the paternal side his lineage is traced by one line to a period anterior to the Norman Conquest and by another to an ancient Irish Catholic family. His maternal ancestors descended through the families of Loftus, Parker, and Stuart.

When the subject of this memoir was five years old the family came to America and settled in Lowell, Mass., where the father, an engraver to calico printers, spent the remainder of his life. There young Dean obtained a thorough education in the common and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1840.



BENJAMIN DEAN.

The same year he matriculated at Dartmouth College, where he remained until the end of his freshman period, when his father's failing health compelled him to abandon a cherished collegiate training. He then entered the law office of Thomas Hopkinson, of Lowell, afterward one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and also attended the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in October, 1845. Mr. Dean practiced his profession in Lowell in partnership with James Dinsmoor until 1852, when he removed his residence and office to Boston, where he

formed a co-partnership with Henry H. Fuller, which continued until Mr. Fuller's death on the 15th of September, 1853. Afterward he practiced alone, continuing the firm's business, until a few years before his own death, which occurred in South Boston, where he resided, in 1897.

Mr. Dean possessed rare legal and forensic talent, and as a lawyer and advocate won a leading place at the Boston bar. He was a man of great ability, of strong force of character, and of unwavering integrity, and during a long and active career was highly esteemed and respected. He always occupied a prominent position, not only in the law, but in public and business affairs. He was a member of the Boston common council in 1865, 1866, 1872, and 1873, and served through those years as chairman of the committee on ordinances. Prior to this, in 1862 and 1863, he had served as a member of the Massachusetts senate, having both terms such eminent colleagues as ex-Gov. John H. Clifford, (president), Charles G. Loring, Daniel S. Richardson, John H. Dodge, and Alvah Crocker. In 1869 he was again a member of the senate, and the high esteem in which he was held as a legislator was attested by his selection for the chairmanship of the judiciary committee to succeed Hon. Francis Dewey.

As a democrat he was elected to the 45th congress from the third congressional district of Massachusetts, then the only district of this kind wholly in the civic limits of Boston. He received 9,315 votes against 9,295 cast for Hon. Walbridge A. Field, his republican opponent, who, however, received a certificate of election on the strength of the return made by the Boston board of aldermen. Mr. Dean promptly contested the seat, to which he was finally declared entitled. He served faithfully and with much credit until the close of the term, and then resumed the active practice of the law. Twice before this and once afterward he was the democratic candidate from his district for member of congress, but was not elected, although he received a flattering vote

each time. He enjoyed the distinction, however, of being the first democrat ever elected from his congressional district.

Mr. Dean was chairman of the board of park commissioners of Boston from 1886 to 1889, and was also for many years a member of the board of directors of the public institutions for the city of Boston, a trustee of the South Boston Savings Bank, a director of the South Boston Railroad Corporation, a trustee of the Garfield National Monument Association, and president of the South Boston Gas Company. In Freemasonry he was long one of the leading lights in New England.

Mr. Dean was very enthusiastic in all nautical and aquatic sports and always the owner of one or more pleasure boats. He was an expert yachtsman, and for several years served as commodore of the Boston Yacht Club, the oldest yachting organization in New England.

He was married in 1848 to Mary Anne, daughter of Hon. Josiah B. French, mayor of Lowell, Mass., county commissioner, and president of the Appleton National Bank of Lowell, and of the Northern Railroad of New Hampshire. They had six children: Benjamin Wheelock (died in 1892), William Loftus, Josiah Stevens (a member of the Boston bar), Clitheroe (Mrs. Charles Little James), Mary (Mrs. Walter Tufts), and one who died young.

JOSIAH STEVENS DEAN, Boston, associate justice of the South Boston Municipal Court, is a son of the late Hon. Benjamin Dean, whose memoir appears in this work, and was born May 11, 1860, in Boston, Mass., where he has always resided. His mother, Mary Ann, was the daughter of Josiah B. French, a prominent citizen of Lowell, mayor of the city, and president of the Northern Railroad of New Hampshire.

Mr. Dean attended the public schools of his native city and afterward the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he laid the foundation of a thorough practical training. Turning his attention to the law he pursued

his legal studies at the law schools of Boston University and Harvard College and in his father's office, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885. Since then he has been actively and successfully engaged in the general civil practice of his profession in Boston. In 1891 and 1892 he was a member of the Boston common council, and in 1893 he was nominated by the democrats for the office of register of probate and insolvency for Suffolk county, and although he carried the city of Boston, which had never been done before in a county contest against the incumbent, he was defeated by the votes of Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop.



JOSIAH S. DEAN.

In 1893 he received from Governor Russell the appointment of associate justice of the South Boston Municipal Court, and in August, 1895, Governor Greenhalge appointed him one of the public administrators for Suffolk county, and he continues to hold both positions. In 1897 he was a member of the board of aldermen of Boston.

During his career of fifteen years at the bar Judge Dean has built up a large and successful civil practice. On the bench he has displayed eminent judicial qualifications, excellent judgment, and keen discrimination

between right and wrong. His ability as a lawyer and jurist is recognized and admired, and has gained for him a high reputation. He has been connected with a large number of important cases, many of which involved extensive interest, and with Lewis S. Dabney, was counsel for the South Boston Railway Company prior to its consolidation with the West End Street Railway Company. He is prominently identified with the South Boston Citizens' Association, the South Boston Savings Bank, the Federal Trust Company, and is a director of the D. S. Quirk Company. He was the first president of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Boston and vicinity, and is a member of the Boston Athletic Association, of the Union Club, and of the Boston Bicycle Club, of which he has been secretary. As a citizen he is public spirited and progressive, and in every capacity, especially in the law, he has achieved distinction and has exhibited the sterling characteristics of his race.

Judge Dean was married August 2, 1888, at Bradford, England, to Miss May Lillian Smith, daughter of the late Prof. Walter Smith, some time director of drawing in the Boston public schools, and the first director of the Massachusetts State Normal School at Boston. They have four children: Benjamin, Kemerton, Russell, and Sydney. Their summer home is at Gloucester, Mass.

GEORGE ALEXANDER OTIS ERNST, Boston, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 8, 1850, and is the son of Andrew H. Ernst and Sarah Otis. His father, a native of Germany, came to Cincinnati with his parents and for many years was a leading citizen and prominent horticulturist of that city; he died in 1860, widely respected and esteemed. His mother, Sarah, was the daughter of George Alexander Otis, well known in the early literary world of Boston, where the family had been conspicuous for several generations.

Mr. Ernst began his education in private schools in Cincinnati. After his father's death

he removed with his mother to Boston, and continued his studies in the Mount Pleasant Military Academy at Sing Sing, N. Y., and in the Eliot High School at Jamaica Plain. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1871, and then spent two years in the Harvard Law School. He also read law in Boston in the offices of Ropes & Gray and James B. Richardson, now a justice of the Superior Court, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in March, 1875. For one year he practiced in partnership with George S. Frost, but since then he has carried on a large professional business alone. Mr. Ernst has made a specialty of corporation mat-



GEORGE A. O. ERNST.

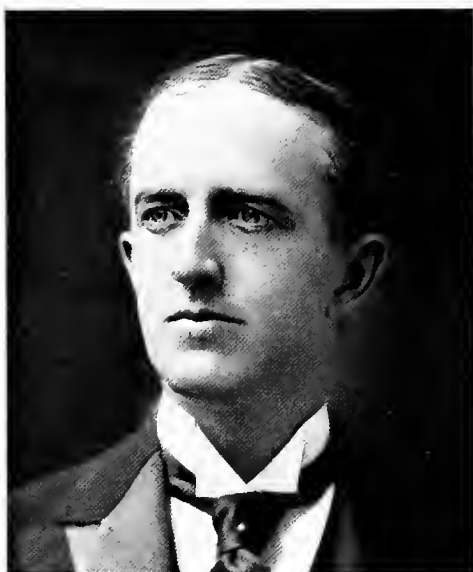
ters, trusts, wills, etc., and, as a study, the laws relating to women. His practice has been largely of an office character. He has always been a staunch republican, with an independent spirit, and in 1880 attended the national republican convention at Chicago as a member of the committee representing the Massachusetts young republicans to secure a civil service reform plank in the party platform. In 1883 and 1884 he was a member of the lower house of the legislature, serving as chairman of the committee on elections and as a member of the committee on street railways during the

first year and as a member of the railroad committee the second year. In this capacity he took an influential part in legislation and assisted in forming the first civil service law in Massachusetts.

Mr. Ernst has made a special study of Massachusetts law in its bearing on the property rights of women and is a warm believer in the principles of woman suffrage. He has also devoted some attention to literature, contributing to periodicals and translating from the French. In 1879 he won the first prize offered by the Boston Christian Union for an essay upon the "True Political Interests of the Laboring Classes." He translated from the French two of Gaboriau's novels, viz.: "The Widow Lerouge" and "The Clique of Gold," and also has translated three plays: "A Christmas Supper," "The Double Wedding," and "Our Friends," all of which were produced at the Boston Museum, with the great comedian, William Warren, in the leading parts. Mr. Ernst is also the author of "Law of Married Women in Massachusetts," which was published by Little, Brown & Co. in 1897. He has been a member of the Boston Bar Association since 1877; holds membership in several social and civil organizations; is one of the managers of the Adams Nervine Asylum and president of the Animal Rescue League of Boston. He is a respected, public spirited, patriotic, and progressive citizen, an able lawyer and counselor, and a man of the highest integrity and honor.

On the 11th of December, 1879, Mr. Ernst was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Jeanie C., sister of the late Edwin Lassetter Bynner, author of "Agnes Surriage" and other novels. They have two children: Roger and Sarah Otis. They reside at Jamaica Plain, Boston, where Mr. Ernst has been for several years chairman of the standing committee of the Unitarian church.

ROGER FAXTON STURGIS, Boston, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 21, 1862, a son of Robert Shaw and Susan Brimmer (Inches) Sturgis. His paternal great-grandfather, Russell Sturgis, was a native of Massachusetts who came from the Cape to Boston early in life, and was a prominent merchant for many years. His paternal grandfather was Nathaniel Russell Sturgis of Boston. Robert Shaw Sturgis, who died in Philadelphia in 1876 in the fifty-sixth year of his age, was a partner in the well known firm of Russell & Co. of Canton, China, and there spent several years of his life.



ROGER FAXTON STURGIS.

Roger Faxton Sturgis was educated in Philadelphia schools and at Harvard College, from which he was graduated A. B. with the class of 1884. For two years following he studied law at Harvard Law School, and in the summer of 1886 entered the office of Brooks & Nichols. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1887, and from that time until 1890 remained with that firm. In 1893 he became a member of the firm of Storey & Thorndike from which he withdrew in July, 1898.

Mr. Sturgis practices law in Boston, is a

resident of Brookline and a member of the Somerset Club.

He was married in 1893 to Mildred Frazer, a daughter of Lawson Frazer of Covington, Ky. They have three children: Susan Brimmer, Roger and Anita.

HORACE EVERETT BARTLETT, son of Thomas and Patience (Hawkins) Bartlett, was born August 1, 1847, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he resided during his whole life, living upon the paternal farm and in the ancestral homestead. He was descended from the family of Bartletts which settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1634, and gave the name to the Bartlett Springs, and back of them from a family that came over with William the Conqueror, were knighted, and received an estate at Stopham, Sussex, England, where the present baronet, Sir Walter G. Bartlett, resides, his ancestral estate having been handed down from father to son, unbroken and undivided, for more than eight hundred years. Coming to America with the Puritans, the Bartletts have been conspicuous in civil and professional affairs in New England for more than two centuries. In New Hampshire, especially, they have figured as jurists, statesmen, and soldiers, and in every capacity distinction and honor marked their achievements. Mr. Bartlett's great-grandfather, General Thomas Bartlett, was an officer in the Revolution and an eminent civilian. His grandfather, Thomas Bartlett, moved in the latter part of his life from Nottingham, New Hampshire, to Haverhill, Massachusetts, where Thomas, the father of Horace E., was a farmer. His mother's family, the Hawkinses, were pioneers of Wolfboro, New Hampshire, where she was born. Among Mr. Bartlett's ancestors were Governor John Winthrop and Governor Thomas Dudley.

Mr. Bartlett was graduated from the Haverhill High School in 1865 and from Dartmouth College in 1869, having, in the latter year, the first English oration at commencement,

and holding membership in the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society. Among his classmates were Charles P. Chase, the college treasurer; Charles W. Bartlett, of the Boston bar; Edward E. Parker, judge of probate for Hillsboro county, New Hampshire; Hiram P. Harriman, judge of probate and insolvency for Barnstable county, Massachusetts; and others who have become prominent in professional and civil life. On leaving college in 1869 Mr. Bartlett became principal of the Ashland (Massachusetts) High School, but at the end of the school year, in 1870, he was called to the principalship of the high school in Haverhill, his native city.



HORACE E. BARTLETT.

which he held until June, 1875, when he resigned to accept the principalship of the Lawrence (Massachusetts) High School, continuing in that position until June, 1879. His career as a teacher had been an eminently successful one, and gave him a wide reputation and acquaintance, but he finally determined to devote himself to the law, for which he was well qualified.

Resigning the principalship of the Lawrence High School in June, 1879, after having taught for a continuous period of ten years, he associated himself with his cousin, the late Hon.

Joseph K. Jenness, then a leading lawyer and citizen of Haverhill, occupying the present offices of Moody & Bartlett. Mr. Jenness, who was for a time mayor of the city, was one of the ablest and foremost members of the Essex bar, and under his instruction Mr. Bartlett acquired a broad and accurate knowledge of the law and of the principles of practice. He was graduated from the Boston University School of Law, with the degree of LL.B., *cum laude*, in June, 1881, completing the full course in a single year, was admitted to the Suffolk bar on the 13th of the same month, and at once began active practice in Haverhill with Mr. Jenness, who died in August of that year. On September 1, 1881, Mr. Bartlett formed a co-partnership with Hon. William H. Moody, now a member of congress, under the firm name of Moody & Bartlett. Joseph H. Pearl was admitted to the firm December 1, 1895, but the old name remains unchanged—the oldest one in continuous existence in northern Essex.

Mr. Bartlett was regarded as a lawyer and advocate of marked ability, of broad and accurate knowledge of the law, and of unquestioned integrity and untiring industry. He achieved eminent success and a high reputation at the bar, especially in the line of real estate, probate, and corporation practice, to which he devoted much attention and which constitutes a large share of the firm's business. But while attending to the duties which an extensive clientage create he never neglected his duties as a citizen. He was always deeply and actively interested in the cause of education, to which he had contributed much time ever since his college days. For ten years he was an educator of note, and it is an interesting fact that the present high school building in Haverhill (his native city) was erected and dedicated while he was its principal. He was especially active and influential in the introduction of the training school and other improvements in Haverhill's school system, and from about 1880, or for a period of nineteen years, was a leading member of the Haverhill

school committee. Probably no other man has done so much to advance the best interests of the public schools of Haverhill, and certainly no one deserves higher credit for efforts in this connection.

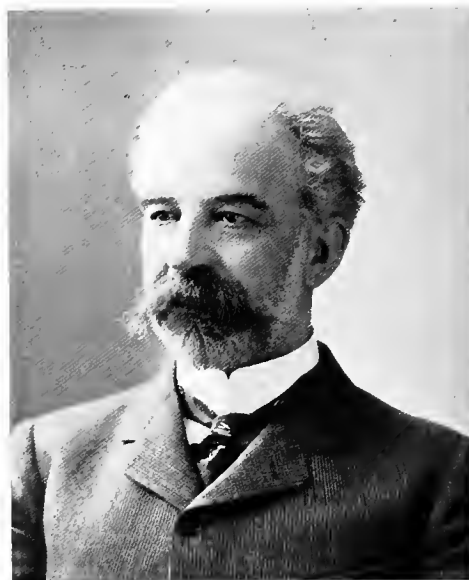
In 1898 Mr. Bartlett was appointed an associate justice of the Haverhill Police Court to succeed Ira A. Abbott, who was made standing justice in place of Judge Henry Carter, deceased. Mr. Bartlett was one of the oldest members of the Pentucket Club, a member of the Monday Evening Club, and a communicant of the North Congregational church of Haverhill. He was also a member of the Essex Bar Association.

Mr. Bartlett was married May 19, 1886, to Grace Monroe, daughter of Luther Johnson, a prominent citizen of Haverhill, and cashier of what is now the First National Bank until his accidental death by drowning on Christmas day in 1864. Mrs. Bartlett was a woman of ready comprehension, clear insight, critical judgment, and excellent memory—a scholar of remarkable ability to whom life brought the fullest pleasure, and nature, music, art, and literature in their highest forms, gave deep enjoyment. She died January 13, 1894, leaving no children. After the death of his wife, to whom he was deeply devoted, Mr. Bartlett's health gradually failed, and extensive travel in America and Europe failed to bring healing. He died in the home in which he was born, December 27, 1899, leaving the memory of a man scholarly in tastes, clear in judgment, sympathetic, helpful—the shining record of a noble and successful life.

MALCOLM Mc LOUD, Boston, the son of Rev. Anson and Jane (Cornish) McCloud, was born in Topsfield, Essex county, Massachusetts, July 7, 1854. His father was pastor of the Topsfield Congregational church for nearly thirty years, and spent most of his life in that village, of which he was an honored and much beloved citizen.

Malcolm McLoud was educated in the public schools of Topsfield and Newburyport, Massachusetts, and at Marietta, Ohio. He early evinced an inclination to enter the legal profession, and began to read law in the offices of R. L. Nye, a prominent practitioner of Marietta, Ohio.

He was admitted to the bar in Marietta, on April 6, 1876, but immediately afterward removed to Boston, where he has ever since practiced at the Suffolk bar, a period now covering a quarter of a century. For a number of years he had as a partner, the late F. V. B. Kern, under the firm style of Kern &



MALCOLM MC LOUD.

McLoud, and since Mr. Kern's death, in October, 1898, Mr. McLoud has practiced independently. He is one of the best known conveyancers in the commonwealth, and has devoted almost his entire attention to this branch of the law, in which he has gained a large clientage.

He resides in Boston, and is a member of the Boston Art Club.

In December, 1881, Mr. McLoud was married to Agnes Q. Andrews, daughter of Gen. Samuel Andrews, of Boston, and they have two children: Anson, and Miriam McLoud.

JOHN FREEMAN COLBY, Boston, was the eldest son and the second of three children of John and Mary H. (Holt) Colby, and a lineal descendant in the eighth generation from Anthony Colby, who was living in Cambridge in 1632, and who moved to that part of Salisbury which is now Amesbury, Mass., in 1640. Joseph Colby, son of John and great-grandson of Anthony, removed from Amesbury to Hampstead, N. H., whence his youngest son, John Colby, who married Ruth Stevens, finally went to Weare, in the same State. John Colby, son of the last named John, was born in 1765, and about the time of his majority purchased land and settled on that part of Society Land which became a part of the town of Bennington, N. H., on its incorporation in 1842. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and died August 29, 1829. His son John, father of the subject of this memoir, was born April 1, 1801, and died November 5, 1849, in Bennington, having spent his life there as a farmer. He was married April 29, 1831, to Mary H., daughter of Benjamin and Bathsheba (Baker) Holt of Lyndeboro, Vt., who survived him and died in 1880.

John F. Colby was born in that part of Society Land, which subsequently became a part of the town of Bennington, N. H., March 3, 1834. He was reared on a farm where agriculture was the chief industry of a large neighborhood, and his early opportunities for learning were therefore few and small. But he possessed a strong thirst for knowledge, which his father encouraged, and by industry and economy secured two terms of schooling besides the advantages which his home life afforded. His father's death in 1849 threw him upon his own resources at the age of seventeen, and that year he taught his first term of school. He subsequently fitted himself for college in his native state at Mount Vernon and at the Merrimac Normal Institute in Reed's Ferry, finishing under the private tutelage of the late Hon. George Stevens, of Lowell, Mass. In 1855 he entered

Dartmouth, where he took a broad and liberal college course, teaching school every winter, and graduating in 1859 with the confidence of both officers and students and with the assurance of the faculty that "his progress during the four years had been relatively greater than that of any other man in the entire class of seventy." While there he was librarian of one of the college libraries for three years.

After graduating, Mr. Colby accepted the position of principal of the Stetson High School at Randolph, Mass., where he achieved such marked success that promotion and distinction were open to him as a teacher. Tempting



JOHN F. COLBY.

business offers were also urged upon him. But he settled upon the law as his profession, and, having studied it privately removed to Boston in 1864 and entered the office of Hon. Ambrose A. Ranney and the late Nathan Morse. He was admitted on examination to the Suffolk bar in December, 1864, after less than two years of actual study, and from that time until his death continued in the general practice of the law in Boston almost without interruption. Endowed with a lofty conception and great enthusiasm for the profession, he gained the reputation of being a sound lawyer, a consci-

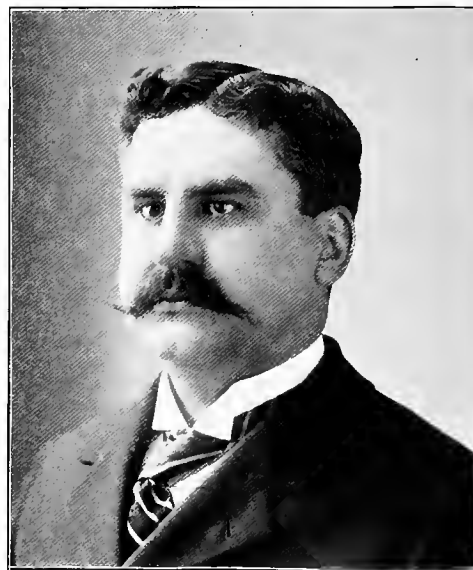
entious and faithful attorney, and an able advocate. He devoted himself to his professional duties with great ardor and with eminent success, avoiding, as a rule, both business responsibilities and political preferment. In brief, he became one of the foremost members of the Boston bar.

Mr. Colby, though generally resisting public office, was a member of the Boston common council in 1878, and 1879, serving on the judiciary and other important committees, and represented the eighteenth Suffolk district in the Massachusetts legislature in 1887, being house chairman of the joint committee on harbors and public lands and a member of the joint committee on parishes and religious societies. In these two bodies he displayed marked ability, and won an honorable reputation. His religious convictions matured while he was a student at the Merrimac Normal Institute at Reed's Ferry, and in 1854 he joined the Congregational church at Mount Vernon, N. H. Afterward he was actively and prominently engaged in Christian work. On his removal to Boston in 1864 he connected himself with the Mount Vernon Congregational church under Rev. E. N. Kirk, D.D., and Rev. S. E. Herrick, D.D., and took a leading part in the affairs of the parish, being a teacher and superintendent of the Sunday school, clerk and treasurer of the church, a member of the examining committee and treasurer of the society. He was also elected deacon, but declined the office. In 1884 he transferred his membership and labors to the Union Congregational church under Rev. R. R. Meredith, D.D. He was a member and an officer of the Congregational Club, and active in several benevolent organizations. Mr. Colby was receiver of the Mechanics bank of Boston after its failure in 1877, and for several years was a trustee of the North End Savings Bank of the same city. He combined business with pleasure in the management of a farm connected with his summer home at Mount Vernon, N. H., and was on his way there when he died June 6, 1890, at Hillsboro, in that state. He

was a man of firm convictions, of unquestioned integrity, of great industry, and of strong friendships. Endowed with an indomitable will, he was a power before courts and juries, and during a long and active career at the bar achieved eminence and honor.

Mr. Colby was married January 24, 1861, to Ruthey Ellen Cloutman, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Stevens) Cloutman of Mount Vernon, N. H. They had three children: John Henry, whose sketch appears in this work; Charles Dane, born June 30, 1865, at Mount Vernon, died September 2, 1865; and Arthur Stevens, born March 24, 1869, in Boston, died at Mount Vernon in 1889.

JOHN HENRY COLBY, Boston, is the eldest of three sons of the late John Freeman Colby and Ruthey Ellen Cloutman, and was born in Randolph, Mass., January 13,



JOHN H. COLBY.

1862. In 1864 he came with the family to Boston, where he attended the public schools of the city and the Roxbury Latin School, and where he has ever since resided. He was graduated B. S. from Dartmouth College in 1885, with an oration at commencement and membership in the Beta Theta fraternity, and

then entered his father's law office in Boston. In 1886 he became a student in the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1889. Admitted to the Suffolk bar in June of the same year, he at once began active practice with his father, whose memoir appears in this work. The latter died in June, 1890, and Mr. Colby practiced alone until 1892, when he formed a co-partnership with Edwin A. Bayley which still continues under the firm name of Colby and Bayley.

As a lawyer and advocate Mr. Colby has been eminently successful. He has been connected with a number of important cases, and in their trials has gained a leading reputation among the younger members of the Boston bar. His ability, industry, and learning, combined with his sagacity, skill, and sound judgment, have won for him a high standing. His practice has been general in character. He represented ward twelve in the Boston common council in 1893, 1894, and 1895, was a member of the board of aldermen in 1897 and 1899, member of the legislature in 1900, and for several years served on the republican ward and city committee of Boston. In 1898 he was appointed one of the examiners of land titles for Massachusetts under the new Torrens registration act. He is secretary of the Congregational Club of Boston, a director of the Boston City Missionary Society and of the American Congregational Association, and a member and chairman of the standing committee of the Union Congregational church of Boston.

Mr. Colby was married October 8, 1891, to Annie Evarts Cornelius, daughter of J. Evarts and Sarah (Storrs) Cornelius, of Boston, Mass., and they have one son: John Noyes Colby, born in December, 1893.

CHARLES EDMUND HIBBARD, the first mayor of Pittsfield, and a practicing lawyer in that city since 1887, was born in Farmington Falls, Maine, March 15, 1844.

He was educated at Phillips Andover Academy and also at Amherst College, having graduated at the latter institution in 1867. He began reading law with William Collamer, of Woodstock, Vt., and finished his course with William M. Rogers, of Methuen, Mass.; and on April 21, 1869, he was admitted to practice in Suffolk county.

Mr. Hibbard began his professional career at Tama city, Iowa, where he practiced about two years and then returned to Boston. In 1881 he located in Lee, thence removed to Pittsfield in 1887, and for a period of more than eighteen years he has been regarded as



CHARLES E. HIBBARD

one of the most persevering and shrewd trial lawyers in Berkshire county, whether the cause be of a civil or criminal character or a suit in equity. From 1887 to 1893 Mr. Hibbard was district attorney for the western district of Massachusetts, and in 1891 was elected mayor of Pittsfield, being the first incumbent of that office under the city charter. He is a firm democrat.

At Montpelier, Vt., February 2, 1870, Charles E. Hibbard married Henrietta A., daughter of Sylvester and Sarah (Hubbard) Hayden. Of this marriage three children

have been born, all of whom are now living. Charles Lovejoy Hibbard, a son, is a graduate of Williams College. He came to the bar in 1894, and since 1898 has been a law partner with his father.

STEPHEN R. JONES, Boston, is the son of Bradford E. and Kate M. (Paine) Jones, and was born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, Mass., in November, 1866. He is of Pilgrim stock. He is the ninth genera-



STEPHEN R. JONES.

tion removed from Francis Cook, one of the Mayflower's company, and the eighth generation removed from Experience Mitchell, who came to Plymouth in the ship *Ann* in 1623.

Bradford E. Jones, for many years a merchant of Brockton, has been prominent in the public affairs of that city, served as a member of the first board of aldermen, after a change of government, has held various other local offices, is vice-president of the Brockton Savings Bank, and holds many other offices of trust.

Stephen R. Jones was graduated from Brockton High School in 1885, and from Amherst College, with the degree of A. B., in 1889. In

the autumn of 1889 he entered the Boston University School of Law, and was graduated there with the degree of LL.B. in June, 1892. In September of the same year he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and at once began practice in the offices of Carver & Blodgett, in Boston. In 1894 Mr. Jones became a member of the firm of Carver & Blodgett. He has been engaged in a constantly increasing general civil practice, and is numbered among the foremost of the younger practitioners of the Suffolk bar.

He resides in Brockton, and holds membership in the Algonquin and University clubs of Boston, the Oakley Country Club, and the University Club of Providence, R. I.

WILLIAM HENRY COOLIDGE, Boston, is the eldest of nine children of William Leander and Sarah Isabella (Washburn) Coolidge, of Natick, Mass., where six generations of his ancestors were farmers, and where he was born on the 23d of February, 1859. He is descended from John Coolidge, one of the first settlers of Watertown, Mass., and from several soldiers of the Colonial and Revolutionary wars.

Mr. Coolidge was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools, graduating from the Natick High School in 1875 and from the Newton High School in 1877. In the latter year he entered Harvard College, where he was prominent in both scholarship and athletics and from which he was graduated with honor in 1881. He was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club, and of other organizations, and among his classmates were Frederick Joy and Winthrop H. Wade, both lawyers, and a number of men who have become prominent physicians. Mr. Coolidge, on leaving college, spent two years (1881-83) at the Harvard Law School and continued his legal studies in Boston in the office of Hyde, Dickinson & Howe, then one of the leading law firms in New England. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1885, and since then has been actively and successfully engaged in the

practice of his profession in Boston. He was assistant counsel for the Boston and Lowell railroad and its lessee, the Boston and Maine railroad, from 1885 to January, 1889, and since then he has been counsel for the latter corporation. In January, 1889, he formed a co-partnership with the late Hon. Almon A. Strout, which continued under the firm name of Strout & Coolidge until July 1, 1897, when Mr. Strout returned to Portland, Me. In 1899 he formed a co-partnership with Clarence A. Hight, formerly of Portland, Me. For several years he has devoted himself almost exclusively to corporation business. He is a di-



WILLIAM H. COOLIDGE.

rector of and counsel for a number of large corporations, a member of several clubs and other bodies, is of unfailing integrity and industry, and he is one of the leaders of the younger bar of Boston.

Mr. Coolidge was married at Bergen Point, N. J., October 3, 1887, to May Humphreys, daughter of the late George D. and Sarah Frances (Young) Humphreys, of St. Louis, Mo., and they have had three children: Solon Humphreys (deceased), Isabelle, and William Humphreys Coolidge. They resided in Winchester, Mass., three years, then in the city of

Newton and since 1894 on Gray Cliff road in Newton Center, near Boston.

HENRY LAURENS DAWES, more frequently known, however, by reason of his long period of honorable service in the higher branch of our federal legislature as Senator Dawes, was born in Cummington, Mass., October 30, 1816, the fifth in a family of seven children of Mitchell and Mercy (Burgess) Dawes. Mitchell Dawes was a farmer in moderate circumstances, well educated himself and a firm believer in the education of his children, yet not possessing the means sufficient to give them a college course. Henry L. attended a district school and afterward, when not employed with work on the farm, devoted his leisure to study and thus with little assistance he fitted himself for college. In 1835 he entered Yale College, maintained himself throughout the four years' course and graduated in 1839. In after years this institution conferred on him the degree of LL. D., as did also Williams College. After graduation he spent nearly a year in the study of law in the office of Samuel Stevens, of Albany, and afterward, on returning to Massachusetts, he taught school about a year. He also continued his legal studies under the direction of Wells & Davis, of Greenfield, and in August, 1842, after an examination by Chief Justice Williams, of the Common Pleas Court at Northampton, he was admitted to practice law in this state.

In connection with his admission to practice it is interesting to note that our young legal aspirant was examined in private by the chief justice, in the room of the examiner in his hotel, and that the subjects were mostly suggested by the legal papers presented during the day in court. On the next morning the young man repaired to the court house and waited throughout the entire day's session, but neither by word or sign did the court appear to recognize his presence or the ordeal of the preceding evening. Finally, just before adjournment the justice directed the clerk to

"swear in Henry L. Dawes as an attorney of the courts of Massachusetts."

After admission to practice Mr. Dawes at once opened an office in North Adams, when there were only three lawyers in that now thriving municipality. He lived and practiced in North Adams from 1842 to 1864, when he removed to Pittsfield. During that period he had two partners: first the late E. B. Peniman, about three months, and later W. P. Porter, for a short time. In still later years, while living at the county seat, Senator Dawes retained much of his extensive clientage, but almost throughout the entire period of half a



HENRY L. DAWES.

century Massachusetts had need of his time and his service both in the legislative branches of this commonwealth and of the federal congress. As a lawyer at the bar from the very beginning of his career his ability and integrity were acknowledged, hence as a law maker and high public servant his services were indispensable to the general welfare.

In 1848 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature on a union ticket of whigs and democrats whose aim was to secure a charter for the construction of the Troy and Greenfield (now part of the Fitchburg) railroad

company. In 1849 and again in 1852 he was re-elected to the same office. In 1850, at the time of the fruitless coalition of democrats and free soilers, he was the whig candidate for the State senate and was elected by the legislature, there being no election at the polls. In the following year he was again chosen to the lower house and at the end of his term determined to return home, and devote himself entirely to professional work. However, despite the seriousness of this resolution, he was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1853, and in the same year was appointed district attorney for the four western counties of Massachusetts, serving in that capacity from 1853 to 1857.

In 1856 Mr. Dawes was elected a representative in congress and was the first congressional nominee of the republican party, which he himself had helped to organize in Massachusetts. His service in the house continued eighteen years, during which time he was prominently associated with all the leading discussions of the day and also was burdened with much of the important committee work; and during this time he twice declined appointments as justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. He served as chairman of the appropriations committee several years; chairman of the committee of elections ten years, and for four years was chairman of the ways and means committee, and hence was the leader of the house during that time.

On March 4, 1875, Mr. Dawes took his seat in the United States senate, a worthy successor to the lamented Sumner, having previously been elected to that high office by the legislature of this state. His record here was in full keeping with his course in the lower house of congress, but in this brief professional sketch we have not the space to narrate that record in detail, and must therefore content ourselves with reiterating the nation's frequently expressed verdict of "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Senator Dawes was in the upper house three full terms of six years each, and through the

entire period he served on the committee on Indian affairs and also on the committee on appropriations. In 1893 he retired to private life, yet at the request of President Cleveland, he consented to accept an appointment as chairman of the commission to the five civilized tribes of Indians. This office he has retained under the successive administrations of Presidents Cleveland and McKinley.

In 1844 (May 1) Henry L. Dawes married Electa A., daughter of Chester Sanderson, of Ashfield. Of this marriage six children were born, three of whom are still living. They are Anna L. Dawes, of Pittsfield, Chester Mitchell Dawes, of Chicago, Ill., attorney for the C. B. & Q. railroad company; and Henry Laurens Dawes, jr., a practicing attorney of Pittsfield.

Henry L. Dawes, jr., of the law firm of Pingree, Dawes, & Burke, of Pittsfield, is a native of North Adams, born January 5, 1863, and is the son of Henry Laurens and Electa A. (Sanderson) Dawes. He was educated in Phillips Exeter Academy and in Yale College, graduating at the latter institution in 1884. He read law in the office of his father—Senator Dawes—and also with Hyde, Dickinson & Howe, of Boston, and attended a course of lectures in the Boston University School of Law. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in February, 1887.

Mr. Dawes began the practice of law in Chicago, Ill., being associated with John P. Noyes about three years. In 1890 he returned to Pittsfield and became a member of the law firm of Pingree, Dawes, & Burke, as now known.

On September 29, 1897, Mr. Dawes married Catherine Pingree, daughter of the late Thomas P. Pingree, his former partner, now deceased.

JOHN JAMES NELLIGAN is a native of Lee, Berkshire county, born May 24, 1855, the son of Michael and Mary Nelligan and the second of their four children. John J. was educated in the district schools and also in Williams academy at Stockbridge, where he was graduated in 1874. At the age of twenty-one

years he began the study of law with Thomas L. Judd and later entered the office of Judge Shores, of Great Barrington. Mr. Nelligan had been a law student about eight months when his father died, and he left his studies and took his parent's place in a mill in the capacity of time-keeper; also having a supervision over the mill employees. He was thus engaged about ten years and during that period was the main support of his widowed mother and her other children. However, the determined young man did not entirely abandon his legal studies, but continued them in connection with his employment, and in 1887,



JOHN J. NELLIGAN.

at Pittsfield, he was admitted to practice law. He at once opened an office at the county seat, where he now lives and where, also, he enjoys a good practice, devoting his attention especially to the care and management of estates.

For several years Mr. Nelligan was an active factor in democratic politics and once was a candidate for the Massachusetts house of representatives, being defeated at the polls by the close margin of only five votes. On September 14, 1882, Mr. Nelligan was married to Julia Fogarty, of Lee, Massachusetts. Four daughters have been born to them.

THOMAS L. WAKEFIELD, for forty years prominent at the Suffolk bar, was born in Londonderry, Vermont, June 15, 1817. He was fitted for college at the academies at Chester, Vermont, and Lancaster, New Hampshire, and entered Dartmouth with advanced standing in 1840. He was graduated in 1843, and after teaching for a time in the Lancaster Academy, went to Bordentown, New Jersey, and there read law in the office of G. S. Cannon.

In May, 1854, he removed to Broadalbin, New York, and was admitted to the bar of Fulton county in October of that year. In April, 1847, he was elected district attorney of



THOMAS L. WAKEFIELD.

Fulton county and held that office until his resignation and removal to Boston in 1849. Soon after his arrival in Boston he formed a law partnership with Horace E. Smith, and later his brother, John H. Wakefield, became a member of the firm. Mr. Smith eventually removed to Albany, New York, and was for many years dean of the Albany Law School. John H. Wakefield died suddenly soon after the withdrawal of Mr. Smith, and Mr. Wakefield thenceforth practiced alone until within a few years of his death, when he formed a

co-partnership with his two sons, Thomas H., and John L. Wakefield.

Mr. Wakefield became a resident of Dedham, Massachusetts in 1852, and was elected a representative to the general court from that town in 1865 and 1866. He was also elected to the senate in 1871 and 1872, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee. He was afterwards appointed chairman of the commission for the construction of the State reformatory at Concord. In politics he was a decided republican, but he was never a strict partisan, and knew very little of practical politics. He was nominated and elected to political offices by the free choice of his party, uninfluenced by any efforts of his own.

As a lawyer he was held in high estimation by his brethren of the bar; his legal opinion was always received with deference, and he conducted his cases in court with the utmost fidelity and discretion. He had a well balanced judgment and temperament so equable that he easily maintained his self-control. Often he was selected to serve as auditor and master in important cases, and in the latter years of his life devoted himself especially to patent law. Among the students of law in his offices were Charles W. Carroll and Fisher A. Baker, both of whom served with distinction in the Civil war, the former falling on the field, and the latter becoming a successful practitioner in New York; George William Estabrook, Thomas H. Armstrong, George Fred Williams, his two sons, and others also read law under his direction.

He resided many years in Dedham, and was one of the most honored and valued citizens of that village. In all the relations of a townsman he exhibited a most admirable example. He rarely omitted to attend the town meetings, and was ready to act by voice or vote upon a proper occasion or to serve in any capacity to which he might be designated by his fellow citizens, yet without any obtrusiveness. He was public spirited and joined in carrying forward many good enterprises. He loved fair play and strove to promote good humor. He

had no sympathy with the spirit of bitterness or of personal detraction sometimes generated in local controversies. He was a religious man without cant or hypocrisy, a genial companion and a steadfast friend, tolerant in his judgment of others, prudent in speech and discreet in action. During all his residence in Dedham he was a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and was active in all the affairs of that parish.

Mr. Wakefield married, first, at Chester, Vermont, Jane, daughter of Dr. William Perry of Fayetteville, Vermont. In November, 1855, he married Frances Anna, daughter of the Rev. John Peirce Lathrop, who survived him.

He died June 21, 1888, in the 72nd year of his age, leaving the memory of a life well rounded and full of benignity as a precious legacy to his family.

JOHN LATHROP WAKEFIELD, is the son of Thomas L., and Frances A. (Lathrop) Wakefield, and was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, July 3, 1859. His father was, for upward of forty years prominent at the Suffolk bar, served in the house of representatives and senate; and while a member of the latter body, was chairman of the committee on the judiciary. He was widely known as a patent lawyer. See previous sketch.

One of Mr. Wakefield's maternal ancestors, Rev. Dr. John Lathrop, was for many years pastor of the old North Church, in Boston, where, nearly a century before, Rev. Thomas Bridge, one of his paternal ancestors, was pastor of the First Church. His mother is a sister of Judge Lathrop, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and through her, he is descended from the New England Pickering family.

Mr. Wakefield received his preliminary education in the Dedham High School, and in 1880 was graduated from Harvard University, with degree of A. B. He prepared for the legal profession at Harvard Law School,

and in his father's office, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1884. In the same year he established himself in independent practice in Boston, but later on, became a member of the firm of Thomas L. Wakefield and Sons. He withdrew from this co-partnership in 1887, and from that year, until 1895, was connected with the legal department of the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company.

In 1895 Mr. Wakefield became a member of the present firm of Rand, Vinton & Wakefield. His practice is confined largely to trusts and conveyancing.

Mr. Wakefield has always resided in Ded-



JOHN L. WAKEFIELD.

ham, where he is quite prominent in public affairs. He is a trustee of the Dedham Savings Bank, president of the Dedham Boat Club, a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and, for nine years, a member of the local school committee. In Boston he holds membership in the Bar Association of the city of Boston, Norfolk Bar Association, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the University Club, the Massachusetts Reform Club, and the Loyal Legion.

JESSE MORSE GOVE, Boston, is the son of Dana B. and Susan (Morse) Gove, a grandson of Jesse Gove and a lineal descendant of John Gove, who settled in Charlestown, Mass., in 1637. His father studied law in early life, but engaged in mercantile business for many years, and in March, 1870, while residing in Lowell, Mass., was admitted to the Middlesex bar; afterwards he practiced in Boston under the firm name of Dana B. Gove & Sons until about 1885, when he retired and returned to the old homestead in Weare, N. H., where he resided until his death in June, 1899.

Jesse M. Gove was born in Weare, N. H.,



JESSE M. GOVE.

December 11, 1852, and the next year was taken by his parents to Lowell, Mass., where he was educated in the public schools. He also attended the private school of Dr. Hixon in that city and read law with his father in Boston, whither the family had removed in 1872. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1875, with his brother, Horace D., and the two immediately formed a copartnership with their father under the style of Dana B. Gove & Sons. This firm name still continues, although its senior member retired from active

practice more than sixteen years ago. In the general practice of his profession Mr. Gove has been connected with a large number of important cases and has gained a high standing at the bar. He is an able lawyer and advocate, and has achieved success and reputation.

Mr. Gove has been for many years a prominent Republican, and on several occasions has been honored by his party with responsible positions. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1881 and of the Board of Aldermen in 1888 and 1889, and a representative from Ward One to the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1883, 1884 and 1885. In the latter body he served as chairman of the committees on cities, claims, and elections, and as a member of the special committee to investigate the old Bridgewater Work House. He took an active part in debate and in committee work, and was influential in shaping important legislation during those three years. In 1894 he was the Republican candidate for member of congress in the Ninth Congressional district, one of the Democratic strongholds of the Commonwealth, and although he greatly reduced the usual Democratic majority he was defeated. Mr. Gove was chairman of the Republican ward and city committee of Boston in 1887 and 1888, and was a delegate to the National Republican conventions of 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896, and 1900. As a citizen he is public spirited, enterprising, and patriotic, and in the twofold capacity of public officer and lawyer he has made an enviable record. His popularity is the result of ably and efficiently directed efforts, and his recognized success at the bar is due to his broad knowledge of law, his thorough preparation, and his excellent judgment in the presentation of facts.

Mr. Gove was married August 17, 1882, to Agnes E., daughter of James and Jane Ballantyne of Lowell, Mass. They have two children: Dana Ballantyne and Edward James, and reside in Boston.

EDWIN FRANCIS LYFORD, of Springfield, was born in Waterville, Kennebec county, Maine, September 8, 1857, son of Moses and Mary L. (Dyer) Lyford. For a period of twenty-eight years his father was one of the professors of Colby University and became well known as an educator. He is a descendant of Francis Lyford, one of the early residents of Boston.

Mr. Lyford prepared for college at the Colburn Institute and was graduated from Colby University with the degree of A. B. in 1877. Five years later this institution conferred the degree A. M. upon him. While a student at



EDWIN F. LYFORD.

Colby he was one of the editors of the "Colby Echo" and has since become a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and is now president of the Colby Chapter. He began the study of law in the Waterville office of Hon. Reuben Foster and in 1879 was admitted to the Maine bar; at this time he was also engaged in teaching.

Mr. Lyford removed to Springfield in 1883 and has ever since been a practitioner at the Hampden bar. He has been a prominent figure in local and State republican politics and served as chairman of the republican city committee two years. He served as a member

of the city council two years; in the Massachusetts house of representatives two years; and in the Massachusetts senate one year. While in the house he was chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the Bay State Gas Company and while in the senate was chairman of the special committee which investigated the "unemployed" question. He became known as a faithful and hard working legislator and served with honor to himself and credit to his constituents.

Mr. Lyford is now one of the special justices of the Springfield Police Court. He is a valued and public spirited citizen of Springfield, and a member of long standing of the State Street Baptist church. He holds membership in the Winthrop, Country, Saturday Night, and Middlesex clubs, and is a member of the Board of Trustees of the college from which he graduated. He was married in June, 1899, to Bessie L., daughter of Sumner Adams of Springfield, Mass.

EDMUND P. KENDRICK, ex-mayor of Springfield, Mass., and a well known attorney, was born in Lebanon, N. H., February 1, 1849. He is a son of George S. and Hannah (Lyman) Kendrick, and traces his ancestry direct to an early English family, several members of which came to this country about the year 1630. Edmund P. Kendrick's immediate ancestors were the Amesbury branch of the family, his great-grandfather having been a shipbuilder there. His grandfather, Stephen Kendrick, was born at Amesbury and removed to Lebanon, where he was a successful merchant, and served as a trial justice and town clerk many years. He married Thankful Howe, daughter of Capt. Abner Howe, who won distinction in the Revolutionary war. Their son, George S. (father of Edmund P.) was a native of Lebanon; received a liberal education and was a successful merchant; was appointed postmaster and was prominent among the Abolitionists of that State. His wife, Hannah Lyman, was a native of Vermont and

a daughter of Elias Lyman, who was a prominent citizen and whose ancestors served with credit in the Revolutionary and the Indian wars.

Edmund P. Kendrick attended the public schools of his native town and was graduated from Kimball Union Academy at Meriden. He prepared for college, but failing health prevented his entering, and his education was continued under private tutors. He located in Springfield in 1867 and took a course in a business college. He subsequently read law in the office of Judge Henry W. Bosworth and attended the Boston University Law School,



EDMUND P. KENDRICK.

graduating from that institution in the class of 1876. He was admitted to the bar at Springfield in the fall of that year.

He at once began practice and soon acquired a good business, serving as attorney for several large corporations. He was chosen a director in the Connecticut River Railroad Company, is vice-president of the Hampden Loan and Trust Company, and has held many other positions of honor and trust. He was elected a member of the Springfield Common Council in 1881 and was twice re-elected, serving the last two years as president of the board. He was

elected to the lower house of the State Legislature in 1884-85, serving on the judiciary and public service committees and the committee on rules. In 1890 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen, and in 1892 was chosen mayor of Springfield. He was re-elected for the next year by a large majority. He declined a third nomination, but accepted from his successor the appointment of city solicitor.

He is a 33d degree Mason, a member of the various branches of the order, and has held the highest offices. He has been district deputy for the Sixteenth Masonic District, and grand king of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, as well as deputy grand master of the Grand Council of the State.

Mr. Kendrick married, on April 9, 1885, Clara A. Holmes, daughter of the late Otis Holmes, of Springfield. They have one son.

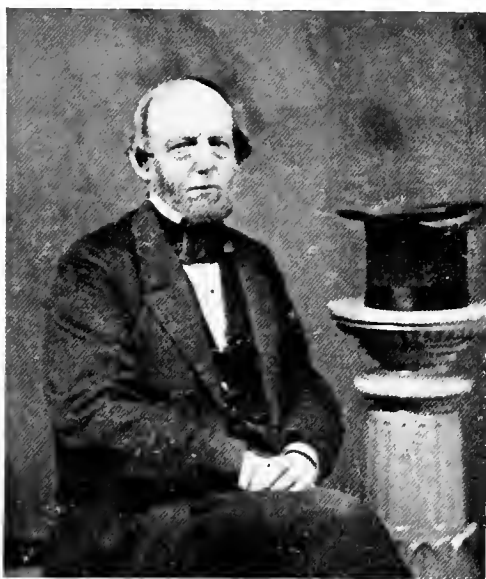
GEORGE JOSEPH TUCKER, Pittsfield, was directly associated with the practice of law for a period of twenty-two years, and indirectly for more than half a century. The older members of the Berkshire bar frequently have regretted that Mr. Tucker in a measure alienated himself from the profession for which by nature and education he possessed the qualities of mind that unmistakably marked the man of genius and gave tone and character to the life of the true legislator. With him, during his period of practice, principles always prevailed over expedients and his influence always was for the right and thus had a salutary effect upon the younger and more timid members of the profession, who looked to him for counsel and advice and for whose welfare he always manifested the greatest consideration. As a citizen and public official his character was above suspicion, and his death, though in the fullness of years, was regarded as a serious loss to the profession and to the people of Berkshire county.

Mr. Tucker was born in Lenox, October 17, 1804, and was the second son of Joseph and

Lucy (Newell) Tucker. His father was a native of Stockbridge and came to the bar in Berkshire county in 1816. From 1801 to 1847 he was register of deeds and for many years, beginning in 1813, he also was county treasurer. George J. prepared for college at Lenox Academy and was graduated at Williams College in 1822. He studied law with Judge William P. Walker, and attended Litchfield Law school. He was admitted to practice in 1825, and devoted himself closely to professional work, with an abundant degree of success, until 1847, when, on the death of his father, he succeeded him as register of deeds for the mid-

son through three generations, covering a period of almost a century.

Mr. Tucker was twice married, his first wife being Eunice S. Cook, of Lenox, whom he married September 27, 1829, and by whom he had three children. Judge Joseph Tucker of the District court is the only survivor of this marriage. Eunice Cook Tucker died in 1843. Mr. Tucker's second wife, whom he married August 5, 1845, was Harriet Sill (daughter of Capt. Micah Sill, of Middletown, Connecticut), who bore him four children: Harriet M. (wife of Oliver Peck), Sarah S., Caroline S., and George H. Tucker, all of Pittsfield.



GEORGE J. TUCKER.

dle district of Berkshire county, and also as county treasurer. These offices he held (except the office of register of deeds, which, for a brief period the legislature deemed to be incompatible with that of treasurer) until 1875, when he resigned the registry and continued to hold the treasurership until his death, in October, 1878. In the office of county treasurer Mr. Tucker was succeeded by his son, George H. Tucker, the present county treasurer, and thus that position, by the votes of the electors of the county, has been transmitted from sire to

DANIEL EPHENETUS WEBSTER, a practicing attorney in the Hampden courts for more than twenty years, and withal one of the best types of the purely self-made lawyer at that county bar, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1853. When Daniel was about twelve years old his parents were living in New York city, where, just as his father had prepared for professional life as a lawyer, he was stricken ill and died, leaving a widow and three small children with very limited means of support. Ephenetus Webster, the father, was in many respects a remarkable man, and as an uncompromising abolitionist he entered into the anti-slavery discussions of the period with such determination that he incurred the absolute hatred of the pro-slavery adherents. In his young manhood he had taught school in the south, where he was an eyewitness of many of the iniquities of slavery, and while there he became so completely imbued with the ideas and sentiments of anti-slavery, and so intense did his feelings become at the time, that he soon ranked with the most determined abolitionists of his day. He was as fearless, too, as he was zealous, and on one occasion in later years when he was editing a newspaper in southern Ohio, his utterances so enraged the slavery element across the Kentucky border that they mobbed him and demolished his printing establish-

ment. Soon afterward, mindful of the necessities of his family, he returned east and had just entered the legal profession when he died. His widow subsequently settled in Springfield, where two of her sons now are honored members of the Hampden bar.

Daniel E. had not the opportunity to acquire an early education beyond the advantages afforded by the public schools, for he early was compelled to work to maintain himself. After leaving school he was clerk in a dry goods store, and still later, through the help of an acquaintance, he was given employment in a wood-working establishment, where by work-



DANIEL E. WEBSTER.

ing overtime he earned sufficient money to obtain a legal education. In the course of a year he began reading law in the office of Judge Henry Morris, yet during a portion of his study period he continued working at night in the factory, and he also taught evening school.

Mr. Webster was admitted to practice in 1879, and from that time to the present he has been a member of the Springfield bar. Among his professional associates he is known as a close student of the law, logical in all his arguments at the bar of the courts, and a strong

advocate before a jury. Naturally and deservedly he enjoys a good practice, and more, he also enjoys the respect and esteem of the bar in general, for candor and fairness are his characteristics. Politically, he is a strong republican and is perfectly frank in expressing his opinions on public questions, yet he is not active in politics and never has sought office.

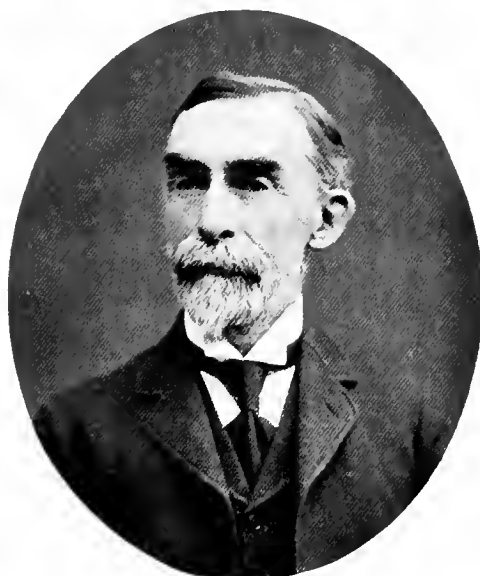
On January 10, 1882, Mr. Webster married Alice, daughter of Samuel Hall, of Brandon, Vermont. Of this marriage three children have been born.

LUTHER WHITE, senior member of the bar in the city of Chicopee, Massachusetts, special justice of the Chicopee Police court, was born in Granby, Hampshire county, September 2, 1841. His parents were Andrew and Philena (Stebbins) White, his father having been a respected farmer in Granby for many years previous to his death. Luther was brought up on his father's farm, where he worked during the warm months and attended district school in the winter. Later on he attended the Chicopee High school and was graduated in 1859. He prepared for college in Williston seminary, and then entered Brown university, taking what then was known as the philosophical course, and graduating in 1864.

Returning home from the university, the young graduate, unlike many of his fellows of later years, went to work on his father's farm, remaining there a year. During this period, however, he was strongly inclined to study medicine, and to that end he took a special four months' course in the laboratory of Brown university; but something impelled him to change his determination, for he soon became a law student in the office of Wells & Soule, giving the same patient attention to the law books as he previously had given to his laboratory studies. Later on he changed location and continued his early law course with Charles Robinson in Charlestown (now part of Boston), and in 1868 was admitted to

practice. He remained with Mr. Robinson about a year and then opened an office in Springfield. In 1870 he removed to Chicopee, where he now lives and where he is the senior member of the city bar.

In professional circles in Hampden county Luther White is known as an industrious, painstaking lawyer. He is a constant worker in whatever he undertakes, and if success is not always his reward it is not because of neglect on his part. From 1878 to 1885, he was practically out of professional life, having, during that period, been secretary and treasurer of the Ames Manufacturing company of



LUTHER WHITE.

Chicopee, in which concern he was a large stockholder. After his connection with the company was ended, he resumed practice.

Politically Mr. White is a republican, and as one of the leaders of his party in Chicopee naturally has taken a somewhat active part in public affairs. He has served as a member of the school committee and also as alderman. Three times he was a candidate for the house of representatives, but as often was he defeated in a district which long was noted for its unflinching democratic majorities. Frequently Mr. White has been urged to accept the nomina-

tion for the mayoralty of Chicopee, but as often he has declined the honor. As early as 1875 he was appointed special justice of the Chicopee Police court, and now he is one of the oldest officers in Hampden county serving in that capacity.

On October 12, 1871, Luther White married Mary J. Hadley (daughter of Moses C. Hadley, of Chicopee), by whom he has one daughter.

WILLIAM WALLACE McCLENCH, general counsel for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company, and who in 1896 was the nominee for the office of attorney-general of this commonwealth on the gold-democratic ticket, is a native of Chicopee, Hampden county, born April 6, 1854. His father, Joseph U. McClench, was a prominent business man in Chicopee previous to his death in 1895. His mother's maiden name was Mary A. Johnson. William W. acquired his early education in the Chicopee public schools and was graduated at the high school in 1871. He entered Tufts college and was graduated in 1875. He then taught school about two years, a part of the time in the Hitchcock, or Brimfield, academy, and afterward in the Ware High school, where he was principal. He read law in the office of Stearns, Knowlton & Long, in Springfield, and in October, 1878, he was admitted to practice in the Massachusetts State courts.

Mr. McClench began his career as a lawyer in Chicopee, where for eleven years he was professionally associated with Mr. Stearns, one of the leading attorneys of the Hampden bar. He came to Springfield in 1889 and was partner with the late Judge Gideon Wells, in the firm of Wells, McClench & Barnes, which partnership continued four years. For the next five years he was law partner with Frederick H. Gillett, who now is serving his fifth term in congress. In the meantime Judge Wells had been appointed counsel for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company, and in 1895, at his request, Mr. McClench

again joined his former colleague in the capacity of associate counsel. Judge Wells died in 1898, upon which Mr. McClench was advanced to the position of general counsel to the company, which he still holds, and fills with entire satisfaction. Indeed he is well equipped for his present responsible duties, for when he first associated with Mr. Stearns, he was known as a careful, prudent counselor, conservative and methodical in the conduct of his legal business. The duties of his office, however, have occupied Mr. McClench's entire attention, and since the death of Judge Wells he has in a great measure become alienated from the general practice of law.



WILLIAM W. MCCLENCH.

Originally, Mr. McClench was a staunch republican, and while practicing in Chicopee he held several minor offices, such as associate judge of the police court, chairman of the town committee, of the school board, and of the board of registrars of voters. He was the second mayor of Chicopee, in 1892, having been honored with a nomination from both the republican and democratic parties—an event without parallel in the previous or subsequent political history of that municipality. In later years Mr. McClench became

allied with the democracy and once was its candidate for the district-attorneyship of Western Massachusetts. In 1893 he was the candidate in the eighth district for the governor's council, and in 1896 he was the nominee of the gold democracy for the office of attorney-general. While in active practice, and previous to the creation of the State board of examiners of applicants for admission to practice law, he was a member of the local board of examiners, succeeding in office the late Governor Robinson. This, however was in no sense a political office. Mr. McClench retained his residence in Chicopee until April, 1900, when he removed to Springfield.

On December 8, 1880, Mr. McClench married Katharine A., daughter of Sylvester B. Hill, of Chicopee. Three children have been born of this marriage.

PERCY WINFRED CARVER, Boston, son of Richard, and Hannah P. (Gay) Carver, was born in Pownal, Prince Edward Island, Dominion of Canada, on July 21, 1871. His father was then, and is still a resident farmer at that place. His maternal grandfather, James B. Gay, was a prominent New England business man.

Percy W. Carver spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and received his early education in the district schools and under private tutors. He was graduated from Prince of Wales college at Charlottetown, with honors, in 1888. The following year he devoted to private instruction, preparatory to his matriculation for the exhaustive Canadian bar examinations. Subsequently he became confidential clerk to Sir Louis Henry Davis, Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Laurier cabinet, and senior member of the Charlottetown law firm of Davis & Hazard. Francis L. Hazard, the junior member of the firm was a judge of the Charlottetown City court.

In the offices of Davis & Hazard Mr. Carver read law for three years and a half, and during this period he formed the acquaintance of

Eugene P. Carver, of the well known Boston law firm of Carver and Blodgett. Mr. Carver induced him to come to Boston, where he became a clerk with this firm. Soon after his arrival he entered the Boston University School of Law, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1896. Mr. Carver is justly proud of his achievement in having taken all of the examinations in one year, and being graduated *magnam cum laude*. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1896, and has been in independent practice in Boston since that date, and has been eminently successful from the start. His practice is gen-



PERCY W. CARVER.

eral, and he appears frequently in court as counsel in important cases. He is well known and popular among his fellow practitioners and with the public at large. Again, Mr. Carver is justly proud of having secured his education entirely through his own efforts, and like the majority of self-made men is a hard worker, conscientious, and painstaking in every detail of his profession. He is a good lawyer, and a safe counsellor.

Although a Canadian by birth, Mr. Carver is a good American by adoption. He has held membership in many of the various Canadian

organizations of Boston, always keeping in view the purpose of persuading his Canadian friends to become naturalized American citizens, while not losing their high regard for their mother country.

He is secretary of the British Charitable society of Boston; is a member of Harmatt Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of East Boston; of St. Andrews Chapter, R. A. M.; of Boston Council, R. & L. M.; of Dunster Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Charles River Encampment, I. O. O. F., of Cambridge.

Mr. Carver is unmarried, and resides in Boston.

BUTLER ROLAND WILSON, of Boston, son of John R. and Mary, was born in Greensboro, near the city of Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1861. His father was a practicing physician in that section, a prominent citizen and a leader of local affairs generally.

Mr. Wilson's paternal grandfather was an "old school" southern planter, but also practiced medicine. John Wilson, great-grandfather of our subject was a native of Scotland, and settled first in this country in the Carolinas. Later he removed to Georgia, where the homestead was established. Mr. Wilson's mother, also of Scotch descent, was born in Richmond, Virginia.

Butler R. Wilson received his early education in the public schools of Atlanta, and in 1881 was graduated from Atlanta university, with the degree of A. B. In 1884 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of A. M. While an undergraduate at the university he was prominent in all the college societies, especially the debating societies; he also served as captain and manager of the "varsity" base ball team, and was chosen class orator upon graduation. During the entire period of his college life he spent his vacations teaching in the district schools.

It had been the earnest desire of his family that he enter the ministry, but in the year following the completion of his college course, he

came north for the benefit of his health, passing one summer on a farm at Hadley, Massachusetts. At this time he developed his desire to study law, and his determination to oppose the wishes of his family in the choice of his profession resulted in his being thrown upon his own resources to a great extent. However, he did not allow this fact to discourage him, but became more determined than ever to overcome all obstacles, which he did; and in the autumn of 1881 he entered the Boston University School of Law, from which he was graduated with a degree of LL.B., with honors, in 1884; and in the same year he was admitted to the Suffolk bar.



BUTLER R. WILSON

During the year following his admission Mr. Wilson associated in practice with Archibald H. Grimke, and later with Judge George L. Ruffin. Upon the latter's death he was associated with Judge Ruffin's son, Hubert S. Ruffin, which connection continued until 1887, in which year Hubert S. Ruffin also died. Since that year Mr. Wilson has practiced independently.

During his first ten years at the Suffolk bar he engaged largely in criminal practice, and was connected with many noted criminal

cases, which brought his name before the public frequently. In recent years he has given his attention principally to civil business, in which branch of the law he has built up a large general practice.

Although Mr. Wilson has always been a staunch republican and active in every campaign for the past sixteen or eighteen years, stumping in the interests of the republican candidates, he has never become a candidate for public office himself, though the party has frequently presented his name. At two republican national conventions he has been alternate delegate at large, and in the convention of 1888 voted in every ballot in place of Gen. Cogswell, who led the Harrison forces. He was one of the organizers and is a charter member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts.

For a number of years Mr. Wilson has been a member of the Red Cross Association, and has held membership in numerous charitable, social and fraternal organizations. He has been especially devoted to work tending to uplift the colored race, and is now auditor and one of the directors of the Boston Home for Aged Colored Women. In connection with his charitable work he has frequently lent his professional aid to the unfortunate poor.

Mr. Wilson possesses rare oratorical gifts, and his reputation as a powerful advocate before juries is well earned. He is a man of broad education, and although unusually well read in the law, he has never found time to contribute to legal literature, though he has often written articles on general topics for the daily press and various magazines.

While a student at Boston university he was a regular press correspondent and also editor of a local party paper called the "Hub."

In May, 1898, Gov. Wolcott appointed him a master in chancery for Suffolk county. Mr. Wilson resides in Boston.

CHARLES GIDDINGS, residing in Housatonic, Massachusetts, and practicing in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, was born in the former place, May 10, 1867. He was educated in the Great Barrington High school, graduating in 1885, after which he took a special course of study in Williams college, remaining one year in that institution. He then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical college, in New York city, where he remained one year but during that time determined to enter the legal profession. Accordingly, he entered the law department of the University of the City of New York, and was graduated



CHARLES GIDDINGS.

with the class of 1891. Returning to Pittsfield he became a law student in the office of Hubbard & Turtle, and at the June term of court in 1893 he was admitted to the bar.

Since his admission Mr. Giddings has practiced in Great Barrington, where he is known as a capable, energetic and rising young lawyer. For several years he has been closely identified with county and town political affairs, on the democratic side, and in 1894 he represented his district in the lower house of the State legislature. In the fall of 1900 he was on the democratic State ticket as candi-

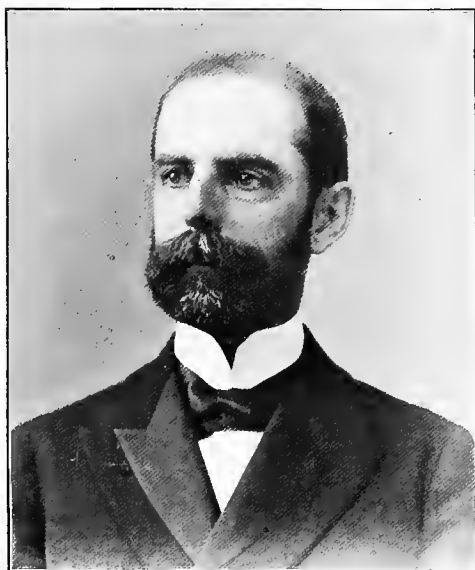
date for the office of councillor in the eighth district.

On September 20, 1899, Mr. Giddings married Edith M. Ramsdell, daughter of T. G. Ramsdell, vice-president and agent of the Monument Mills company, of Housatonic.

WILLMORE BESEXTER STONE, Springfield, Mass., son of Ambrose D. and Florette (Grandin) Stone, was born in East Longmeadow, Mass., June 24, 1853. His parents descended from French ancestry and were natives of Canada. They gave their son the opportunity for acquiring education in the public schools and with private tutors, and later in the Springfield High school, from which he graduated in 1872 among the highest in his class. He further prepared for college, intending to enter Harvard, but illness prevented the consummation of his ambition in this direction. However, he spent the succeeding four years with private tutors, with whom he pursued the regular Harvard course of study, and which he supplemented with a still wider range of classical reading and study.

Mr. Stone was ambitious to fit himself for the legal profession and accordingly entered the law office of Augustus L. Soule, afterward justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, where he remained until the elevation of Judge Soule to the bench in 1877. He then entered the office of Stearns & Knowlton. During his period of law study he tutored students in the classics and acted as principal of evening schools in Indian Orchard and in Springfield for a number of years. Possessed of literary tastes and a clear and convincing style, Mr. Stone wrote much for the public press, principally upon political topics. He was admitted to the bar on June 24, 1878, and soon was in the enjoyment of a large practice, which has continued to the present time. In the year 1881 he was retained to assist the government in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Dwight Kidder, for the murder of his brother. In 1882 he was assigned, with E.

B. Maynard (now judge of the Superior Court), to defend Turpen Jenckes against the charge of murdering John Otis. In 1889 he was assigned by the court, after being retained by the defense, in the Commonwealth vs. John Daly, for the murder of Policeman Abbott. In these somewhat famous criminal trials Mr. Stone demonstrated his ability. He also has been counsel in many important cases, among which was the noted Massasoit House case, so-called. Mr. Stone's professional work is characterized by careful preparation, ability to seize upon and make the most of the weaknesses of his adversary's position, and indomitable industry.



WILLMORE B. STONE.

Mr. Stone has been an active figure in state and county democratic politics several years and frequently has been honored with nomination for public office. He served a considerable time as chairman of the democratic city committee and also as member of the democratic state central committee. In the fall of 1895 he was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives and was four times successively re-elected, serving in all five years. In 1900 he was the nominee of his party for the State senate in a district strongly republican, and where it was hoped

his personal and professional popularity might turn the scale of doubtful contest.

In relation to his service in the lower house a contemporary writer has said of Mr. Stone: "He has been one of the best debaters in the house, and an orator as well as debater. He has had the high esteem of members of both parties, and stood near to both the speakers under whom he served—Lieutenant-Governor Bates and Speaker Myers. He won recognition in his first year, and has maintained his rank under the trying light of five years of consecutive service. In his second year he was appointed on the committee on rules, which is a position given only to the best "all-around" members of the house, and held the place in every subsequent session of his service. He was also for years second member of the judiciary committee, and he would have been chairman had not party politics overruled other considerations and given the place to a republican. Hence, for five years, he has sustained the reputation of a member rarely fitted for general service to the State, while his watchfulness for local matters, especially following them closely in committees and seeing to them on their passage, needs only to be mentioned to be acknowledged.

"If his service be analyzed in detail, aside from these general statements, it will be found equally important and creditable. He was author of important laws, such as that for preparing jury lists and impaneling juries, laws relative to evidence and others in relation to practice in the courts. One of the well known probate judges in the State, who had watched legislation of his class for twenty years, said that he did not know of any member who had had the success he had in securing the passage of bills. In company with the present speaker, he worked over and was responsible for, more than any other member, except Mr. Myers, the Torrens land registration act, which is one of the most important acts of twenty-five years. Much labor was spent on the bill, and it passed with great reliance upon the work of these two members."

Mr. Stone is a careful and diligent student of history and the science of government, and few men of his age in the profession are better versed in the knowledge of economic subjects. He is prominent in the social life of Springfield, and is a member of the Winthrop, the Nayasset, and the Country clubs, and also of the Young Men's Democratic club of Massachusetts.

Mr. Stone married (Dec. 22, 1880) Caroline Bliss Newell. They have six children.

ENOCH HENRY BEER, known generally in Northern Berkshire county as one of the most studious, thoughtful and competent lawyers of the North Adams bar, was born in Devonshire, England, September 25, 1847.



ENOCH H. BEER.

He acquired an elementary education in the parish schools and also under private tutors, but at the early age of fourteen years he started out to make his own way in life. He went to London and for more than six years was employed in an attorney's office, where he worked diligently and where, also, he devoted every leisure hour to study, passing a thorough examination in an academical course, for he

was determined to become an attorney and solicitor. Throughout this period he maintained himself by working for his legal employers. Then, about a year previous to his departure for the United States, he successfully passed a preliminary examination at the Law Institution of London.

In 1873 Mr. Beer came to America and spent about a year in traveling in the West. In 1874 he came to North Adams and read law in the office of Preston & Brown, continuing there about two years. In June, 1876, he was examined in Pittsfield by Chief Justice Brigham, and was duly admitted to practice in the Massachusetts courts. He then opened an office in North Adams, where he now lives and where, also, he is regarded as one of the safe, thorough lawyers of the county bar. The present law partnership of Beer & Dowlin was formed in 1891, the junior member of the firm having been a former student in Mr. Beer's office.

Mr. Beer's practice is general in the profession, yet he is engaged in many patent cases. He is a republican, and as a citizen takes an earnest interest in public affairs. He was town agent (solicitor) about two years. In March, 1880, Mr. Beer married Celestia J., daughter of Joel S. Burrington, of Pownal, Vermont. Four children, three of whom are living, have been born of this marriage.

WILLIAM LOWELL PUTNAM, Boston, son of George and Harriet (Lowell) Putnam, was born in Roxbury, now a part of Boston, Massachusetts, November 22, 1861. His father is one of Boston's leading lawyers and for many years was a partner of William Goodwin Russell, and is noticed in another article of this work. His mother was a niece of the poet and scholar, James Russell Lowell, and a granddaughter of Rev. Charles Lowell, D.D., minister of the West Church in Boston, and of Patrick T. Jackson, one of the pioneer cotton manufacturers of Lowell.

Mr. Putnam was graduated from the Cambridge High school in 1878 and from Harvard college in 1882, holding membership while in the latter institution in the Hasty Pudding club. After finishing his collegiate studies he spent a year in European travel, visiting Germany, Italy, Spain and England, and upon returning home entered the Harvard Law school, where he remained two years. He subsequently spent three months in the solicitor's office of the New England railroad and three years in the law office of Ropes, Gray & Loring in Boston, and took his degree of LL.B. from the Harvard Law school in 1886,



WILLIAM L. PUTNAM.

having been admitted to the Suffolk bar January 26, 1886. In the fall of 1888 he associated himself in practice with his father's well known law firm of Russell & Putnam, with which he continued until September 1, 1898, when it was reorganized under the name of Putnam & Putnam, the individual partners being George Putnam and his sons, William L. and James L.

In the general practice of his profession Mr. Putnam has achieved a recognized standing among Boston's younger lawyers. As counsellor and advocate he has displayed eminent

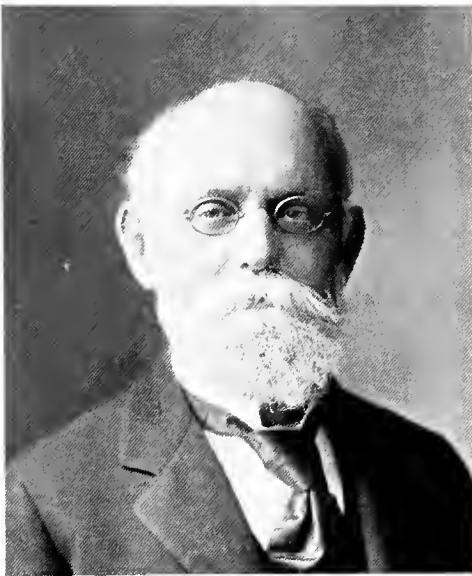
qualifications and ability of a high order. He has given considerable attention to trade mark cases, and has been active in the settlement of the estate of the late Henry L. Pierce, of which he is a trustee. He is a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a member of the Boston Bar Association, of the Union and St. Botolph clubs of Boston, and of the University club of New York. He is an able lawyer, a public spirited and enterprising citizen, and a man of broad culture, good judgment, and integrity.

Mr. Putnam was married June 9, 1888, to Miss Elizabeth Lowell, daughter of Augustus Lowell, of Brookline, Massachusetts. Their children are George, Katharine Lawrence, Roger Lowell, and Augustus Lowell.

CHARLES ALLEN TABER, Boston, one of the veteran members of the Suffolk bar, and by virtue of his long practice in this city widely known to the legal profession, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, a son of Allen and Hannah M. (Phillips) Taber. He descends from the old Quaker family of Taber, representatives of which have for two hundred years been prominent in the business, political, and professional life of New England, and especially in Bristol and Barnstable counties, of Massachusetts. His father, who lived at New Bedford when a youth, afterwards removed to Maine, and subsequently to Boston, where for many years he was extensively engaged in the carpet trade.

Charles Allen Taber was educated in the schools of his native town, and having decided to embrace the legal profession began to read at Lynn under the direction of Jeremiah Stickney, a lawyer of power and prominence in his time. Later he read with Ingalls and Parsons of Lynn. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1870. He began his long practice in Boston five years later, forming a partnership with Hon. George S. Boutwell, then senator from Massachusetts and previously governor.

It is interesting to note that they were among the first tenants of the Equitable Building, where Mr. Taber has always been located. He early proved his ability as an advocate and gained considerable recognition from his able defense in the case of *Commonwealth v. Charles F. Freeman*. The latter, a religious fanatic, then living at Pocasset, Massachusetts, was accused of the murder of his child, whom, in a fit of frenzy said to have been induced by brooding on his religion, he had stabbed to the heart. Mr. Taber argued the case in the Supreme Court against Judge Edgar J. Sherman, then attorney-general, and secured an



CHARLES ALLEN TABER.

acquittal on the ground of insanity. It is related that during the trial he attracted no little attention to himself by his rather original statement that it was a "case of religious delirium tremens." Although he thus early proved his ability as a pleader, Mr. Taber has for several years past been steadily earning reputation as a patent attorney, a branch of practice into which he drifted out of natural proclivity and aptitude. He has become a recognized expert on the patent laws, and enjoys an extensive business in the courts and as a solicitor of patents. Fraternally, he is a

member of Mt. Carmel Lodge, F. & A. M.; and Sutton Chapter, R. A. M. He has never desired public office and in politics is an independent.

EPHRAIM WARD BOND.—Although a considerable portion of the life of Mr. Bond was occupied with other than legal pursuits, his professional career was such as to entitle him to recognition as one of the distinguished members of the Hampden county bar. His father's family was a prominent one in Springfield for many years, his father, Thomas Bond, removing to that place in 1826 from West Brookfield, where he had accumulated moderate wealth as a merchant. The date of Ephraim Ward Bond's birth was 1821 and after preliminary school experience he entered Amherst college and graduated as valedictorian in the class of 1841. He took a post-graduate course at Yale, read law in Boston, supplemented with a year and a half in the Harvard Law school, graduating in 1844. Opening a law office in Springfield, the young man soon showed the results of his thorough training and the possession of exceptional attributes and qualifications for his profession. In 1851 he formed a co-partnership with E. D. Beach, thus constituting a firm of great strength through the persuasive eloquence of the elder member and the accuracy and care manifested in the preparation and presentation of cases by the younger. The firm enjoyed a very large and lucrative business until its dissolution in 1864, trying during that period more cases than any other in the county. Their business covered all branches of the civil and the criminal law, the elder member attaining great success before juries, while Mr. Bond more frequently appeared before the courts on questions of law. One of Mr. Bond's most conspicuous mental characteristics was his ability to concentrate his whole mental energy upon one subject on the shortest notice, and to thereupon clearly present the salient features of the subject in text that was

seldom marred by changes from the first draft. His own knowledge and appreciation of this facility to accomplish a task promptly and well frequently led him to postpone preparation until the last day, a habit which gave him the local nick-name of "the late Mr. Bond." But nevertheless, his clients seldom if ever suffered on this account.

Mr. Bond was an active whig and republican and was called to fill several stations in public life. He was one of the selectmen of the old town of Springfield in 1848-50; was a member of the common council in 1853 and alderman in 1861-62. He was for several



EPHRAIM W. BOND

years chairman of the town whig committee, and his knowledge of the voters of the town was so complete that he could predict with almost unerring accuracy the number of votes that would be cast for any candidate of that party. Mr. Bond was always foremost in efforts for the promotion of educational affairs in their broadest relations to the community. During many years he was a leader in the long struggle to secure for Springfield a large and valuable public library, a purpose that was finally consummated, and held the office of president of the library association many

years, beginning with May, 1880. He made two subscriptions to the institution of \$5,000 each, at times when there was great need of generous public action. Mr. Bond was prominently connected with several of Springfield's financial institutions. He was one of the incorporators of the Five Cents Savings bank, established in 1854, one of its original trustees, later one of the vice-presidents and finally president, serving as such in 1890 and 1891. He was also one of the directors of the Pyncheon National bank from its organization in 1853. He was a representative in the legislature in 1852, and during that session the original city charter of Springfield was passed, which he assisted in preparing, as well as the charter of the Hampden Savings bank, which was secured largely through his efforts and against determined opposition.

Upon the final dissolution of the law firm of Beach & Bond, Mr. Bond's taste for other lines of business and his faith in his own sagacity and foresight led him into other channels of activity. He was one of the early directors of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company, and in March, 1863, was elected its president; he resigned the office in 1886, having in the meantime seen the business of the company wonderfully augmented and its assets about doubled. Mr. Bond was associated with the South church in Springfield and his family occupied an enviable position in the social life of the city. His death took place on December 5, 1891.

ARTHUR PERRY CARPENTER, senior member of the law firm of Carpenter & Parker, of North Adams, is a native of Readsboro, Vermont, born March 31, 1867, the son of Solomon R. and Laura M. (Bishop) Carpenter. His young life was spent on his father's farm, and his early education was acquired in the common schools. Later he was a student in the Castleton State Normal school, at Castleton, Vermont, taking the regular course, and was graduated in 1887. He then turned

his attention to teaching in common and graded schools, and having earned the necessary means, he next took up a commercial course of study in the Rochester (New York) Business university, graduating in 1890.

After finishing these courses of study Mr. Carpenter for a time was employed as book-



ARTHUR P. CARPENTER

keeper, but soon resumed his former vocation of teacher, continuing about four years. He then took up the study of law, not as a diversion but with a determination to enter the legal profession, yet he continued teaching winter terms of school while so engaged. His legal tutor was Stephen T. Davenport, of Brattleboro, Vermont, in whose office he remained until 1895, when he entered the Boston University School of Law. In the next year he was admitted to practice in the Vermont courts, and in 1897 he was graduated at the law school. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar in Berkshire county, and at once opened an office in North Adams. He was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court, Massachusetts district, in 1898, and in August, 1900, was admitted to practice in the Vermont district of the same court. As a young lawyer at the county bar he stands well,

and the law firm of which he is a member has won the confidence of the people in Northern Berkshire. Mr. Carpenter is a democrat, and is conservative in the expression of his political views. He seeks no political preferment. While living in Whitingham, Vermont, he was a member of the school board. He is a member of Unity Lodge, No. 89, F. & A. M., of Jacksonville, Vermont, and also is a member of the Old South Congregational church of Boston.

On September 1, 1897, Mr. Carpenter married Addie L., daughter of Myron L. and Betsey Boynton, of Jamaica, Vermont.

FRANK HERBERT CANDE, clerk of courts for Berkshire county, was born in Sheffield, May 25, 1869, the son of Hopkins T. and Sarah E. (Parsons) Cande, of that town. Frank H. was brought up on his father's farm,



FRANK H. CANDE.

and was educated in the Sheffield public and high schools, graduating in 1886. He read law under the instruction of A. Chalkley Collins, in Great Barrington, and was admitted to the bar at a term of court held in Pittsfield in February, 1891. He began practice in

Dalton, a suburb of Pittsfield, but at the end of about six months removed to the county seat and occupied the office of Senator Dawes; and when Mr. Crosby (who previously had practiced in the same office) removed, in 1895, Mr. Cande succeeded to his place. In November, 1896, he was elected clerk of courts, which office he now holds, and fills to the satisfaction of the entire county bar.

On November 24, 1892, Mr. Cande married Carrie J. Rice, of Great Barrington, by whom he has three children.

HIRAM McKNIGHT BURTON, of Boston, son of Smith P. and Elizabeth (Strain) Burton, was born at Albany, New York, on October 11, 1858. He is descended from the old New York family of Burtons,



HIRAM M. BURTON.

whose ancestors were early settlers at Salem, Massachusetts, a part of whom afterwards located in New York State.

Mr. Burton's maternal grandfather was a native of the north of Ireland and emigrated to America when quite young and settled at Albany, New York, and by perseverance and hard work became one of the most successful

merchants in that city and acquired quite a large estate.

Hiram M. Burton, at the age of four years, removed with his parents to Boston, Massachusetts. The family resided at the west part of the city, and Hiram M. became what was popularly termed an old "west end boy." He was educated in the public schools of Boston, having been graduated at the Phillips Grammar school and in 1876 from the Boston English High school, and prepared for the legal profession in the Boston University School of Law, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B., *cum laude*, in 1879. Mr. Burton was obliged to wait until he attained his majority before being admitted to the bar. Immediately following his admission to the Suffolk bar in 1880 he began practice in Boston and became associated with W. E. L. Dillaway, and has ever since been associated with that gentleman. He has built up a large and profitable practice and is not only well known, but very popular among his fellow practitioners and with the public at large.

Although his practice is general, Mr. Burton appears infrequently in court, devoting most of his time to his large office practice and corporation interests.

He is a republican but has never been an active partisan. In 1899 he was appointed by Governor Crane a Master in Chancery for Suffolk county.

Mr. Burton resides in Boston, is unmarried, is a member of the Boston Athletic Association and a 32d degree Mason.

JOHN PALMER WYMAN, Boston, is a son of John Palmer and Margaret (Richardson) Wyman. He was born in West Cambridge (now Arlington), Massachusetts, on the seventh of March, 1853, in which town his father was for many years an esteemed citizen, and during a part of his residence there served the public in various town offices. His mother was a member of the old New England Richardson family.

In the public schools of his native town the foundation of Mr. Wyman's education was laid; he was graduated from the Boston Latin school, with honor, in 1870, from Harvard university, with the degree of A. B., in 1874, and two years later from the Harvard Law school with the degree of LL.B. Mr. Wyman



JOHN P. WYMAN.

at once entered mercantile life with the firm of John P. Squire and Company, thus postponing the practice of his profession until November 15, 1880, when he was admitted to the Suffolk bar. Since then he has devoted his entire time and ability to the law. His wise counsel and keen insight into affairs have attracted to him a large clientele, and to-day he is recognized as one of the leaders of the Boston bar who gives special attention to office practice.

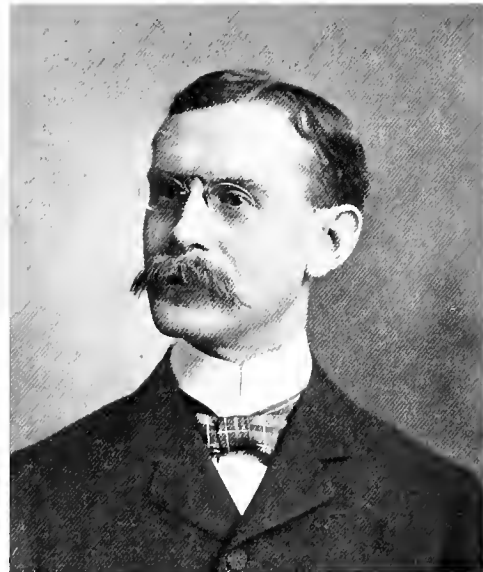
Cambridge has claimed Mr. Wyman as a resident for many years; he has long been a deacon in the old Cambridge Baptist church; is a republican in politics, although not an active partisan; and, like his father before him, is one of the conservative men in the community where he makes his home.

In the year 1877 he married Mary E., daughter of John P. Squire, of Arlington. Four

children have been born to them, of which three survive: Mary Squire, John Palmer, jr., and Margaret Gwendolen.

JONATHAN BARNES, of Springfield, is a native of Darien, Connecticut, born July 31, 1864. His father died two years afterward and the widow and son then came to live in Springfield. The son's early education was obtained in the public schools of Springfield, and after graduating at the high school in 1881, he entered Yale college, where he was graduated in 1885. He then studied law in the office of Judge Gideon Wells, and also in Yale Law school. He was admitted to practice in March, 1888, and from that time has been a member of the Hampden bar.

In December, 1889, Mr. Barnes became junior partner in the law firm of Wells, McClench & Barnes, and at once actively engaged in prac-



JONATHAN BARNES.

tice, both in the office and in the courts, where his efforts were rewarded with a good degree of success. In January, 1892, Judge Wells withdrew from the firm and the remaining partners continued the business, retaining the old firm style another year. Since that time

Mr. Barnes has practiced alone, and by his associates at the bar he is regarded as an excellent attorney and counselor, having a thorough understanding of the law in general and of corporation law in particular. He is clerk of the Springfield Street Railway company, and is also clerk of the corporation of the French-American college, an institution founded for the education of the French element of the population. In 1897 he was appointed receiver of the Massachusetts Masonic Life association.

Politically Mr. Barnes is a republican, but he has never sought political advancement.

HARVEY HUNTER PRATT, Boston, son of Henry J. and Maria J. (Hunter) Pratt, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 24th, 1860. His father, a shoe manufacturer of Philadelphia and Abington, was a prominent figure in mercantile circles. The family were early settlers in the old colony. His great-great-grandfather, Robert Pratt, served during the war for Independence, and was afterward a lieutenant in the Continental militia. Corporal Seth Pratt, a brother of Lieutenant Robert, was also a soldier in the ranks of Washington's army during the Revolution. Mr. Pratt's paternal grandmother was a lineal descendant of John Pulling, Paul Revere's friend, who hung the light for the latter in the belfry of the Old North church at the time Revere took his memorable ride in April, 1775. His maternal great-grandfather, Rev. William Hunter, was a north of Ireland Methodist clergyman, and his son, Dr. Samuel Hunter, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, became a resident of the city of Philadelphia.

Harvey H. Pratt spent his youth in Abington, Massachusetts, where his father's factory was located. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1883 was graduated from Harvard University School of Law.

In June, of that year, he was admitted to

the bar of Plymouth county, and established himself in practice in Abington. A partnership which he soon formed with John F. Simmons, was continued until May, 1894, and since that date Mr. Pratt has practiced independently. He established his Boston office in the fall of 1889, and is ranked at present as a leading general practitioner of the Boston bar.

In politics Mr. Pratt has been a staunch and active democrat, and he served as assistant secretary of the democratic central state committee for several years. He was also chairman of his town committee for upwards of



HARVEY H. PRATT.

fifteen years, and has a host of friends and acquaintances in political circles.

A resident of Abington nearly all of his active life, he was a valued citizen of that town, and was honored with numerous local positions of public trust.

A democrat in a strong republican district, he was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives for two terms, (1888 and 1889) and served on the judiciary committee both years. As a legislator Mr. Pratt represented his constituents faithfully; he was earnest in his committee work, was frequently "on his

feet" and was recognized as one of the leaders of the house.

In 1887 the late Hosea Kingman appointed him assistant district attorney for the southeastern district of Massachusetts, which is made up of the two counties of Norfolk and Plymouth. After a service of nearly three years with Mr. Kingman, the latter was appointed to the chairmanship of the metropolitan sewerage commission. Mr. Pratt was later nominated by his party for the office of district attorney but was defeated at the polls. The following year, however, he was elected by a majority of 2800 in a district which gave the republican candidate for governor a majority of 5400 votes, a strong tribute to his personal popularity. He served actively and conscientiously as district attorney until 1893, and during his incumbency prosecuted many cases which aroused widespread interest. He was unanimously nominated by the party for re-election but was defeated by a small majority.

Mr. Pratt is at present engaged in an extensive general practice in all the courts, and has a large clientele. He is now a resident of Scituate and is unmarried.

ANDREW POTTER, better known, perhaps, in Western Massachusetts and Southern Vermont by reason of his splendid military record during the war of 1861-65 as Colonel Andrew Potter, was born in Pownal, Vermont, April 3, 1832. His father, Arnold Potter, was a Rhode Islander by birth and an early settler in Pownal, where at first he was a farmer and afterward a mason and builder, both in that town and also in North Adams. His greatest desire was to give his children a good schooling, for his own means were limited and an education must be their chief heritage.

Andrew lived on the farm during his youth and removed with his father's family to North Adams, where he was sent to school. Later on he entered Williams college with his brother, Arnold G. Potter, and both were graduated in 1856. (In this connection it is interesting to

note the fact that in the class of '56 were forty-two graduates, of whom at least twenty-six entered the Union service in 1861-65 and were officers. Two of the number were killed, and another became president of the United States—James A. Garfield).

After graduation he began reading law with Gamwell & Bowerman, and in 1859 he was admitted to practice. He then became law partner with E. M. Wood, and so continued about two years when the firm of Potter & Wood was succeeded by Adam & Potter (Robert Adam and Andrew Potter). This last partnership relation was maintained nearly two years,



ANDREW POTTER.

when, in July, 1862, the junior partner enlisted in Company B, thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. Indeed, Mr. Potter was chiefly instrumental in raising the company, and in recognition of his service he was commissioned its captain by the governor of Massachusetts.

Captain Potter was in constant command of the company from 1862 to 1864, after which promotions came rapidly. He had been a faithful, competent officer and not only the men of his company, but of the entire regiment honored him for his bravery and re-

spected him for his loyalty to his command. Twice during this period Capt. Potter was wounded; first at Piedmont in May, 1864, under Hunter, and second at Winchester, Va., while serving under the gallant Sheridan. In 1864 he was promoted major and soon afterward lieutenant-colonel of the 34th, and in December, 1864 had command of the 1st Brigade, 2nd Independent division of the 24th army corps, and retained command of the regiment until the fall of Appomattox and the final surrender of Gen. Lee, at which notable event Col. Potter was present with his men. Indeed, for nearly a year and half before this, and while holding a captain's commission, Col. Potter had commanded the regiment in all its various operations and battles from the early part of 1864 until the muster out in July, 1865. In recognition of meritorious service and unflinching loyalty to duty Lieutenant-Colonel Potter was made colonel by brevet, yet all the honors of the rank had long before been earned by him on many a bloody battlefield.

Returning home at the close of the war Col. Potter settled down to law practice in Bennington, Vermont, in which historic village he was a resident until 1877, when he came to North Adams and engaged in active professional work in partnership with his brother Arnold G. Potter, (who died August 16, 1891), the firm relation, however, having dated from 1872, with A. G. Potter in charge of the North Adams office. This partnership was dissolved by the death of Arnold G. Potter, as above mentioned, yet during the period of its existence the firm was among the strongest in Western Massachusetts. Col. Potter is senior member of the North Adams bar and is one of the oldest lawyers of the county now in active practice.

Colonel Potter was married August, 1865, to Sarah McDaniels, of Bennington, Vt. Five children, four of whom are now living, were born of this marriage. James Tracey Potter, son of Col. Potter and practicing lawyer at North Adams, was educated in the Bennington

schools, and the Andover preparatory school. He was graduated at Yale in 1894, read law with his father and was admitted to practice in 1896.

FRANKLIN H. B. MUNSON, lawyer, town clerk, clerk of the Fourth District court of Berkshire, and also business man interested in various enterprises in the growing town of Adams, is a native of Meriden, Connecticut, born August 19, 1852. His parents were Hyacinthe and Ann Elizabeth (Wilcox) Brouillette, his father being of French extrac-



FRANKLIN H. B. MUNSON.

tion. The latter died when Franklin was one year old, and upon the marriage of the widow with Erastus Munson the son naturally adopted the surname of Munson, by which he is generally known. Franklin was educated in the Meriden public schools and prepared for Yale in Guilford Institute, but did not enter college. After leaving school he took up the study of law, incidentally at first in association with a friend who was engaged in a like pursuit, and upon his removal to Adams he became a law student in the office of the late F. O. Sayles, who is still remembered by

the older legal practitioners of the county. In 1875, at a term of court held in Pittsfield, Mr. Munson was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has maintained an office in Adams and for a time was associated in practice with Mr. Sayles. Indeed, throughout the period of their professional relation Mr. Munson was the active lawyer of the office as his associate was advanced in years and gave little attention to business.

In addition to his practice Mr. Munson for several years has been identified with various business enterprises in Adams, resulting in a partial alienation from close professional work. Since 1878 he has served as town clerk, and since June, 1895, he has been clerk of the Fourth District court of Berkshire, which court he helped to organize and establish on its present basis, and which notably is one of the best courts of its kind in the county. As a lawyer Mr. Munson has for several years enjoyed an enviable reputation in office practice, and his success in this branch of the profession has occasioned much favorable comment in legal circles.

WILLIAM LUTHER THOMPSON, Lawrence, son of Luther and Lydia (Fisk) Thompson, was born in Medford, Massachusetts, on the 6th day of May, 1835. On his mother's side he descends from an old Puritan family of Massachusetts, and is the grandson of Benjamin Fisk, of Salem. His paternal ancestor, Thomas Thompson, came to Hudson, Massachusetts, from the north of Ireland in 1711, and left descendants who have achieved distinction in professional and civil life.

Mr. Thompson completed the regular courses of study in the grammar and the high schools of Medford, and afterward entered the Gilman-ton (New Hampshire) academy and still later the academy at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1854. At the age of seventeen he began teaching, and after his graduation from Dart-

mouth college in 1858-59 was principal of a high school in Attleboro for six months and of a grammar and high school at Randolph, Massachusetts, for one year, following. He was graduated from Dartmouth college with honors in 1858, having among his classmates Hon. Albert S. Palmer, former mayor of Boston; Gen. Samuel Duncan, an officer in the Civil war; and Capt. A. B. Thompson, of New Hampshire. While in college he became a member of the Psi Upsilon society. After teaching at Randolph he spent two years as principal of the high school at Peabody, Massachusetts, and thus completed a period of



WILLIAM L. THOMPSON.

teaching which was very successful as well as profitable.

In August, 1862, Mr. Thompson enlisted in Company C, 5th Massachusetts Volunteers, for nine months, was elected second lieutenant, and served in North Carolina under General Foster until July, 1863, when he was mustered out with his regiment. He participated in the battles of Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, and others. On returning north he entered the law office of Gilbert E. Hood of Lawrence, Massachusetts, and read Blackstone and Kent for one year, or until August, 1864, when he

was ordered to aid in recruiting his regiment for the one hundred days' service, which was done at Reedville, Massachusetts. He was elected first lieutenant, and served on the staff of General W. W. Morris, of the Regular Army at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, for one hundred and ten days, when his regiment was mustered out and he was honorably discharged from the service. Returning to Lawrence he resumed his legal studies with Mr. Hood, and was admitted to the Essex bar in March, 1866. Since then he has been actively and successfully engaged in the general civil practice of his profession in Lawrence, where he resides. He has had no partnerships. Mr. Thompson was commissioner of insolvency for Essex county for more than eighteen years, and also had an extensive practice under the old bankruptcy law. He was an associate justice of the Police court of Lawrence from 1889 to June, 1898, when he resigned, having been appointed by Judge Francis C. Lowell, of the United States Circuit Court, a referee in bankruptcy, under the new law, which position he still holds, his jurisdiction being the county of Essex.

As a lawyer and advocate, and also as an auditor and referee, Mr. Thompson has gained a high reputation at the Essex bar, and for many years has been regarded as one of its eminent members. He is a man of ability, of good judgment, of great breadth of character, and of unquestioned honor and integrity. In politics he has always been an ardent republican. He was chairman of the Essex county and Lawrence City republican committees for three years and a member of the State Central republican committee for one year, and has frequently served as a delegate to local and State republican conventions. Notwithstanding the fact that Lawrence is strongly democratic he has developed great popularity on several occasions, notably when he was the party candidate for State Senator. He was a member of the Lawrence common council in 1866 and of the school committee of the city for three years, and is a member of Post 39,

G. A. R. Since 1880 he has been a member and director of the Supreme Council, United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, whose constitution he wrote. He is a progressive, public spirited citizen, and highly respected and esteemed.

Mr. Thompson was married in July, 1866, to Kate L., daughter of Zachariah Marshall, of Groton, Massachusetts, who died in 1891, leaving one son, Marshall Putnam Thompson, who was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1892 and from the Harvard Law school in 1897, and who is now an active member of the Boston bar, a lecturer, and a talented writer. In May, 1898, Mr. Thompson married for his second wife Miss Christina McKenzie, a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

WILLIAM REUBEN RICHARDS, A. M., Boston, is a lineal descendant of Edward Richards, who came from England in 1632, probably in the ship "Lyon," and first settled in New Towne, (Cambridge), Massachusetts, whence he subsequently removed to and became one of the original proprietors of Dedham, being the sixty-second signer of the social compact of that town. Five or six generations of Mr. Richard's ancestors, from Edward down to his grandfather, Reuben Richards, were responsible and influential citizens of Dedham, residing on the original homestead there. Reuben Richards was a successful Boston importer of tin and Russian iron. He married Eliza Bordman, a direct descendant of Thomas Bordman, who came to Plymouth from London, England, in 1634. William Bordman Richards, son of Reuben and father of the subject of this sketch, also became a prominent Boston merchant, succeeding to his father's business. His wife, Cornelia Walter, was descended from John Eliot, the apostle, from Increase Mather, and from Benjamin Lynde, sr., and Benjamin Lynde, jr., both chief justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the province of Massachusetts Bay. Her great-great-great-grandfather, Thomas Walter, attorney-at-law, came

from Lancaster, England, to Boston, in 1680, and his son, Rev. Nehemiah Walter, was the colleague of Eliot in the First church in Roxbury. Her great-grandfather, Rev. Nathaniel Walter, son of Rev. Nehemiah, was pastor of the Second Congregational church in Roxbury, and her grandfather, Rev. William Walter, was assistant minister of Trinity church, Boston, from 1763 to 1767, and rector from 1767 to 1775 and after the peace became rector of Christ church. Her brother, Lynde M. Walter, was the founder and first editor of the Boston Transcript, and after his death in 1842, she succeeded to the editorship of the paper, her previous writings having commended her for the task. "She conducted it with marked ability and success for about five years," or until her marriage to William Bordman Richards, and both broadened its scope and increased its circulation and prestige. It is believed that she is the first woman to have full editorial charge and management of a daily newspaper. Her achievement was a remarkable one, particularly in view of the fact that women lacked the courage in those days to enter the field of journalism, or to engage in any other occupation, not only in Boston, but elsewhere.

William R. Richards is the son of William Bordman Richards and Cornelia Walter, and was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, July 3, 1853. He received his early education at Chauncey Hall and the Boston Latin School and then went to Dresden, Germany, where he studied for about five years, taking the gymnasium course at the institute of Dr. Krause. On returning home he entered Harvard university, from which he was graduated in the class of 1874. Afterwards he took a three years' course at the Harvard Law school, receiving the degrees of LL. B. and A. M. in 1877, and continued his legal studies in the office of Shattuck, Holmes & Munroe, being admitted to the Suffolk bar and also to the bar of the United States Circuit Court in November, 1878. Since then he has successfully practiced his profession in Boston.

Mr. Richards early formed a co-partnership with John O. Shaw, jr., a grandson of the late Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw, and George Lemist Clarke, which continued for several years under the firm name of Richards, Shaw & Clarke. In politics he is independent. He early became interested in municipal affairs and public reforms, and in 1885 was elected to represent ward eleven in the Boston common council, in which he served three terms (1886, 1887 and 1888). The last year he was the recognized leader of the republican side and the candidate of that party for president. In January, 1889, Mayor Hart appointed him



WILLIAM R. RICHARDS.

a trustee of the Boston Public Library to succeed William H. Whitmore, resigned, and in 1891, he was reappointed for the full term of five years. He was actively and prominently connected with the construction of the new library building on Copley square, Boston's richest and most important public edifice, which was built entirely under the supervision of the trustees. Before the work was commenced he was instrumental in securing the legislative act empowering the trustees to prosecute it and to select their own architect, and in the common council he stoutly advo-

cated the acceptance of the act and effected the transfer of the appropriation to carry on the work according to the plans of the architects, McKim, Mead & White. Through his order, offered and advocated in the same body, Bates Hall was opened to the public evenings and afterward, as trustee, he secured the opening of the library on Sundays, besides securing the giving of some of the richest gifts in recent years to that institution. To his influence is most largely due the system now in vogue of making appointment to the library service and promotion therein on a civil service basis.

As councilman Mr. Richards was also instrumental in making the kindergarten a part of the Boston public school system. In 1887 he was the leader in a successful movement for the preservation of the Boston Common. In 1890 he led in the movement for establishing by statute the Art Commission, whose approval must be obtained before any monument or statue can be set up under the authority and control of the city. In 1893 he was instrumental in securing the legislative act, and its acceptance by the city council, authorizing the construction of the subway under Tremont street for street car tracks. He so aroused and directed public sentiment in the struggle for the preservation of the Boston Common in 1887 that he secured a vote in the common council against any open cut for street railway purposes which would touch the roots of any trees, thus checking a project that threatened the destruction of some of the finest elms in the country, and at that time proposed digging under Tremont street a tunnel—a forecast of the present subway. Afterward he brought the same influence to bear upon the legislative committee on rapid transit, and still later he personally employed engineers to demonstrate the feasibility of certain routes which would give the result desired and yet preserve for future generations the unmarred beauty of one of the greatest city parks in the world. This demonstration convinced the committee as well as the public that to secure rapid transit and the

relief of overerowed thoroughfares, it was not necessary to in any manner disturb the common, and it prepared the way for the present subway, which is the outcome of the Tremont street subway conceived and chiefly developed by him and the bill for which he drafted in conjunction with Mr. George B. Upham. Another movement which enlisted his active interest and influence was that led by Edwin L. Sprague for the law to prevent the watering of stock by quasi-public corporations.

Mr. Richards is one of the most public spirited of citizens, as these various projects in which he has been actively interested abundantly illustrate. His wisdom and foresight, his accurate judgment of human nature, and his ability and great force of character have made him a leader among men. He is an eminent lawyer, possessing a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law and by the exercise of those personal qualities which distinguished his ancestors and which he has himself developed and broadened, has won success and honor. He has been a member of the Bar Association of the city of Boston since 1885, and is also a member of the Union, University, St. Botolph, Athletic, Union Boat clubs of Boston and the County Club of Brookline, and was at one time secretary of the Boston Athenaeum of which his great-uncle, Arthur Maynard Walter, was a founder, having been the first secretary and an original member of the Authology Club, organized in 1804, from which the Athenaeum was the outgrowth. Mr. Richards has never married.

FRED JOY, the son of A. K. P. Joy, long an honored and successful practitioner at the Suffolk bar, mention of whose career appears elsewhere in the pages of this work, and Clara Brown Joy, was born in Winchester, Massachusetts, July 8, 1859, where he has always resided.

Mr. Joy obtained his preliminary education in the Winchester public schools, and prepared for college at the Cambridge High School,

from which he was graduated in 1877. He was graduated from Harvard University, with a degree of A. B., in 1881, and from Boston University School of Law, *cum laude*, with a degree of LL.B., in 1884. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar on July 8, 1884, and at once began practice in Boston, where he has ever since successfully continued in the general practice of the law, although he also transacts a large corporation business. He has appeared as counsel in many cases of importance, and is well and widely known in professional and business circles.

In politics, he has been a staunch republican.



FRED JOY.

In 1893 he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature from the Winchester district, and served on the committee of the judiciary, and in 1899 and 1900, represented his district in the State senate, serving in the former year as a member of the committees on railroads, fisheries and game, and bills in the third reading, and in the latter year, on the committees on railroads, rules, fisheries and game, and mercantile affairs. During his service as a legislator, Mr. Joy has made many friends, and is recognized as a faithful worker for his constituents. He is a forcible and pleasing

speaker, marshaling his facts in a clear, concise and logical manner, and evincing exceptional ability and a ready supply of quick wit in argument.

He is one of the most public-spirited and valued citizens of Winchester, and is a member of the board of trustees of the Winchester Savings Bank. He holds membership in the University, Middlesex, and Massachusetts Republican clubs, the Middlesex Bar Association, and various other social clubs and societies.

JAMES BAILEY RICHARDSON, LL.D., Boston, associate justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, is the son of Joel and Sarah (Bailey) Richardson, and a grandson of James Richardson, of Orford, Grafton county, New Hampshire, and of Phineas Bailey, who in the early years of the 19th century kept one of the well known stage taverns in Elm street, Boston. He was born in Orford, New Hampshire, December 9, 1832, and was graduated from the Orford Academy in 1853. The same year he entered Yale College, but a severe illness compelled him to retire from that institution, and in 1854 he joined the sophomore class in Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1857. For one year he read law in Concord, New Hampshire, with the late Henry W. Bellows, afterward chief justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court. In 1858 he came to Boston and continued his legal studies in the office of Hutchins and Wheeler, being admitted to the Suffolk bar February 27, 1859. He then entered upon the active practice of his profession in Boston, and soon gained a high standing for ability, industry, and integrity. In 1866 he was a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1877 and 1878 he served in the Boston common council. In 1884 he was appointed a commissioner to revise the city charter, his colleagues being former Mayor Cobb and James M. Bugbee. He was peculiarly fitted for this important

work, and in their report were formulated many suggestions which have since been adopted. In February, 1889, Mayor Hart appointed him corporation counsel of the city of Boston, to succeed Edward P. Nettleton, and he filled that office with great satisfaction until the spring of 1891. In 1890, Governor Brackett offered him a seat upon the bench of the Massachusetts Superior Court, which he declined. As corporation counsel he rendered important services concerning the respective rights of the legislature and congress in the navigable waters of Charles river. In 1891 Mayor Matthews made him a member of



JAMES B. RICHARDSON.

the Rapid Transit commission of Boston, and in May, 1892, Governor Russell appointed him an associate justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, which position he still holds.

Judge Richardson became one of the leading members of the Boston bar, and for sixteen years was a master in chancery. His eminent legal ability, his accurate knowledge of the law, his varied and large practice, his fidelity to his clients and his character and personal attainments came to be universally recognized. On the bench he has displayed rare judicial qualifications, unfailing dignity and courtesy,

with high practical knowledge of affairs and capacity for work. For many years he has taken an active interest in the affairs of Dartmouth College, which he has served as a trustee since 1891, and which conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D., in 1896. In 1894 he founded in that institution the Joel Richardson scholarship, in memory of his father; the new James B. Richardson hall, erected in Hanover in 1898, bears his name in recognition of his efficient services to the college. He has also been president of the Dartmouth College Alumni association. He has been an active manager of the New England Home for Little Wanderers of Boston for many years, is one of the oldest trustees of the Franklin Savings Bank of Boston, and has served as vice-president of the Boston Art and University clubs of the same city. He was a foundation member of the Boston Bar association in 1876, a member of its judicial committee from 1881 to 1885, and is now an honorary member.

Judge Richardson was married November 15, 1865, to Lucy Cushing Gould, daughter of the late Dr. Augustus A. Gould, a prominent physician of Boston.

HERBERT CURTISS JOYNER, senior member of the bar in Great Barrington and a prominent trial lawyer in Berkshire county, was born in the town of New Hartford, Oneida county, New York, July 12, 1838. His father, Newton Joyner, was of an old New England family, but soon after his marriage with Mary Curtiss (a sister of Ira Curtiss, who was prominent in Massachusetts politics half a century ago) he removed to New York State. Upon the death of his wife the husband returned with his children to Berkshire county. Herbert attended the New Marlborough district schools, and afterward for two years was a student in the famous Troy Conference academy, in Poultney, Vermont, where he maintained himself, and in the face of many obstacles acquired a good education. After

leaving the academy he taught school nearly two years in southern New Jersey, and while thus employed, having determined to enter the legal profession, he secured a set of "Blackstone's Commentaries" and devoted his leisure to study.

In the spring of 1862 Mr. Joyner returned to Berkshire county and began a regular course of law study in the office of Thomas Twining, of Great Barrington, but in September following he enlisted in Company E, forty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and thereafter served one year in the department of the Gulf. After his term of enlistment had expired he



HERBERT C. JOYNER

returned to his books in counselor Twining's office, and by diligent application to his studies he fitted himself for the bar. He was admitted to practice at the February sitting of the court at Lenox in 1865, and from that to the present time he has been in active practice in Great Barrington. He is known throughout the county as one of the most persistent lawyers at the bar, who has risen to his present position in the profession solely through his own efforts. He enjoys a large clientele, yet never during the period of his practice has

he sought to promote litigation, but rather to discourage it.

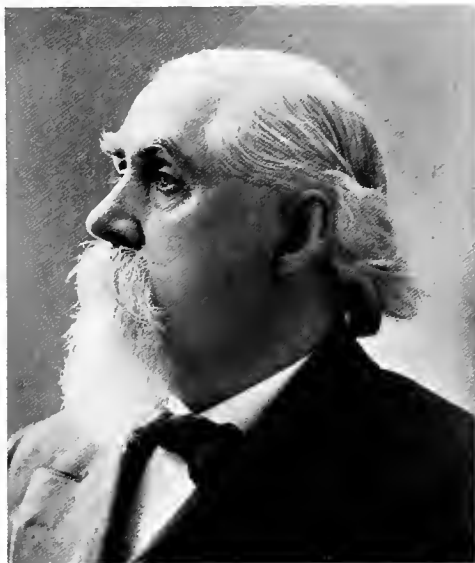
Mr. Joyner has been drawn somewhat into the arena of politics, though quite against his own inclination. He served six years in the legislature, three years in the lower house and a like period in the senate, being chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the sale by the State of its bonds of the New York and New England Railroad company, known as the Field investigation. In 1880 he was the nominee of his party for the district attorneyship, and in 1886 was the democratic candidate for congress. In all local enterprises which had for their end the welfare of Great Barrington and its people, Mr. Joyner has been an active factor for many years.

On January 2, 1885, he married Mary E. Wild, of Boston. Of this marriage six children have been born, four of whom are still living.

DANIEL W. BOND, justice of the Superior Court of the State of Massachusetts since October, 1890, is a descendant of William Bond who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1630. He is the son of Daniel H. and Deborah (White) Bond, the former a native of Canterbury, Conn., where representatives of the family settled in 1710, and the latter of Tunbridge Wells, England. She was a daughter of Rev. George S. White, who emigrated to America in 1812. Judge Bond was born in Canterbury, Windham county, Conn., April 29, 1838. His boyhood was passed at home, working for neighboring farmers and attending the local schools during the seasons when farm duties would permit. He had, however, advantages which all country boys of that period did not enjoy, for his father, although not a man of large property, was highly intellectual and provided his children with good literature. Thus Judge Bond acquired in his early youth a fund of knowledge which was of great service in promoting his progress in later years. At the age of sixteen years he entered a private school in

his native town taught by William Kinne, and subsequently attended Plainfield academy, then under the charge of Rev. Lucian Burleigh; and also the Normal school at New Britain, Conn.; a portion of the time also he was assisted in his studies by the Rev. Robert O. Learned, the settled minister of the parish where he lived, and by Charles C. Burleigh. For three winters he taught district schools in his native town and vicinity and "boarded round."

¶ In 1859, having resolved to enter the legal profession, he began the study of law in the office of Daniel Frost of Canterbury, a celebrated



DANIEL W. BOND.

temperance lecturer. Soon he went to Florence, Mass., and taught an evening school a year and a half, during the latter part of this period teaching the day school as well and continuing his legal studies. In the fall of 1860 he entered Columbia College Law school, then under the charge of Theodore W. Dwight. He pursued his legal studies with diligence and attention, passing his vacation in the law office of William Dyer at Central Village, Conn. He was graduated LL.B. in 1862 and won a prize of \$200, awarded in the department of political science. After graduation he returned

to his native town and was admitted to the Windham county bar in August of the same year. He then went to Providence, R. I., entered the office of Benjamin T. Eames, and was admitted to the bar of that State in February, 1863. In the following May he removed to Florence, Mass., and during several years acted as attorney for the Florence Sewing Machine Company. This position he found well suited to his taste, as it required a thorough knowledge of the patent laws in which he became proficient, making that branch of practice a specialty for some years. In 1869 his youngest brother became his partner and they associated in 1871 with the late Mr. Justice William Allen, who had practiced in Northampton many years. The firm had offices both in that place and in Florence until 1872, when, upon the elevation of Mr. Allen to the bench the Florence office was discontinued. Until 1875 the firm name was D. W. & H. H. Bond, and in that year J. B. Bottum, who had studied law with them, was admitted a partner and this business connection continued under the name of Bond Bros. & Bottum for several years.

In 1877 Judge Bond was elected district attorney for the Northampton judicial district, comprising the counties of Hampden and Franklin. He filled this position with honor and ability twelve consecutive years. Governor Brackett appointed him to the Superior Bench in October, 1890, and his record in this high office has been one of continued credit.

Although always interested in political affairs, Judge Bond has never been a partisan, but has always voted with the republicans in state elections. With the "know nothing" party he did not sympathize, believing it intolerable to make any distinctions in regard to Irishmen on account of their nationality; he believed slavery a wrong and never had that prejudice against the colored race that many persons have entertained. He cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln, voted for General Grant at his first election, and when the movement resulting in the Cincinnati convention was set

on foot he was in sympathy with it and was an outspoken "Greeley man." He received the nomination for congress on the Greeley ticket, but was defeated, although he received a large vote.

Judge Bond now resides in Waltham, but for some years after taking his seat on the bench lived in Cambridge. He married Susan J. Dyer, daughter of Harvey R. Dyer of Canterbury, Mass. Of their union there are three living children: Mary, wife of Wilbur E. Barnard of West Medford; Charles Wood Bond, a graduate of Harvard Law School and a member of the Suffolk bar; and Henry H. Bond, now in Harvard college.

ABEL CHALKLEY COLLINS, attorney and counselor at law of Great Barrington, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, March 27, 1857. He is a son of Abel and Electa Jane (Collins) Collins, and a direct lineal descendant, seven generations removed, of Henry Collins, the immigrant ancestor, who in 1635 sailed from London to America in the ship *Abigail*. He settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, where he was a conspicuous figure in town affairs, and was a member of the famous Salem court. The family early united with the Friends, and among their number were several New England preachers of that sect.

A. Chalkley Collins, for thus he is best known, was educated in the public schools of North Stonington and also in the Friends' boarding school in Providence, Rhode Island, where he prepared for college, and where he was graduated in 1874. He then took a regular classical course in Brown University and was graduated in 1878, with the degree of A. B.; and three years later his alma mater conferred on him the degree of A. M. The next three years were spent in school teaching, which occupation was discontinued in 1881, when he removed with his parents to Great Barrington.

Mr. Collins read law with the late Judge Justin Dewey, who was at that time the head

of the law firm of Dewey & Wright, and at the May term of court in 1884 he was admitted to practice. He at once opened an office in Great Barrington, and in the same year he became thoroughly conversant with the history of the Berkshire bar and prepared an elaborate and satisfactory article on the legal profession of the county; and in justice to the writer it may be said that his bench and bar chapter has been regarded as standard reference authority in the region to which it relates.

As a lawyer Mr. Collins stands well in the county, and while he has a large office practice, he nevertheless is well known in the



A. CHALKLEY COLLINS.

courts, where he acquits himself with credit, for he enjoys the close legal contest and its consequent battle of minds. His practice is successful and his clientage is large. Politically, Mr. Collins is a firm republican, though he is not in any sense a politician. He has been closely identified with local interests for several years; was chairman of the board of selectmen two terms; member of the school committee eight years; manager of the public library and president of the Y. M. C. A. He is a director of the National Mahawie Bank

and a trustee of the Great Barrington Savings bank.

On January 2, 1890, Mr. Collins was married to Sarah D., daughter of Seth L. and Phebe A. Sheldon, of Great Barrington. Three sons have been born of this marriage.

LIVINGSTON CUSHING was educated in his native city, first in the Brimmer grammar school and afterward at the Boston English High school, from which he was graduated in 1873. He prepared for college under



LIVINGSTON CUSHING.

private tutelage covering a period of two years and was graduated from Harvard in 1879, having as classmates Hon. Charles F. Sprague, member of Congress; Samuel C. Bennett, who succeeded his father as dean of the Boston University Law school in August, 1898; Frank Brewster of the Boston bar; and others who have achieved prominence in professional life. While at college Mr. Cushing was elected a member of the Hasty Pudding club and of the Institute of 1770, and for three years was captain of the University football team. He spent two years (1879-81) at the Harvard Law school and another year at the Boston University

Law school and in 1882 received the degree of LL.B. from both institutions, that from the latter being honorary *cum laude*. In that year he was elected a member of the Harvard Law School association. He finished his legal studies in Boston in the office of Robert M. Morse, jr., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1884. Since then he has been associated in practice with the late Judge Edmund Hatch Bennett and his son, Samuel C. Bennett, at 10 Tremont street, Boston.

Mr. Cushing has been engaged from the first in the general civil practice of his profession, giving special attention to the law of estates, trusts, real estate, and probate. He has displayed excellent ability and sound judgment, and as a lawyer and counselor has gained a high standing among the younger members of the Boston bar. He is a member of the Union and St. Botolph clubs and of the Boston Bar association, and in politics is independent.

HENRY WINN, Malden, practicing in Boston, is a descendant in the seventh generation from Edward Winn, one of the first settlers of Woburn, Mass., in 1640, and was born sixty-two years ago at Whitingham, Vt. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Massachusetts, serving in King Philip's war; with Admiral Phips in his attack on Quebec in 1690; at Lexington, and in the Revolution.

Mr. Winn was graduated from Yale in the class of 1859. He was also in the Harvard Law school, but did not complete his course because of the war. He studied law with Judge Dwight Foster at Worcester, Mass., and was for a time associate principal of the Worcester High school. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-two. Soon after he went into the office of the attorney-general of Massachusetts at Boston, to perform the duties now discharged by the assistant attorney-general, and while the office was in his charge, in the absence of his superior, he was the legal adviser of the departments at the State House.

Full reliance was placed on his opinions, and Governor Andrew said he performed his duties "extremely well". At twenty-three he became clerk of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate. Among other duties he was engaged in drafting bills, some of which were passed by Congress. He won the confidence of Mr. Sumner, then chairman of that committee, who gave him an open note saying that he had performed all the duties of his office ably and satisfactorily, declaring his opinion that Mr. Winn would succeed because he deserved to succeed, and cordially commending him to the regard of good men.

Intending to enter the army Mr. Winn went back for a time to his place in the attorney-general's office. While there his most notable work was the drafting of the savings bank tax act of 1862, for the finance committee, which was then seeking increased revenue for war expenses. This act has proved of the first importance to the finances of the commonwealth. A remedy was wanted for the failure of the assessors who then taxed individuals for their deposits, but only reached one-fifth of the total amount. Although the ablest lawyers of the time held that the constitution would not permit a uniform excise measured by and varying with the amount of property held, Mr. Winn drafted the act in form to tax the banks themselves on all the deposits at the rate of one-half per cent. per annum, which was soon increased to three-fourths per cent., a rate still less than the former average. With some growth of deposits the tax collected in 1863 was five times that of 1860. The act was sustained by the Supreme Judicial Court, and also by the Supreme Court of the United States, although deposits were in government bonds. A few years later the plan afforded the basis for the establishment in Massachusetts of the present system of corporation taxes. Great sums are now collected from properties that under the former practice would have largely escaped.

Later in the same year he took out authority to raise a regiment in Western Massachusetts,

(the 52d), which with the aid of others skilled in military service, was soon accomplished, and he served as major. He presided for a considerable period on the division court-martial.

On the battle field of Port Hudson his conduct won the admiration even of the enemy, and the chivalric rebel commander behind the works in his immediate front forbade his men to fire on him. His superior generals recommended him for a colonelcy.

Spending a time in business as a manager of a manufacturing establishment, he lost his gains by losing his steamship in the Caribbean Sea, and returned to his profession in 1875 in Franklin County. Next year he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, receiving every vote but eight. Then he was sent to the Senate with the heaviest majority ever cast in his district; while there he was chairman of every permanent committee on which he served. He drafted the main part of the Hoosac Tunnel legislation of his term, and secured the reorganization of the militia and the adoption of the present battalion system which had been previously suggested without effect, but which the United States has now copied from Massachusetts. Out of a suggestion in one of his reports grew the military aid law. At first badly designed, its cost rose to \$13,000 a week, when Mr. Winn was called upon to prepare a revision of the whole complex system of State aid. He did this so well that abuses enough were cured in the old law to bear the whole expense of the new, and this with the full approbation of the Grand Army. The State Aid Commissioner said later: "He seemed to master the subject so completely that ten years developed nothing unprovided for." Such was the energy and success of Mr. Winn in the Senate that in one year the bills either drafted or reported by him reached one-seventh of the whole Blue Book.

Senator Brown says, in his sketch of Mr. Winn:—

"His success in carrying his points was remarkable. Of course, he sometimes failed to get his bills substituted for bills and reports of

other committees. We think, however, we are safe in saying (although we may be mistaken in some minor matter) that no bill drafted by him as the result of a reference to any of his committees, and no bill reported by him, was ever defeated."

He was for 1893 elected by a large majority Mayor of Malden, Mass., where he resides.

The strength of his mind lies in analysis, in the power of grasping details, and in the constructive faculty that provides a remedy in complex difficulties. When the great Lamson & Goodnow cutlery concern was thrown into insolvency, the leading creditors who would



HENRY WINN.

have accepted twenty-five per cent. put the case into his charge. He secured the passage of a special law, devised and obtained the adoption of a complex compromise, secured the discontinuance of thirty law suits in different states, stepped from his office into the actual management and sale of hundreds of different styles of goods, and in a year, despite the efforts of rivals to crush their weakened competitor, brought the company to an impregnable position, and the creditors with what they received will be paid in full.

He drew the pioneer municipal lighting law

of 1891 except the adverse amendment as to the purchase of private plants, and secured the passage of the act of 1893 excluding earning capacity as an element of price which cities and towns could be forced to pay for them, a precedent important in dealing with public service corporations.

In *Lincoln vs. Street Com'rs*, 176 Mass., he made a strenuous effort to secure for abutting landowners assessed for the cost of a street a hearing as to omitted estates, and to establish the principle under our constitution that they cannot be forced by the legislature to pay the entire cost of thoroughfares of which the public gets the principal advantage, but that the public should be required to bear its share *pro rata* according to its benefit. He succeeded in the first claim but failed in the last.

Most of the time for seventeen years Mr. Winn has from a conscientious sense of duty, without pay and at much expense to himself, fought with marvelous obstinacy and success before the Legislature, through its committees and in print, the schemes of the rich to throw their taxes over upon the middle classes and poor by securing exemption of notes, stocks and bonds, their peculiar properties. The combined power of the press, of the chambers of commerce, state board of trade, and other business organizations, of a league of a thousand rich men scattered throughout the Commonwealth acting through eminent counsel, of clouds of witnesses and thousands of petitioners, and finally of a tax commission the majority of whom were strong sympathizers with the aims of the league, have not as yet accomplished their purpose. He has become an authority on taxation, consulted by committees from other states and even from England.

The late Hon. Charles Endicott, many years tax commissioner of the commonwealth, in an interview with Henry R. Legate said:—

"Mr. Winn is the ablest authority in the State upon any matter relating to taxation. He has for several years stood like a rock in the way of the various strong efforts that have been made to change the taxation laws of the

State in such a manner as to favor the wealthy classes. I am in full sympathy with him in the work he has so well and ably performed. He has the credit of being the all-important factor that has prevented the foisting of pernicious laws relating to taxation upon the people of the State."

In 1891, foreseeing serious danger to the country from its control by wealth, Mr. Winn left the republican party to aid if possible in establishing a new one devoted to the interests of the people. In his Faneuil Hall speech of that year are two notable propositions, both of which have since attracted wide attention. One was to remedy tax dodging by a state tax on personal property at a uniform rate, with enforced returns from the tax payers and with proper distribution of the proceeds to the cities and towns. The other was for a reform of the currency, to make the dollar an invariable measure of value. This he would accomplish by what he calls multiple standard money; that is, by the use of paper, discarding the metals, first fixing a standard by determining how much a dollar should buy, on the average, of a large number, say one hundred, of commodities, and correcting the dollar to the test of the markets by expansions of the money volume when it should be found to buy too much and by contraction when found to buy too little. That which was new was, not the multiple standard, but the proposal to regulate an inconvertible paper by it. On this subject much has since been written by economists and public men. Professor Parsons, in his recent treatise, after elaborate research, finds the germ of the idea in an article by Professor Marshall in an English magazine of 1887, although Marshall did not recommend it, but was against it. Mr. Winn seems to have been the first to advocate this principle, and Professor Parsons says:

"On this side of the water I believe Hon. Henry Winn was the first to conceive the idea of an independent national paper based on the multiple standard. He worked it out without knowing of Marshall's suggestion, and out-

lined it in a speech in Faneuil Hall in 1891."

Mr. Winn is, as Professor Parsons calls him, a "powerful and careful thinker"—a man of great originality and determination, a fine after-dinner speaker as well as a strong one for important occasions; always ready with his plan to remedy a public wrong, but too intensely devoted to his own ideas to subscribe to those of the majority; a conservative radical, not enough inclined to follow, but acting too independently to permit of his promotion, and gaining thus the reputation of being able, honest, and misguided.

FREDERICK ELLSWORTH HURD, Boston, is the son of George H., and Laura A. (Chapman) Hurd, and was born in



FREDERICK E. HURD.

Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, February 25, 1861. His mother's family settled in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1623. His father, a carpenter and builder by occupation, enlisted in the 8th New Hampshire volunteers, in the war of the Rebellion, and served under Gen. Benjamin F. Butler at New Orleans, where he died in the autumn of 1862.

About 1865 the family moved to Dover, and

in 1877 to Boston, where Mr. Hurd received a classical education at the Boston Latin school. He was graduated with the degree of LL. B. from the Boston University Law school in 1884 and afterward continued his legal studies in the office of Judge John H. Hardy and Samuel J. Elder, being admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1884. He then entered the district attorney's office as indictment clerk, and also practiced law as occasion permitted, and in January, 1888, was appointed second assistant district attorney under Oliver Stevens. Later he became first assistant, which position he filled until the fall of 1894, when he entered the law department of the city of Boston as assistant city solicitor. He continued to serve in that capacity with marked ability and satisfaction until July 1, 1898, when he was appointed assistant attorney-general of the Commonwealth under Attorney-General Hosea M. Knowlton, which office he still holds.

Mr. Hurd was special assistant United States attorney for the celebrated Maverick Bank cases of 1892 and 1893, and in 1897 was appointed a member of the commission to report upon a plan for the simplification of criminal pleadings and to prepare a schedule of forms, his colleagues being Judge Henry N. Sheldon, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, and Prof. Joseph H. Beale of Harvard college. He is an able lawyer, and has achieved a standing of recognized prominence at the bar. He is a member of Zetland Lodge, F. & A. M., and of the University club of Boston. He is unmarried.

PELEGG WHITMAN CHANDLER, who died in Boston May 28, 1889, was for many years one of the foremost lawyers of New England, especially prominent as a legal writer and journalist and a man who merited the title of statesman. He was born in New Gloucester, Maine, April 12, 1816, a son of Peleg and Esther (Parsons) Chandler, and among his ancestors were many men of prominence in Colonial and Revolutionary times. These in-

clude his maternal grandfather, Colonel Isaac Parsons, a Revolutionary officer and member of the general court. His paternal grandfather was also a representative to the general court, (1774). His father, Peleg Chandler, was a graduate of Brown University and a law partner of General Samuel Fessenden of Portland, Maine, father of Senator William Pitt Fessenden. He was an eloquent advocate, valued for his good sense, integrity and wit.

Mr. Chandler was graduated when eighteen years old from Bowdoin College, class of 1834. He began the study of law in his father's office at Bangor, Maine, and later entered the Dane Law school at Cambridge, finishing his preparation in the Boston office of his kinsman, the late Professor Theophilus Parsons. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1837 and at once began practice in Boston. Before completing his legal studies he had become associated with the "Daily Advertiser," as reporter of law cases in the higher courts and for many years afterward was identified with this paper and a frequent contributor to its editorial columns; during a long period he was also one of its proprietors. In 1838 he established the "Law Reporter," the first successful law magazine published in the country and about ten years later published the first volume of his valuable work on "American Criminal Trials." The second volume shortly followed; the work was also published in London.

In 1843 Mr. Chandler was elected to the Boston common council, was re-elected and was its president in 1844 and 1845. In 1844 he pronounced the Fourth of July oration before the municipal authorities of the city of Boston. From 1844 to 1846 and again in 1862 and 1863 he was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, and took a leading part in the legislation of those times. He was chairman of the legislative committee which gave to Boston her water supply and carried the bill through the house. In June 1846 he was chosen city solicitor, served until 1853, and during this period prepared and published a volume containing the ordinances

of the city with a digest of the laws relating thereto. After his retirement from the city solicitorship he was appointed to revise the city charter and subsequent laws affecting it. In 1849, while a United States commissioner of bankruptcy, he published a useful work on the "Bankruptcy Laws of the United States, and the Outline of the System, with Rules and Forms in Massachusetts." In 1850 he was a member of Governor Emory Washburn's council and was foremost among the citizens who planned and advocated the "Back Bay improvement." The act of 1859, providing for the establishment of the Public Garden, was



PELEG W. CHANDLER.

drawn by him. At his own expense and under his earnest leadership, the attempts to sell the Public Garden, then marsh land, and cut it up into house lots, was defeated, but he was not satisfied until he had secured a law and carried through a referendum and had a vote of the people of Boston to forever dedicate to public use the beautiful garden by Boston Common. Mr. Chandler prided himself on this service to the public more than any other act in his life. In 1860 he was presidential elector at the first election of Abraham Lincoln.

At the time of his death Mr. Chandler was

one of the oldest members of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He prepared a memoir of Governor Andrew for the society and this, subsequently enlarged, was published in a separate volume. Another work from his graceful pen was a striking essay, published anonymously, on the "Authenticity of the Gospels," which has passed through several editions. For nearly twenty years he was a member of the board of trustees of Bowdoin College and this institution conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

As a counselor Mr. Chandler was eminent for chamber advice and before the calamity of deafness fell upon him in middle life he was one of the foremost of jury lawyers. He married in 1837 in Brunswick, Maine, Martha Ann Bush, daughter of the late Professor Parker Cleaveland, of Bowdoin College, a graduate of Harvard, 1799. Three children were born of this union: Ellen Maria, Horace Parker and Parker Cleaveland Chandler; the latter elsewhere mentioned in these memoirs.

Judge E. Rockwood Hoar has paid Mr. Chandler's memory the following tribute:

"He was thoroughly a public spirited man, and a public man from the time he began life in this community; and his influence never ceased until the fifty-two years during which he was a member of the bar were terminated by his death. In every public position that he filled he learned all about those duties which appertained to that position, and understood them thoroughly thenceforth and forever. When he was chosen a member of the legislature and became a member of the governor's council he learned the whole system and plan of the government of the commonwealth of Massachusetts and from that day until the day of his death nobody ever gave more counsel, nobody's counsel was more sought, and nobody gave safer and wiser counsel to those who administered the affairs of state than he."

George S. Hillard wrote of Mr. Chandler as follows:

"Mr. Chandler's professional progress has been uniform and rapid, and his distinguished

professional success has been fairly earned by persevering industry, by zealous fidelity to the interests of his clients, by a courage that shrinks from no emergency, by a presence of mind that is never taken by surprise, and by uncommon discretion and tact in the management of causes. Of late years an infirmity of deafness has compelled him to withdraw in some measure from the conduct of jury trials, but has not impaired his faculty of doing a large and important business as chamber counsel. The patience and gentleness with which his affliction has been borne have turned to the growth and elevation of his moral nature; and what he may have lost in a struggle for the prizes of life has been made up to him in what he has gained in a nobler contest, and in those 'purer palms' which crown a spiritual victor. Mr. Chandler's influence and position in the community, and his place in the hearts of his friends, are, to say the least, as high as the rank he holds at the bar."

PARKER CLEVELAND CHANDLER, one of the best known members of the Suffolk bar, and a man to whom honor and prominence in political circles has been largely accorded irrespective of party, because of his years of investigation and application of legal preventatives of election frauds, was born in Boston, December 7, 1848; a son of Peleg W. and Martha Ann (Cleveland) Chandler. His father, mention of whose distinguished career appears elsewhere in these memoirs, was for many years recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of the state. Mr. Chandler is a lineal descendant on the paternal side of Edmund Chandler who came from England in 1633 and settled in Duxbury. His maternal grandmother was a Parsons, of the Chief Justice Parsons line and he is from three generations of lawyers. His mother was a daughter of Professor Parker Cleaveland, Harvard, 1799, and for years the leading geologist of the United States at Bowdoin College. Mr. Chandler has unusually close relations with the col-

lege world of New England. His father was graduated at Bowdoin, his paternal grandfather at Brown, his maternal grandfather at Harvard, his great-grandfather at Yale, and his brother at Harvard while he was graduated at Williams.

Mr. Chandler fitted for college at the Boston Latin school and was graduated from Williams college with the class of 1872. He studied law at the Harvard Law school, where he took the LL.B. degree in 1874, and in the office of his father. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1875. During the period of his practice Mr. Chandler has been almost ex-



PARKER C. CHANDLER.

clusively engaged in corporation matters, and has been retained as counsel in many notable cases, including the famous seven years' contest of the American Bell Telephone Company vs. The Drawbaugh Telephone Company, and the case of Cyrus W. Field vs. the New England Railroad. For several years he has served as counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and for various gas, electrical and other corporations.

Although caring for so many large interests as a lawyer, Mr. Chandler has found time to devote to politics and social life. He was one

of the originators of the Bristow movement within the republican party in 1876, which first vigorously advocated civil service reform and secured its recognition in political party platforms. Later, in the campaign for the republican presidential nomination in 1880, he was manager for Senator John Sherman; and during the Butler campaigns was in charge of the citizens' reform movement in Boston. At this time he made the original drafts of the registration laws of Massachusetts and secured much legislation in the interest of the purity of elections.

His family have long been identified with Boston journalism and during the civil war owned the Boston Advertiser. He has given much time to the study of the science of municipal government and has been a frequent contributor to the press, principally on political subjects. Notwithstanding his activity and prominence in politics he has never held public office.

He is a member of many clubs in Boston and New York, among them the University clubs of both cities and the Union, St. Botolph and Athletic clubs of Boston. He is unmarried.

SHERMAN LELAND WHIPPLE, Boston, is the youngest son of Dr. Solomon Mason Whipple and Henrietta Kimball Hersey, and was born in New London, Merimac county, N. H., March 4, 1862. He is a lineal descendant in the tenth generation of Matthew Whipple, who came with his brother John from England to Ipswich, Mass., in 1634. John Whipple's great-great-grandson, William Whipple, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Moses Whipple, great-great-grandfather of Sherman, married Catherine Forbush, and was a captain of militia in the Revolutionary war and one of the founders of the town of Croydon, N. H., where his son, Aaron Whipple, became a respected farmer. David Whipple, son of Aaron, married Mary Cutting and also lived in Croydon, and was the father of Dr. Solomon Mason Whipple,

who was born there in October, 1820. Dr. Whipple was graduated from Norwich University and the Dartmouth Medical School, and practiced his profession in New London, N. H., where he died January 12, 1884. He was a frequent contributor to medical literature and for two years president of the New Hampshire State Medical Society. His wife, Henrietta Kimball Hersey, was the daughter of Amos Kimball Hersey and a granddaughter of James Hersey, a large landowner of Sanbornton, N. H. She was born in October, 1830, and is still living. Their eldest son, Ashley Cooper Whipple, born February 4, 1852, became a prominent physician in Ashland, N. H., where he died April 4, 1880. Their second son, Amos Hersey Whipple resides in Boston.

Sherman L. Whipple, the third and youngest child of this family, spent his boyhood in New London, where he attended the public schools and Colby Academy, graduating from the latter institution in 1877. He was graduated from Yale University with the degree of A. B. in 1881, after a regular four years' course, being a commencement speaker and receiving one of the Cobden medals for proficiency in political economy. After leaving college Mr. Whipple spent one year as an instructor in the high school at Reading, Pa. In 1882 he entered the Yale Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1884, being one of the Townsend prize speakers. During three-quarters of his last year there he taught Greek and Christian ethics at Colby Academy, but kept up his legal studies and successfully passed the required examinations. He was admitted to the bar of Connecticut in June, 1884, and to the New Hampshire bar in August of the same year, and began active practice at Manchester, N. H., where he was associated with Judge David Cross until May 1, 1885. He then came to Boston and entered the law office of Charles R. Train, who moved his admission to the Suffolk bar on the 1st of June of that year. This was the last professional act of Mr. Train, as he died soon afterward.

Shortly after coming to the Boston bar he gained a high standing for industry and legal ability. He has built up an extensive professional business, especially in the courts, and as a trial lawyer has few superiors. For several years he has been one of the leading advocates in Suffolk county, his best work, perhaps, being in the equity branch. He is especially strong before a jury, where his broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law, his power for argument, his ability as an advocate, and his fine legal attainments are recognized and admired. He is also a safe counsellor, a man of excellent judgment and quick percep-



SHERMAN L. WHIPPLE.

tion, and has acquired a large chamber practice. In 1892 he was appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court receiver of a mutual one-year benefit order, and administered more than \$125,000 to the satisfaction of all concerned. In the spring of 1896 the same court appointed him one of the board of examiners for the admission of applicants to the bar of Suffolk county, and he served in this capacity until that board went out of existence by the appointment of a state board of examiners.

Mr. Whipple, like his ancestors, is a democrat, with independent proclivities. He has

resided in Brookline, Mass., since 1889. He is a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society; a trustee of Colby Academy and of the County Savings Bank of Chelsea; and a member of the University, Country, Longwood, and Twentieth Century and Yale clubs of Boston, of the Boston and American Whist clubs, and of the Thursday Club of Brookline. For several years he was a member of the First Corps of Cadets of Boston. He has delivered a number of public addresses, notably one before the Alumni Association of Colby Academy and another at the commencement exercises of the Everett High School. In 1898 he was president of the New London (Colby Academy) Alumni association in Boston; in 1901, president Yale Alumni association and the Yale club.

Mr. Whipple was married December 27, 1893, to Rebecca Louise, daughter of the late Hon. Lucian B. Clough, long a prominent lawyer and judge of probate at Manchester, N. H., who died in 1895. Her ancestors settled in Canterbury, N. H., before the Revolution, and her mother, whose maiden name was Maria Louise Dole, is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames and of the Society of Descendants of Colonial Governors. Mr. and Mrs. Whipple have three children: Dorothy, born July 27, 1894; Katharyn Carleton, born November 30, 1895, and Sherman Leland, jr., born February 21, 1898.

ROBERT R. BISHOP, justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts since 1888, was born in Medfield, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, March 31, 1834, a son of Jonathan P. and Eliza (Harding) Bishop. His ancestors were principally residents of Connecticut, where many members of the family have attained prominence, although the first settler of the line located at Ipswich, Massachusetts. He is also descended on the maternal side from an old New England family. His father, one of the leading lawyers of Norfolk county in his time, served in the Massachusetts legis-

lature, and in other public positions. Robert R. Bishop was educated in the Phillips Andover Academy, and although he never entered college is nevertheless a man of broad learning, and possesses an unusual fund of general information. He prepared for the legal profession at Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated LL.B. in 1857, and in the offices of Pelig W. Chandler, and of Brooks and Ball, in Boston. In 1857 he was admitted to Suffolk bar and began practice in the office of Hon. John Lowell, soon afterward forming a co-partnership with Thornton K. Lothrop, about the time the latter gentleman, mention



ROBERT R. BISHOP.

of whose life record appears in these pages, was appointed assistant United States district attorney. Subsequently Arthur Lincoln was admitted and under the firm name of Lothrop, Bishop & Lincoln they acquired a large business. For some time prior to his appointment to the bench Judge Bishop was also a partner with George Wigglesworth. His period of practice at the Suffolk bar was marked by connection with many notable cases, among these being the famous "Andover Case" when, it will be remembered, professors of the Andover Theological Seminary were

accused of heresy and were to be turned out of the institution. By his brilliant and successful defence of this case Judge Bishop established a lasting reputation. He was also counsel in the so called Newton Bank litigation, in which he recovered for his clients some \$370,000, fraudently obtained by Edward Carter.

Early in his active professional career he began to take part in republican politics and gained considerable prominence in that party, which honored him with the nomination for governor of Massachusetts in 1882. In this campaign he was defeated by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler by a majority of about 10,000. From 1878 to 1882 inclusive, he was a member of the Massachusetts senate from Middlesex and president of that body in 1880, 1881 and 1882. As presiding officer of the upper house he discharged his duties with that grace and dignity which have characterized his career on the bench and with such marked impartiality as to win many friends and few enemies, a fact which led up to his nomination for gubernatorial honors.

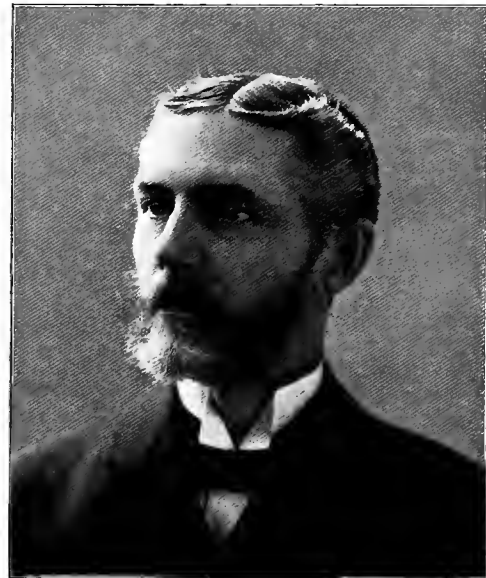
Judge Bishop was appointed justice of the Superior Court in 1888, and during the intervening years has steadily added to his reputation as a jurist. He has been for many years a trustee of Andover Theological Seminary and of Phillips Andover Academy. He married, in 1857, Mary Helen Bullard, daughter of Elias Bullard, the well known lawyer of Holliston, Massachusetts. Of this union are three sons: Robert R. Bishop, jr., in mercantile business in Boston; Elias Bullard Bishop, a member of the Boston bar, and Joseph T. Bishop, a student.

HENRY FRANCIS NAPHEN, Boston, Son of John and Jane (Henry) Napphen, was born in Ireland on the 14th of August, 1852, and when a child, came to Massachusetts with his mother. He was educated in the public schools of Boston and Lowell and under private tutelage, and in 1878 was grad-

uated with the degree of LL. B. from the Harvard Law School, having as classmates Hollis R. Bailey, Hon. Francis Henshaw Dewey, John T. Wheelwright, George Wigglesworth, and others who have become prominent in the legal profession. He also took a special course in that institution as resident LL. B. and later took a course of lectures at the Boston University Law School, and after further study in the office of Burbank & Lund, of Boston, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1880. He remained with Burbank & Lund as an active practitioner for a few years, but otherwise has maintained an office by himself, devoting his energies to a large and constantly increasing general law business, which of late years has been exclusively in civil matters. He is recognized by the bench as well as by his professional contemporaries as a prominent member of the Boston bar, and the many important cases with which he has been connected have gained for him a wide reputation. He is a man of broad and accurate learning, of a calm temperament, of great force of character, of excellent judgment, and marked ability. Methodical in his habits, of keen and quick penetration, he has achieved by his own efforts a commanding position as a lawyer and advocate of strength and eminence. He is also a member of the bar of the United States Circuit and District Courts.

Mr. Napphen has always been a Democrat, and for a long time has been one of the influential leaders of his party in eastern Massachusetts. He was elected a member of the school committee of the city of Boston in 1882 for a term of three years, and at the end of that period declined a renomination. In 1885 and 1886 he represented the fifth Suffolk district in the Massachusetts senate. During his two terms in the upper branch of the legislature he was considered one of its ablest members, his training as a lawyer being brought to bear in the framing of many important laws and his prominence in debates assisting in securing their passage. He framed and was instrumental in having passed an act against

opium joints, by which the police department of the city of Boston was enabled to successfully prosecute and abolish a large number of such places then existing. The law is considered by all citizens one of the best pieces of legislation in the interests of morality ever enacted in the Commonwealth. He endeavored to secure the passage of an act by which truant children should be separated from the other inmates of penal reformatories, and to obtain the passage of an act granting to juvenile offenders a manual training during their term of imprisonment. He also advocated the passage of a resolve in favor of the abolition of



HENRY F. NAPPHEN.

the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting, took an active part against the metropolitan police bill, and introduced a measure empowering all courts of record to grant naturalization. He opposed the introduction of the act "that no person hereafter naturalized in any court shall be entitled to register as a voter within thirty days of registration." He contended that the act was unconstitutional and subsequently the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court so decided. During his first year in the senate he was chairman of the committee on engrossed bills and a member of the committee

on election laws, of the joint special committee to investigate the repairs on the state house, and of the committee on probate and chancery. In 1886 he was chairman of the Hoosac tunnel committee and a member of the committees on probate and chancery, election laws, and others. He was elected to Congress in 1898, and again in 1900, from the tenth congressional district of Massachusetts, comprising wards twelve, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-four of Boston and the towns of Milton and Quincy—the largest district in population in the Commonwealth. Mr. Napheon was chosen after spirited campaigns for two terms of two years from March 4, 1899, and is the first democrat elected from his district, which is strongly republican. These elections show the esteem, respect and confidence in which he is held by the community.

He was one year a member and two years a member at large of the democratic state committee, and a leading member of the democratic ward and city committee of Boston. He is a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of the University Club of Boston, of the Boston Athletic Association, of the City Point Catholic Association, of the Charitable Irish Society, and of the United Order of Workmen. He is a member and trustee of Boston Lodge, No. 10, of Elks, a member and formerly vice-president of the Orpheus Musical Society of Boston, a non-resident member of the old Dorchester and Democratic Clubs of New York, a director and clerk of the board of directors of St. Elizabeth's Hospital of Boston, and a founder and vice-president of the Working Boys' Home of Boston, whose charter he obtained. He has also been a bail commissioner for the county of Suffolk since 1883.

Mr. Napheon was married July 10, 1882, to Margaret A., daughter of Patrick Drummey, a prominent lumber dealer of Boston. They reside in the South Boston district and have three children: Mary T., Gertrude A., and Agnes J.

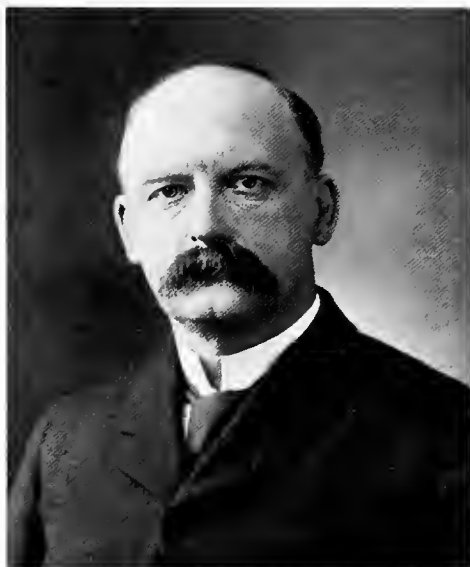
ELIHU GOODMAN LOOMIS, Boston, son of Rev. Elihu, and Rahamah Augusta (Lane) Loomis, was born in Bedford, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, October 22, 1852. On both the paternal and maternal sides he is descended from ancestors who were prominent in colonial affairs, the early Indian wars, and the War for Independence. Among his maternal ancestors were the patriot, Nathaniel Page, who was a minuteman and carried the flag at the Concord fight; and Job Lane, the first settler of Bedford, Massachusetts, and a man of note in his day. His paternal grandfather, Rev. Aretas Loomis, was a Congregational clergyman. Both his father and grandfather were graduates of Williams college.

Elihu G. Loomis spent his boyhood in the town of Littleton, Massachusetts, where his father was at that time pastor of the Congregational church. He received a part of his preliminary education in the local public schools, and later attended Lawrence academy at Groton, Appleton academy at New Ipswich, and Phillips Andover academy. He is president of Lawrence Academy Alumni association, and by recent appointment a trustee of that institution, being the latest in appointment of the board. He passed the entrance examinations of Harvard university with the class of 1874 but changed his plans, and entered Amherst, where he was graduated with the degree A. B. in 1874. Among his classmates were Hon. Frederick H. Gillette, George A. Leland, M. D., George H. Mellin, Charles R. Darling, Salem D. Charles, and many other successful and well known men, including Melville Dewey, secretary of the New York State board of regents, and originator of the modern public library system. Mr. Loomis is class secretary.

He began preparation for the legal profession at Boston University School of Law, but after attending that institution two years was obliged to discontinue his studies on account of illness. At the same time he was engaged as a law student in the office of Morse & Hardy, (George W. Morse, and Judge John H.

Hardy). He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1878, and at once entered into active practice in Boston. Mr. Loomis has been admitted to practice in the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States, and he is also a member of the bar of the State of Maryland.

During the time Mr. Loomis has practiced in Boston, he has been recognized as one of the leading business lawyers of the State of Massachusetts. His best clients have been banks and other corporations, and he is counsel for several banking houses in this and adjoining States.



ELIHU G. LOOMIS.

He added materially to his reputation through his connection as counsel for seven New England banks and trust companies with the famous Maryland Steel company and Pennsylvania Steel company failures. In this instance he secured an aggregate sum of over \$250,000.00 for his clients. Although he does not specialize in patent business, he has nevertheless been retained as counsel in several important patent cases, including the famous Tucker-Bronze cases. Having engaged in so distinctly a commercial practice, his legal work has very naturally brought

mercantile business in its train, and he is one of the directors of, and counsel for several manufacturing corporations. He has also been called upon to look after large trust interests.

On July 28, 1898, Governor Wolcott appointed him a special justice of the District Court of Central Middlesex.

For many years Mr. Loomis has been a resident of Bedford, Massachusetts, and he is a prominent, public spirited, and popular citizen of that town. He has consented to fill minor town offices, and among other local service has acted on the school board and as one of the park commissioners. He has never sought or held prominent public office, although he is an ardent republican and at the beginning of his career for several years was chairman of Bedford republican town committee.

Mr. Loomis has been an active member of the Trinitarian Congregational Church of Bedford for many years; and for a long period he has served as one of the board of advisors of the Boston Children's Friends society. He has been successful in placing many children in good homes.

He holds membership in the Congregational Club of Boston, and has a wide social connection.

Mr. Loomis married, April 11, 1882, Marian Hillhouse Fitch, daughter of William Fitch, of Norwich Town, Connecticut. Their children are: Ralph Lane; Hubert Hillhouse; Samuel; and William Fitch Loomis.

MILTON BURRALL WHITNEY, whose professional life was begun in Westfield in 1853 in partnership with William G. Bates—the historian of the Hampden bar and one of its most honorable representatives—for almost half a century has been identified with the growth and welfare of the town in many ways. He has achieved a high standing in the profession, and in addition thereto has been an active factor for good in the social, educational and industrial history of Westfield. His endeavors in business life have been amply

rewarded, but his most treasured recompense is the universal respect in which he is held by all his fellow townsmen. As a lawyer at the bar of the courts he early established an honorable reputation, and the confidence then placed in him by his legal associates never has abated by a single unprofessional act on his part. So it has been in the ordinary walks of every day life as well as in professional pursuits, and now, ripe with years and surrounded with the comforts of moderate wealth and hosts of friends, he is content to retire from the active scenes of business and enjoy the well deserved fruits of early industry.

Milton B. Whitney is a native of Granville, Massachusetts, born October 6th, 1825, the son of Samuel Hart and Marilla (Dickinson) Whitney of that town. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of Henry Whitney, who emigrated from Herefordshire, England, in 1649 and settled on the eastern end of Long Island. On his mother's side he is descended from Samuel Bancroft, the first settler in Granville; and in turn, Samuel Bancroft was a descendant of Peregrine White, the latter of Puritan parentage and the first white child born in New England.

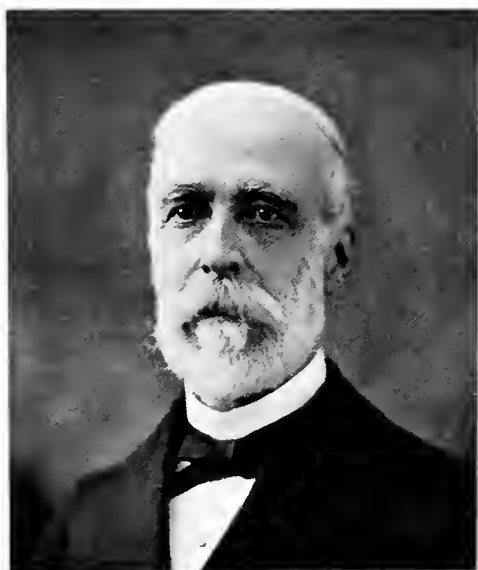
Mr. Whitney was educated in the common schools and also under the private tutorship of Reverend Timothy M. Cooley, a once noted educator of Granville, and by whom he was fitted for college. He entered Williams college in 1846 in the sophomore class, and was graduated in 1849, with honors, having delivered the classical oration. He then taught school for two years, but having determined to enter the law, he came to Westfield and began a course of study in the office of William G. Bates, the "nestor of the Hampden bar." In June, 1853, he was admitted to practice in the Massachusetts courts, and soon afterward he became partner with his legal tutor, under the firm style of Bates and Whitney. This relation was maintained until 1865, after which Mr. Whitney practiced alone about nine years. In 1874 he formed a co-partnership with James Robert Dunbar (afterward Judge

Dunbar of the Superior Court and now one of the leaders of the Boston bar) and the firm of Whitney and Dunbar held a high standing in western Massachusetts until 1886, when the junior partner was appointed to the bench of the Superior Court. From 1887 to 1892 Mr. Whitney was senior member of the law firm of Whitney and Brigham, and since that partnership was dissolved he has gradually withdrawn from active practice and now devotes his attention to the care and management of personal interests. After nearly half a century of arduous professional life he certainly has earned retirement and rest, but he still maintains an office in Westfield, where frequently his old clients seek his council and advice.

As a lawyer Mr. Whitney's character is a model worthy of imitation. His knowledge of the law is deep, and as an exponent of legal principles he always has been sound and logical. His clients know he would not betray their confidence; the bar know him to be incapable of trick; the bench know that candor and fairness were his characteristics. These qualities naturally won for him the confidence and respect of the entire bar and also drew to him an extensive and profitable clientage during the years he was in active practice. After he had practiced about five years he was appointed trial justice and served in that capacity until the pressure of other duties compelled him to resign the office. For many years also he was attorney for the town of Westfield, and he frequently was called to represent other towns when important interests were involved. One notable case of this character was the proceeding in 1878 which had for its end the apportionment of the expense of constructing the "North End" bridge across the Connecticut river between Springfield and West Springfield. George M. Stearns, the foremost lawyer of the Hampden bar, represented the city's side of the case and Mr. Whitney was retained as leading counsel for the town of West Springfield. The total cost to be apportioned was about \$170,000.00 and Mr. Stearns sought an equal division thereof be-

tween the city and the town. On the other side Mr. Whitney's contention was that the city itself was the greater beneficiary by reason of the improvement, hence should bear the burden of the expense and notwithstanding the shrewd arguments presented by the astute Mr. Stearns, Mr. Whitney's sound logic found secure lodgment in the minds of the commissioners and led them in his favor, with the result that less than one-sixth of the amount mentioned was assessed against the town west of the river.

Again, Mr. Whitney was appointed commissioner with Judge Henry Morris and Judge



MILTON B. WHITNEY

Conant to free the Northampton bridge, and also served on a commission with Judge Morris and another in a proceeding to free the Sunderland bridge. These cases, however, were strongly contested by able counsel and were remarkable in that the unanimity of sentiment among the commissioners was unusual.

In 1880 Mr. Whitney was appointed by the Superior and Supreme Judicial Courts of the Commonwealth as one of the examiners of applicants for admission to the bar in Hampden county, succeeding Judge Henry Morris, which position he held for more than ten years, per-

forming its duties with conscientious fidelity and to the entire satisfaction of the courts.

Mr. Whitney originally was a whig and later on naturally joined the Republicans. Indeed, he was one of the organizers of the Republican party in western Hampden and for many years was one of its leaders, both in party councils and in its practical work. In 1862 and 1863 he represented the second Hampden district in the State Senate, receiving an almost unanimous vote. During his second year in the upper house he served on the judiciary committee and also on the joint committee on federal relations. In 1868 he was a Grant elector, and in 1880 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated Garfield and Arthur. In 1881 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Education, serving eight years and being honored with reappointment in 1889. During his incumbency of this office Mr. Whitney was chiefly instrumental in securing the erection of new normal school buildings in Westfield. The structures cost about \$150,000 and he was chairman of the building committee. In 1864 he took a leading part in founding the Westfield Athenaeum; has always been a member of its library committee and in 1893 was elected president of its governing body, which position he still fills.

In 1857 Mr. Whitney was elected a trustee of the Westfield Savings bank, which position he still holds. For many years also he was attorney for the bank. He was a director of the old Westfield bank, and also of its successor institution, the First National Bank of Westfield, and still serves in that capacity. He was president of the bank from 1881 to 1897 and then declined a re-election.

In 1890 Mr. Whitney was elected a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and in 1892 was chosen a councillor of the American Institute of Civics, a national organization incorporated under act of congress.

Thus has Milton Burrall Whitney been a factor in the professional, the political, the industrial, the educational and the social his-

tory of Hampden county and of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. His life's record certainly has been honorable and is worthy of a place in these memoirs.

DWIGHT FOSTER, Worcester and Boston, associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court from 1866 to 1869, was the fourth Judge Foster in direct line of descent in his native State. His great-grandfather, Jedediah Foster, was a justice of the Superior Court of Judicature from 1776 till his death in 1779. His grandfather and father both served the commonwealth as judges of probate as well as in other high official stations.

Judge Dwight Foster was born in Worcester, Mass., December 13, 1828, and was graduated from Yale College in 1848, with the highest honors in his class. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and upon being admitted to the bar in 1849 began active practice in Worcester. In 1860 he was elected to the office of attorney-general of Massachusetts, which he held for four years, and on August 31, 1866, he became, by appointment of Governor Bullock, an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, which position he filled with eminent ability until January 12, 1869, when he resigned. About 1864 he removed to Boston, where he died April 18, 1884.

In name, ancestry, wealth, and social position Judge Foster had all that heart could desire. He improved and appreciated these advantages, however, and was thoroughly equipped and qualified for the duties of his profession, conscious of his own ability, and had confidence in himself. He was an accomplished leader of the bar and an adviser of eminent learning and ability. In the departments of equity and commercial law he was especially strong. He exhibited the highest qualities as a jurist, and was remarkable for his independence and courage, and ever candid, patient, and courteous. His independence is shown in the case of *Lowell v. Boston*, 114

Mass., 454, in which he argued, singlehanded, that the legislative act, authorizing the city of Boston to borrow \$20,000,000 and lend the same to the sufferers from the great fire to aid them in rebuilding, was unconstitutional, and he won his point. He did much to simplify and reform the criminal laws, and his experience as an attorney led him to propose and secure the passage of the act, of 1864, entitled "An act to promote public justice in criminal cases."

His services as attorney-general during the difficult and trying times of the Rebellion were appreciated by Governor Andrew, who addressed him as follows:

"I beg to congratulate you on the successful termination of this delicate and difficult litigation, and on the patience, discretion, and skill with which it has been conducted by you. * * * On your serenity, clearness, firmness, and intelligent judgment, both as a lawyer and friend, I have relied with the utmost confidence. Your advice, while always healing and pacific, has been always true-headed and manly. The more public professional efforts you have made, as well as the general conduct of your department, have all added new honors to an office heretofore filled by able men, some of them of unsurpassed capacity and fame."

Judge Foster's life was one of uninterrupted success and usefulness. Elected attorney-general of the commonwealth at the early age of thirty-two, he proved himself equal to the demands of the office, to which he brought splendid civil courage and self-reliance. His opinions from the bench were models of English, and gave clear expression to the doctrines of the law with a terseness and facility which showed his perfect apprehension of the principles of the science. Especially in the great departments of equity and commercial law, his thorough knowledge of men and affairs, gained by an extensive practice, his sound legal instinct and strong sense of justice, enabled him to give direction to the course of jurisprudence, and to form the law in those

branches in which it is most susceptible of growth, and therein to do the highest work and best service of a good judge.

Two sons of Judge Foster are now members of the Suffolk bar: Alfred D. Foster, a graduate of Harvard in 1873, admitted in April, 1875, and Reginald Foster, admitted in 1887.

JOSEPH LEWIS STACKPOLE, Boston, is the son of Joseph Lewis and Susan Margaret (Benjamin) Stackpole, and was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 20, 1838. His great-grandfather, William Stackpole, moved from Maine to Boston when a young man, and built the historic Stackpole house, which occupied, with gardens, the site of the present Boston postoffice; he was a prominent merchant and the father of Major William Stackpole, a well known member of the Suffolk bar and a graduate of Harvard, in the class of 1798. Joseph Lewis Stackpole, son of Major William, was graduated from Harvard college in 1824 and from Harvard Law school in 1828, and successfully practiced his profession in Boston for several years. He married Susan Margaret, daughter of Park Benjamin, a Connecticut merchant. He died in 1847.

J. Lewis Stackpole was educated in private schools, first under Thomas G. Bradford in Boston and later in Dedham, Massachusetts, where the family lived some time. In 1853 he entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1857, standing especially high in the classics, receiving a prize for Latin verse, and holding membership in the Psi Upsilon fraternity, the Institute of 1770, and the Hasty Pudding club. He also had parts in two exhibitions and a dissertation at a commencement. In September, 1857, he entered the law office of Francis C. Loring, in Boston and remained there until March, 1858, when he entered the Harvard Law school, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in July, 1859. He continued his legal studies with the late Hon. Josiah G. Abbott and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1860.

Mr. Stackpole had scarcely entered upon the active practice of his profession in Boston when he volunteered for service in the army, being commissioned captain of Company I, 24th Massachusetts Volunteers, September 2, 1861. The regiment first joined Burnside's expedition. August 30, 1862, he was commissioned by President Lincoln commissary of subsistence of volunteers, and was stationed at Beaufort, N. C., for three months, when he was appointed chief commissary of subsistence of the army in North Carolina, and in this capacity he served in the Goldsboro expedition in December on the staff of Major-General John G. Foster,



JOSEPH L. STACKPOLE.

commanding the department. In January, 1863, he was appointed by General Foster as judge advocate of the 18th corps and department of North Carolina, and on July 10, 1863, was commissioned by President Lincoln as major and judge advocate of the army in that State. In August of the same year, he was made judge advocate of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, on the staff of General Foster, with whom he removed to Fortress Monroe, and in September he was also appointed provost judge of Norfolk, Virginia. He discharged the duties of these posi-

tions until March, 1864, when he accompanied the army of the James, comprising the 10th and 18th corps, to Bermuda Hundred and was judge advocate of that army before Richmond on the staffs of Major-Generals Benjamin F. Butler and Edward O. C. Ord. He entered Richmond when that city was taken, and occupied the house of Secretary Trenholm of the Confederate treasury department until April 20, 1865 when he resigned his commission. March 13, 1865, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel "for meritorious services in conducting the prosecutions of the department with skill, faithfulness and integrity."

On returning from the army Mr. Stackpole resumed the practice of his profession in Boston and in October, 1870, was appointed first assistant city solicitor, which position he held six years, resigning in October, 1876. In August, 1890, while he was traveling in Norway, President Harrison appointed him one of the board of the United States general appraisers under the new customs administration bill; he served in this capacity until the following December, when he resigned because the duties of the office obliged him to remove from Boston to New York. Mr. Stackpole is a director of the New England Trust company, the Cabot Manufacturing company, the Stark Mills corporation, the Amoskeag Manufacturing company and the Lawrence Gas company. He is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of the executive committee of the Military Historical society of Boston and of the Somerset and Country clubs.

Mr. Stackpole is a lawyer of recognized ability and industry and for many years has occupied a leading position at the Boston bar. His broad and thorough knowledge of the law, his power for argument before a court and jury and his excellent judgment and sound common sense have won for him an enviable reputation. He is one of that band of men of talent in Harvard who, graduating in the famous class of 1857, have achieved distinction and honor in professional, literary and civil

life and whose subsequent careers have reflected the highest credit upon their historic alma mater. Among this company are such eminent men as Ex-Governor and now Secretary of the Navy, John Davis Long, Solomon Lincoln, Robert M. Morse, John C. Ropes, the late Robert D. Smith, Samuel Wells, Francis Bartlett, Rev. Joseph May, the late James J. Storrow and Franklin Haven.

Mr. Stackpole has gained an eminence at the bar which adds peculiar glory to the history of this class, and by industry has built up an extensive court and chamber practice, especially in the line of corporation, railroad and trust law. One of his most noteworthy cases was that of the commonwealth of Massachusetts vs. Snell, in which he secured a verdict of acquittal for the defendant. This was the first instance in the annals of Massachusetts where a prisoner charged with a capital crime was allowed to take the stand to testify in his or her behalf. He was counsel for the city of Boston before the legislature for several years after he resigned as first assistant city solicitor. In politics he is a republican and in religion a Unitarian, and as a citizen is progressive, patriotic and public spirited, liberally supporting every commendable enterprise and encouraging all movements having the welfare and advancement of the community at heart. He has done considerable literary work and is the author of an article on "Military Law," in the North American Review for October, 1865, and of the following papers published in the American Law Review; "Rogers vs. the Attorney-General," October, 1866; "Law in Romance," April, 1867; "A Book About Lawyers," October, 1867; "Lord Plunkett," April, 1868; "Campbell's Lives of Lyndhurst and Brougham," January, 1870, "The Howland Will Case," July 1870; and "The Early Days of Charles Sumner," April, 1879. His writings bear evidence of rare literary ability and broad learning and in connection with his practice at the bar, stamp him as a scholar possessed of varied attainments.

On March 3, 1863, Mr. Stackpole married Martha Watson Parsons, daughter of the late William Parsons and Sabra Watson, the former a prominent Boston merchant and a granddaughter of Theophilus Parsons, chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, whose memoir appears in this work. Their children are Elizabeth Virginia, born at Fortress Monroe, Va., January 14, 1865; Alice, born June 6, 1866, in Boston; Joseph Lewis, who died young; and Joseph Lewis, born November 16, 1874.

JOSEPH LEWIS STACKPOLE, jr., Boston, son of Joseph Lewis, and Martha



JOSEPH L. STACKPOLE JR.

Parsons Stackpole, was born in Boston, November, 16, 1874. He received his preliminary education in John P. Hopkinson's private school in Boston, and was graduated from Harvard university with the degree of A.B. in 1895. While a student at Harvard he became a member of Phi Delta Phi, Alpha Delta Phi and the Hasty Pudding club, and rowed on the sophomore class crew. In 1898 he was graduated LL. B. from Harvard Law school. During his course he was one of the editors of The Harvard Law Review. He was

admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1898 and is connected with the firm of Fish, Richardson, Storrow & Herrick.

Mr. Stackpole was married in 1899 to Katherine Brown, daughter of F. C. Brown of Highland Park, Illinois.

HENRY VINCENT CUNNINGHAM, Boston, has practiced at the Suffolk bar since 1887. Mr. Cunningham was born in Roxbury, now a part of Boston, August 13, 1865, spent his boyhood in this city, acquiring the major portion of his preliminary education in the public schools. While preparing for his entrance to college his health became impaired and after undergoing a long and severe illness he took the full course of the Boston College, with private tutors, but under the direction of the college authorities, and subsequently received his degree from that institution. He prepared for the legal profession at the Boston University Law School and was graduated *summa cum laude* in 1887. In the same year he was admitted to the Suffolk bar and began practice in Boston, in the offices of Augustus Russ and Melvin O. Adams and has been associated with Mr. Adams since the death of Mr. Russ.

Mr. Cunningham is engaged in general civil practice and has a large clientage. He is almost exclusively a court lawyer and appears frequently as an advocate in important cases.

A Democrat in politics, he was for several years on the Boston and State Democratic Committees, but has never sought to enter public life, preferring to devote his energies to the practice of law. Since the establishment of the Board of Ballot Law Commissioners he has been a member and secretary of that board.

Mr. Cunningham resides in Boston and is a member of the University Club and other organizations.

He was married, in 1894, to Anna E., daughter of James C. Madigan, of Houlton, Maine, and they have three children.

ROSCOE PALMER OWEN, son of William and Sarah (Webb) Owen, was born in Bath, Me., March 29, 1842. He was educated primarily in the public and high schools of his native city, and after graduating therefrom in 1858 matriculated at Bowdoin College. Instead of entering that institution, however, he withdrew and spent another year in preparatory study, and in 1859 entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1863. Among his classmates were the late Gov. Frederic T. Greenhalge, Andrew J. Bailey, and John T. Hassam, of the Boston bar; Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, former secretary of the United States treasury; John Fiske, the historian; Hon. Henry N. Sheldon, associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court; and Nathan Appleton, Edward B. Drew, and Dr. John Collins Warren.

After graduating from college Mr. Owen engaged in teaching, and in 1864 became private tutor in the family of the late Benjamin F. Butler. He served in that capacity for two years. In 1866 he entered the office of the late Hon. Josiah Gardner Abbott in Boston and a year later became a student in the office of Hon. Charles S. Lincoln, where he remained until his admission to the Suffolk bar January 8, 1869. He then formed a copartnership with William Nichols and engaged in the active practice of his profession in Boston, where he has since resided. The firm of Nichols & Owen continued until 1874, when Andrew J. Bailey, now corporation counsel, became a member and the firm continued under the style of Bailey, Nichols & Owen. In 1876 Mr. Nichols was made a supervisor of the Boston public schools and the firm was changed to Bailey & Owen, and so continued until July, 1881, when Mr. Owen was appointed one of the two conveyancers in the law department in the city of Boston.

Mr. Owen still holds this position, his associate being Charles Frank Day. In the general practice of law he won a high reputation for ability, industry, and good judgment, and in the official capacity of city conveyancer he

has achieved an honorable standing as well as a brilliant record. Since he assumed these duties the city has advanced immensely in growth and population. The various public improvements in the line of parks, water supply, street extension, public building sites, etc., have entailed upon his department a vast amount of labor and research, yet in all this important work, covering a period of nearly eighteen years, he has acquitted himself with great credit and honor. The office of city conveyancer was created at the time of his appointment, and with Mr. Day he has conducted it with marked ability from the first.

Mr. Owen was commissioner of insolvency for Suffolk county in 1876 and 1877 and principal of the Boston Evening High School from 1876 to 1881, at the same time carrying on a constantly increasing law practice. He was for several years a member of the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, and is at present (1898) a member of the University Club and of the Boston Bar Association. He has never married.

HON. EDWARD AVERY, for many years an honored and prominent member of the Massachusetts bar, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, March 12, 1828. His father, General Samuel Avery, was a native of Vermont and learned the printer's trade in Boston. He served in the war of 1812 and subsequently settled in Marblehead, where he commanded the local brigade of militia for fifteen years. He also served many years as one of the selectmen of Marblehead and represented the town in the General Court.

That branch of the Avery family from which Edward Avery descended was founded by Samuel Avery, a civil engineer, connected with the colonial government of New York, who received a grant of land in Vermont, embracing the tracts known as "Avery's Gores." He afterwards settled in or near Oswego, New York. The mother of Edward Avery, Mary A. W., daughter of Captain John Candler, belonged to a family of English ancestry.

Mr. Avery acquired his preliminary education in the schools of his native town and later attended the classical school of Mr. Brooks in Boston. He studied law in the office of F. W. Choate in Boston and at Harvard University School of law. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1849, and began practice at Barre, Massachusetts. In 1851 he removed to Boston, opened an office and gradually built up an extensive and successful legal practice. The laws of insolvency and bankruptcy received his early attention and he secured a large practice and a leading position in that branch of the law. He did not neglect, how-



EDWARD AVERY.

ever general practice and his distinguished ability and unquestioned success placed him among the leaders of the legal fraternity of Boston. He was an especially brilliant young lawyer and in argument clear, incisive, logical and strong. For many years he was associated with George M. Hobbs.

Politically he was always a democrat and was several times the candidate of his party for congress and also for attorney-general. For many years he was a member of the democratic State committee and frequently its chairman. He was a member of the national democratic convention held in New York in 1868 and in

St. Louis in 1876 and in each convention represented his State on the committee on resolutions. In the fall of 1866 he was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives and served in that body during the session of 1867 when only eight democrats, of whom he was one, were in that branch of the legislature. He served on the committee on probate in chancery.

In the fall elections of 1867 he was elected state senator from the Norfolk and Plymouth district; and in the same annual election he was nominated on the night before election as representative in the lower house from the Braintree district, and was elected, thus being chosen member of both branches of the legislature at one and the same time. Such an incident has occurred only three times in the entire history of Massachusetts. He took his seat in the senate and served as chairman of the committee on parishes which was called upon to deal with business of more than ordinary importance during that session.

Mr. Avery was a prominent Mason and held various positions of honor in that fraternity. He was first master of Delta Lodge of Weymouth, a permanent member of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, for four years district deputy grand master of the sixteenth Massachusetts district and junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

He was married in 1852 to Susan Caroline, daughter of Caleb Stetson, an old and highly esteemed merchant of Boston, and for many years president of the Shoe and Leather Dealers' bank. He married second, August 13, 1883, Margaret, daughter of David Green of Boston.

ALBERT E. AVERY, Boston, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, July 8, 1858, a son of Edward and Susan (Caroline) Stetson Avery. His family is of French Huguenot origin and his direct ancestors were among the first settlers of New London Connecticut. One of the oldest houses in that vicinity, which was only recently destroyed by

fire, was for years a landmark known as the "Avery Hive." His grandfather, Samuel Avery, was a printer and publisher and is said to have printed the first playing cards issued in the United States; for many years he edited and published the Barre Gazette, in Worcester county, where the family resided for a consid-



ALBERT E. AVERY.

erable period and thence removed to Boston. Mr. Avery's father, who died December 29, 1896, was one of the most eminent lawyers of his time, and numbered among the leaders of the Suffolk bar. He was especially prominent in bankruptcy practice and probably had more business of this character than any other attorney in the State. He was also State senator and representative; a prolific legislator and a gifted orator, being one of the foremost jury lawyers of his time.

Albert E. Avery was educated at Adams academy and studied law at Harvard University, School of law and under the direction of his eminent father. He was admitted to the Norfolk county bar in 1883, and was associated in practice with his father until the death of the latter. He is still associated with George M. Hobbs, his father's partner from 1854, and joint author with him of the Avery & Hobbs

"Treatise on Bankruptcy." Mr. Avery seems to have inherited from his father a taste and ability for jury practice and has been retained as counsel in many important cases.

Politically Mr. Avery is a democrat. He has been an active and public spirited resident of Braintree, serving on the school committee during a period of nine years (1883-1892.) He is a member of Delta Lodge, F. & A. M., of Weymouth and of Puritan Lodge of Odd Fellows of Braintree. He married in 1887, Susan Josephine Dowse of Weymouth, and three children have been born of this union; Susan, Edward and Stetson Avery.

CHARLES GURLEY SAUNDERS, Boston, is the son of Daniel and Mary Jane (Livermore) Saunders, and was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, October 3, 1847. His ancestors were among the early settlers of eastern Massachusetts and were to be found at Andover, Haverhill, Newbury and Watertown some years before the middle of the seventeenth century. He is also a great-great-grandson of the Rev. Arthur Browne (a descendant of the Scottish family of Brownes of Coulstone), who was born in Drogheda, Ireland, was a graduate of Trinity college, Dublin, and was ordained by the bishop of London. He was at one time connected with Trinity church, Newport, Rhode Island, then rector of St. John's church, Providence, and later the first rector of St. John's church, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Longfellow alludes to him in his poem "Lady Wentworth" one of the "Tales of a Wayside Inn." On his mother's side the great-grandfather of Charles Gurley Saunders, Samuel Livermore, and his grandfather, Edward St. Loë Livermore, were both eminent jurists in their day. Samuel Livermore was attorney-general for the Province of New Hampshire before the Revolution and later was several times delegate to the Continental congress. He was also a member of the New Hampshire convention which ratified the Federal constitution and was largely instrumental

in securing its adoption there. The constitution was to be established between the States ratifying the same when nine had accepted it and New Hampshire was the ninth State. Afterwards he was chosen a member of congress. From 1782 to 1790 he was chief justice of the Superior Court of Judicature in New



SAMUEL LIVERMORE.

Hampshire and was United States senator from 1793 to 1801; during part of the period president pro tem. of the senate.

Edward St. Loc Livermore was appointed by President Washington United States district attorney for New Hampshire, which office he held until he became chief justice of the Superior Court of Judicature. He represented the (then so called) North Essex district of Massachusetts in congress for three terms and then declined a renomination. Arthur Livermore, grand uncle of Mr. Saunders, was also chief justice of the Superior Court of Judicature of New Hampshire.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Saunders, Daniel, discovered and brought to the attention of capitalists the water power of the city of Lawrence, and was the practical founder of that thriving municipality. His parental grandmother was a direct descendant of

George Abbott, one of the first settlers of Andover, Massachusetts. His father, also named Daniel, was for many years prominent at the Massachusetts bar and is the last survivor of the Merrimac Water Power Association, the predecessor of the Essex Company, which built the dam and now owns the water power on the Merrimac River in the city of Lawrence. He has been a member of both branches of the State Legislature.

Charles Gurley Saunders prepared for college at the Phillips Andover academy, and was graduated from Harvard with a degree of A.B. in 1867, and three years later had conferred upon him the degree of A.M. He prepared for the legal profession at Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated with a degree of LL. B. in 1870. He began his active practice in association with his father and uncle, Daniel and Caleb



DANIEL SAUNDERS.

Saunders. His practice has been general and he has been eminently successful. He also has large interests in real estate and lumber in New Hampshire and Texas. He is a man of broad culture and in both social and professional life enjoys a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. While a student at Harvard,

Mr. Saunders became a member of Phi Beta Kappa, has been president of the Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts, and at the present time holds membership in the Society of Colonial Wars and in various social and political organizations, in both Lawrence and Boston. His home is in Lawrence. In the year 1892 he was appointed by the general convention of the Episcopal Church held at Baltimore, Maryland, member of a commission consisting of seven bishops, seven presbyters and seven laymen, to revise the constitution and canons of that church, which commission has not yet concluded its labors. He also sat in the Triennial General Convention of that church held



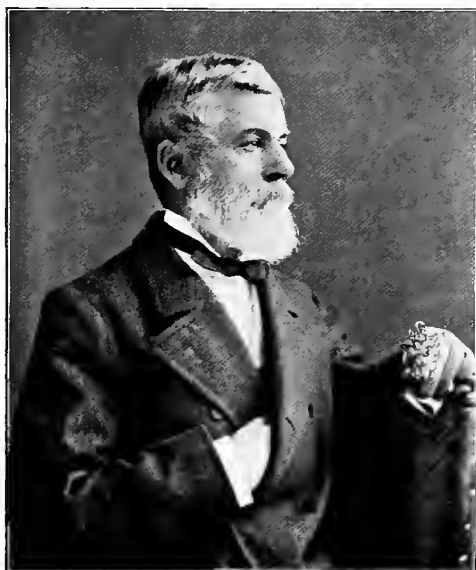
CHARLES G. SAUNDERS.

at Minneapolis, Minn. in 1895 and in Washington, D. C. in 1898, as a deputy from Massachusetts, and has been a member of the Standing committee of the Diocese of Massachusetts for the last five years. In politics he is a Democrat, has been an active member of the gold wing of that party, and was a delegate to the National convention held at Indianapolis in 1896, which nominated Palmer and Buckner as its candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States.

CHARLES ALFRED WELCH, Boston, the oldest lawyer at the Suffolk bar, is the son of Francis and Margaret Crease (Stackpole) Welch, and was born in Boston, Mass., in the so called Stackpole house at the corner of Milk and Durristrue streets, January 30, 1815. This house was situated where the Government building (post-office) now stands. Milk street, with Pearl, Franklin, Summer, and other streets in the vicinity were then the chief streets of residence of the principal inhabitants of Boston. Mr. Welch is a member of one of Boston's oldest families, being descended from John Welch, sr., who married Elizabeth, daughter of John White of Boston, and died probably in 1714, as his will was proved May 1 of that year. John Welch, son of the ancestor, was born July 22, 1682, in Boston, and was married January 23, 1706, to Hannah, daughter of Thomas Phillips. John Welch, son of the last named John, was born in Boston on August 11, 1711, and died there February 9, 1789. He married, first, Sarah Barrington, who died in 1736, and, second, October 29, 1741, Dorcas, daughter of Francis Gatecomb. Francis Welch, son of John and Dorcas (Gatecomb) Welch, was born in Boston in 1744 and died in London, England, December 7, 1790. He married Susannah, daughter of Benjamin and Susannah (Noyes) Renkin. Francis Welch, son of this Francis and father of Charles Alfred Welch, was born August 30, 1776, in Boston, and was married October 4, 1803, to Margaret Crease Stackpole, daughter of William Stackpole, of the same city. He was a Boston merchant and subsequently for many years president of the Franklin Insurance Company.

Charles A. Welch was prepared for college at the Boston Latin School while Benjamin A. Gould and Frederic P. Leverett were successively head masters. After graduating from Harvard College in 1833, at the age of eighteen, he taught Latin and Greek for one year at the academical department of the University of Maryland in Baltimore and naturally acquired many friends in that city, for which he has

always retained a strong attachment. He subsequently attended two terms at the Harvard Law School and then, in consequence of a partial failure of health, went to Springfield, Mass., where he spent the summer and also studied law in the office of Bliss & Dwight. He finished his legal studies, however, with Sprague & Gray in Boston, was admitted a member of the Suffolk bar in September, 1837, and at once began the active practice of his profession in the New England metropolis. In March, 1838, he formed a co-partnership with Edward Dexter Sohier (Harvard, 1829), which continued unchanged until the latter's death



CHARLES A. WELCH.

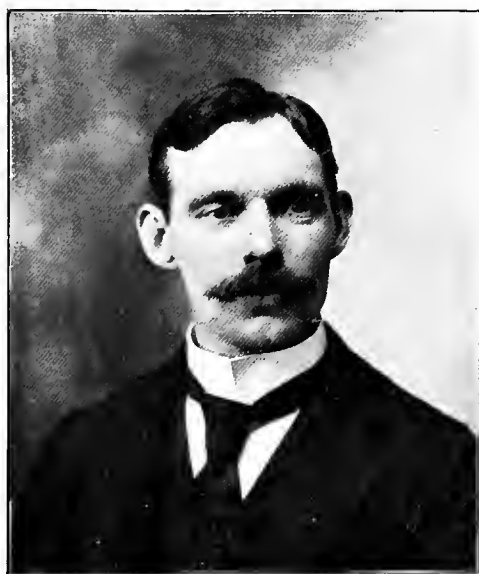
in November, 1888, a period of over fifty years. Only one other partnership, that of Hutchins & Wheeler, at the Suffolk bar, has had a life of more than half a century. Henry Clinton Hutchins and Alexander Strong Wheeler have been partners since 1844. The firm of Sohier & Welch tried many important cases and gained a foremost place in Boston's legal circles. In the Massachusetts Reports abundant evidence may be found of the extent and importance of its business in the courts. Mr. Welch has been in continuous practice at the Suffolk bar for about sixty-three years and is

now its oldest member. He achieved eminence as an advocate and has gained leadership as a lawyer and counselor. His ability and industry, his broad and accurate knowledge of the law, and his strong personal qualities were early recognized and admired. In the autumn of 1892 he met with a severe accident, which not only confined him to his house for a year or more, but which has rendered him unable to move about the streets of the city without assistance and has put an end to his trial of cases in court.

Mr. Welch still attends to his office practice and is president of Lewis Wharf, of Long Wharf, and of the Social Law Library Association of Boston, and a director of the Third National Bank of Boston. He is a prominent thirty-third degree Mason, and was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts in 1878, 1879, and 1880, and for a long time afterwards one of the directors of that institution. In politics he has been a democrat since 1840 until Bryan's candidacy. He resides in Boston and has a summer home at Cohasset, Mass. His professional career has been both brilliant and honorable, and now, after more than half a century at the bar, and at the ripe age of eighty-six, he is not only in active office practice, but is enjoying the fruits of those labors which a long and eventful life has accomplished. Inheriting from progressive ancestors the sterling characteristics of a typical New Englander, he has achieved success and eminence, and stands to-day as the surviving monument of that generation which graced the bar and glorified true citizenship.

Mr. Welch was married in August, 1844, to Mary Love Boott, daughter of Kirk Boott, who with Patrick T. Jackson and others became one of the original founders of what is now the city of Lowell, Mass. Mr. Boott, though born in this country, had received the latter part of his education in England and had been an officer in the British army in Spain under the Duke of Wellington.

GEORGE ANDREW PREDIGER was born in Pittsfield, July 5, 1865, and is the son of the late Henry and Margaret (Meusel) Prediger. Henry Prediger, father of George A., was of German birth, and is remembered as a shoemaker and dealer in Pittsfield from 1850 until the time of his death in January, 1900. George A. was educated in the Pittsfield High School, and was graduated in 1882. He then took a full classical course in Muhlenberg college, in Allentown, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1886. Returning thence to Pittsfield, he studied law in the office of Edgar M. Wood, after which



GEORGE A. PREDIGER.

he attended the Boston University School of law, graduating in 1888; and on July 5, of the year last mentioned, he was admitted to practice law. He was associated with Mr. Wood (though not in full partnership) until 1894, and since that time he has practiced alone. His practice is general, though his preference inclines to civil causes. Mr. Prediger is a careful, painstaking lawyer, and by industry and perseverance he has built up a good clientage. He takes no active part in political affairs, yet he is a firm republican. By elec-

tion of the city council he served four years on the board of health.

On November 21, 1893, Mr. Prediger married Laura M., daughter of Reuben D. Butz, of Allentown, Pennsylvania. Of this marriage three children have been born: Arnold, Mariam and Adelle Prediger.

ROBERT GRANT, judge of the Probate Court and Court of Insolvency for Suffolk county, was born in Boston, January 24, 1852, a son of Patrick and Charlotte Bordman (Rice) Grant. His grandfather, also named Patrick, came to Boston from Scotland, where the genealogy of the family is traced back several generations, early in the present century; and was married to Anna Powell Mason, daughter of Jonathan Mason, United States senator from Massachusetts. His father, the only son of this marriage, was a prominent commission merchant of this city. On the maternal side his ancestors were early settlers at Brookfield. Judge Grant received his preliminary education in private schools and at the Boston Latin School, where he was graduated in 1869, a Franklin medal scholar. Four years later, in 1873, he took the A. B. degree at Harvard and he was class poet. In 1876 he took also the Ph. D. degree at Harvard, and then began preparation for the legal profession, completing the full course of the Harvard Law School in 1879. In the same year he was admitted to the Suffolk bar and began practice in Boston in association for a short time with E. G. Peters and afterwards alone. During the mayoralty term of Mayor Green he acted as private secretary for him, and in 1888 was appointed a member of the Boston board of water commissioners, of which he became chairman in 1889, resigning from the board in July, 1895, to accept his present office as judge of the Probate Court and Court of Insolvency. The arduous duties of this office he has discharged with such grace and acceptance as to gain the confidence and esteem of the bar to a rare degree.

It is as an author, however, that Judge Grant is most widely known. He began his literary work at college and has continued it in the intervals of labor to the present time, having earned a permanent place among the writers of the day. His style is characterized by grace of expression and a certain quaint humor. In addition to numerous contributions to the magazines he has published "The Little Tin Gods on Wheels," verse, 1879; "Confessions of a Frivolous Girl," 1880; "The Lambs," verse, 1882; "An Average Man," 1883; "The King's Men," 1884; "The Knave of Hearts," 1885; "A Romantic Young Lady,"



ROBERT GRANT.

1886; "Jack Hall, or the School Days of an American Boy," 1887; "Jack in the Bush," 1888; "The Reflections of a Married Man," 1892; "The Opinions of a Philosopher," 1893; "The Batchelor's Christmas," 1895; "The Art of Living," 1895; "The North Shore of Massachusetts," 1896; "Search-Light Letters," 1899; (a novel) "Unleavened Bread," 1900. He also read an original poem, "Yankee Doodle," at the Phi Beta Kappa reunion in Cambridge, 1883; and another, "The Oldest School in America," at the two hundred and fiftieth

anniversary of the Boston Latin school in 1886.

Judge Grant enjoys wide social popularity and holds membership in many organizations, including the Somerset, Tavern and Country clubs. Since 1896 he has been an overseer of Harvard College. He married, July 3, 1883, Amy Gordon, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Tilloch Gordon G. C. M. G., of Montreal, Canada, a son of John Galt, the celebrated Scotch novelist. Four sons have been born of this union: Robert, jr., Alexander Galt, Patrick and Gordon Grant.

GEORGE LITTLEFIELD WENTWORTH, Boston, is the son of Stacy Hall and Rebecca Littlefield (Getchell) Wentworth, a grandson of Benjamin Wentworth, of Kennebunk, Maine, and a direct descendant in the seventh generation of Elder William Wentworth, who came from England to America between 1636 and 1638, landing in Boston. Elder William Wentworth was a cousin of Anne Hutchinson and an intimate friend of and connected by marriage with Rev. John Wheelwright, and with them was banished from the Massachusetts Bay colony in November, 1637. He accompanied Mr. Wheelwright to Exeter, New Hampshire, and was one of the thirty-five signers (Wheelwright being the first) who entered into a compact for government at Exeter on the 4th of July, 1639. This valuable and interesting document is still preserved in the archives of Exeter. The descendants of Elder William Wentworth have been closely and prominently identified with the history of New Hampshire. His grandson, John, was a justice of the Court of Common Pleas from 1713 to 1718 and lieutenant-governor of the colony from 1717 until his death in December, 1730. Benning Wentworth, son of John, was the first governor of New Hampshire, holding the office from 1741 (when it was established) to 1767, a period of twenty-five years, which was longer than any other governor in America ever served under a royal

commission. He presented to Dartmouth college, while holding the governorship, five hundred acres of land, on which the college buildings were subsequently erected. After 1767 another John Wentworth, a nephew of Benning, was appointed to the office of governor. Stacy Hall Wentworth, father of the subject of this article, was a brick manufacturer, and a man everywhere respected and esteemed for his remarkable force of character, his integrity and enterprise, and his inherent qualities of head and heart.

George L. Wentworth was born in Ellsworth, Maine, May 24, 1852, and about 1854



GEORGE L. WENTWORTH.

moved with his parents to Brewer, opposite Bangor, in the same state. He was educated in the Brewer public and high schools until he reached the age of sixteen, and afterward under private tutors in Brewer and Boston. Though fitted for college he never entered, but took up the study of law at the Boston University School of Law, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in June, 1881, being president of his class and receiving from the faculty the appointment of class orator. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar at Cambridge in September, 1881, and

since then has been actively and successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession in Boston. He practiced alone for a time, and then formed a co-partnership with General Edgar R. Champlin and George H. Ryther, which continued until about 1893, the firm name being Champlin, Ryther and Wentworth. With this exception he has maintained an office alone, devoting himself almost exclusively to the civil branch of the law, and achieving, by the exercise of great natural ability and industry, a position of recognized eminence at the bar.

Mr. Wentworth has resided in Weymouth, Massachusetts, since April, 1884, and for several years has been active and prominent in local affairs. He is a member of the Weymouth school board, also was a member in 1887-1889, and a representative from that town to the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature in 1894 and 1895, serving both years as a member of the judiciary committee and also, during his second term, as a member of the committee on rules. He took a leading part in legislative work and labored conscientiously for the best interests of his town and the commonwealth. He was special commissioner for the county of Norfolk from 1890 to 1893, was the principal organizer and has served continuously as a trustee of the South Weymouth Co-operative bank, and is vice-president of the South Weymouth Savings bank. In politics he is an ardent republican. He was appointed special justice of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston, October 1, 1896, and associate justice in the same court May 17, 1899. He is a member and past grand master of Willey Lodge, I. O. O. F., of South Weymouth, a member and past high priest of Pentalpha Chapter, R. A. M., and a prominent member and former officer of Orphans Hope Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of South Shore Commandery K. T., both of Weymouth. He is an able lawyer, and as a public officer and citizen enjoys the respect and confidence of the entire community.

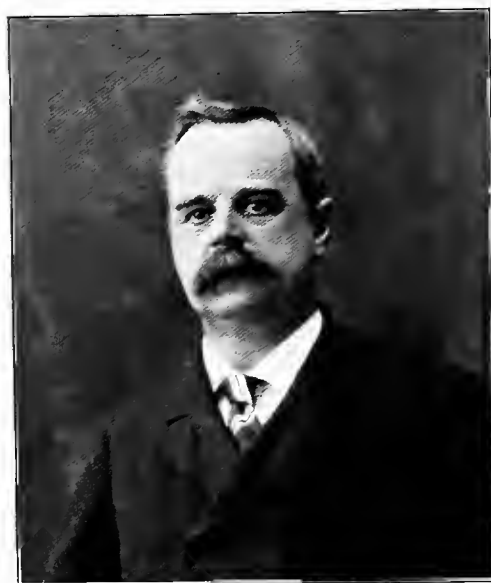
Mr. Wentworth was married on the 5th of November, 1881, to Miss Annette Small, of Belfast, Maine, and their children are Marian Seabury, Marjorie, Laura Annette, and Stacy Hall Wentworth.

JABEZ FOX, Boston, is the son of Henry H. and Sarah A. (Burt) Fox, and a lineal descendant of Thomas Fox, who came from England to Cambridge, Mass., in 1636. Jabez Fox, son of Thomas, was the first minister in Woburn. Stephen Burroughs, one of Mr. Fox's ancestors, became a distinguished preacher, and was hanged for heresy during that period of petty persecutions of the Christians in New England. Jabez Fox, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, enlisted in the Revolutionary army as an officer of militia and was killed in one of the skirmishes in Connecticut. His son, Jabez Fox, jr., was a sea captain and later a farmer in Berkley, Mass. Henry H. Fox, a carpenter and farmer, held several local offices in Taunton and subsequently served as an inspector in the Boston custom house for many years.

Mr. Fox, thus descended, was born in Taunton, Mass., April 10, 1850, and received a thorough public school education in his native city, graduating from the high school in 1867. He then entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated with honors in 1871, being one of the six commencement orators of his class. While in college he was elected to membership in the Pi Eta and in the old Everett Atheneum. He spent two years as a teacher in John P. Hopkinson's private school in Boston and in 1873 entered the Harvard Law School, where he took his degree of LL. B. in 1875. Afterward he continued his legal studies in Boston in the office of Hillard, Hyde, & Dickinson, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1876, and at once began the active practice of his profession. In 1877 he formed a co-partnership with Charles Allen, which continued under the style of Allen & Fox until the appointment of Mr. Allen to the

bench of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1882. From 1882 to 1898 he was a member of the firm of Russell & Putnam; from 1898 to September, 1900, he practiced law for himself; September 5, 1900, he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth by Governor Crane.

Mr. Fox's law practice has been of a general character. He has been largely engaged in matters of equity, in making briefs, and in arguing cases before the full court, and in these departments he has achieved a high reputation and eminent success. Possessing rare legal attainments, great power for argu-



JABEZ FOX.

ment, and a broad and accurate knowledge of the law, he is recognized as a lawyer and advocate of ability. Among his many noteworthy cases were those of *Abbot v. West End Street Railway Company* and *Codman v. Brooks*. The former involved the question of the constitutionality of the law allowing the construction of the electric trolley system in public streets, and as counsel for the defense Mr. Fox successfully carried his point and maintained the law. The latter case involved the construction of an act of congress of 1891 regarding the distribution of the award in payment

of the so called French spoliation claims. With the late William G. Russell, Mr. Fox also argued, in 1894, the question of the constitutionality of the collateral succession or inheritance tax law of Massachusetts.

Mr. Fox is independent in politics. He has resided in Cambridge since 1867, and for several years served as a special justice of the District Court of that city, resigning on account of his constantly increasing law practice in Boston. He was a member of the State board of bar examiners up to the time of his appointment to the bench, and is a trustee of the Cambridge public library, and president of the Cambridge homes for aged people. In 1897 Governor Wolcott appointed him a member of the State board of lunacy and charities. He has contributed a number of articles to the leading law reviews, and for four years held the position of lecturer on evidence in the Boston University Law school. He is a member of the Suffolk bar and of the Suffolk Bar association, and a prominent, public spirited, and progressive citizen.

Mr. Fox was married June 19, 1879, to Susan E., daughter of the late Dr. Henry Thayer, of Cambridge, and they have two children: Henry H. and Gertrude W.

GEORGE OTIS SHATTUCK, Boston, son of Joseph and Hannah (Bailey) Shattuck, was born in Andover, Mass., May 2, 1829. He was descended from William Shattuck, who was born in England about 1641 and died in Watertown, Mass., August 14, 1672. On his mother's side he was descended in the eighth generation from James Bailey, who came from England about 1640 and settled in Rowley, Mass. Both of his grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolution, and his great-grandfather, Samuel Bailey, who was born in Andover in 1728, was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. His mother, the daughter of James and Lucy (Brown) Bailey, was also born in Andover about 1796, and was a woman of great strength of character and

from her he inherited much of his mental power. Shortly after her death in 1866 he said: "I am sure I never knew a woman who was so earnestly and wisely devoted to her children. She spared nothing to educate us, and she was worn out in self-sacrifice."

Mr. Shattuck received his preparatory training at Phillips Andover Academy and was graduated from Harvard College in 1851, having as classmates Christopher C. Langdell, Augustus T. Perkins, Prof. William F. Allen, George Bliss, Herbert P. Curtis, and others. He read law in Boston in the office of Charles Greely Loring and at the Harvard Law school,



GEORGE O. SHATTUCK

from which he was graduated with the degree of L.L. B. in 1854, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, February 1, 1855. He at once entered upon the active practice of his profession in Boston and in September associated himself with Joseph Randolph Coolidge. In May, 1856, he formed a co-partnership with the late Peleg Whitman Chandler, then one of the leaders of the Suffolk bar, and this relation continued until 1870, when Mr. Shattuck withdrew and became the partner of William A. Munroe under the firm name of Shattuck & Munroe. In 1873 Oliver Wendell Holmes, jr., was admitted to the firm under the style

of Shattuck, Munroe & Holmes, and remained a member until his appointment as associate justice of Supreme Judicial Court in 1882. The firm then resumed its original name and so continued until Mr. Shattuck's death, in Boston, February 23, 1897. At this time he was president of the Boston Bar Association, of which he had been a member since its establishment in 1876, and which he had served as a member of the judicial committee from 1876 to 1880, and as vice-president in 1885, 1895, and 1896.

Mr. Shattuck was a member of the Boston common council in 1862; a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the American Unitarian Association, and of the Union and St. Botolph clubs of Boston; and one of the overseers of Harvard College from 1871 until his death. But he never sought public preferment. He inherited the sterling qualities of a vigorous ancestry, and by sheer force of character, capacity, and thorough work came to be a trusted and honored leader of the bar. He was pre-eminently a lawyer, but he never neglected his duties as a public spirited and progressive citizen. He was an active republican, although a supporter of Cleveland at his first election, and from early life interested himself in all public affairs. He was offered a place on the Federal bench and a seat on the bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, but he declined these honors, preferring the active and uninterrupted practice of his profession. As a lawyer he was learned, careful, competent, strong, full of resources, deeply interested and always faithful and remarkable for the enthusiasm with which he took up his cases. His strength and integrity were accompanied with excellent common sense and a knowledge of men, and he had an extraordinary skill in disarming the witnesses of his adversary and even converting them into supporters of some theory of the case that made for his own client. In argument he had not only weight, directness, and power, but often a remarkable neatness and felicity of expression. His conversation was enriched by a

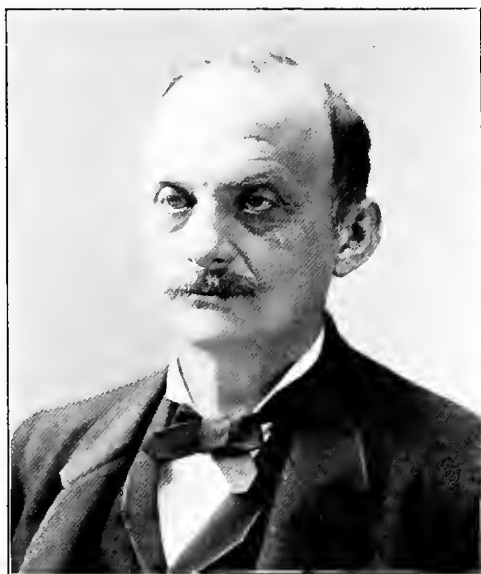
wide range of reading and thought, by broad views, and by the striking exactness of information—all the fruit of the intense earnestness with which his mind applied itself to whatever interested him. The warmth and constancy of his friendship, the simplicity of his nature, his devoted affection and benevolence, endeared him to every one. Professor Thayer said of him: "He was one of the best, kindest, and most devoted of friends, one of the most faithful and trustworthy legal advisers, one of the most competent, thoroughly prepared advocates, one of the best citizens, and one of the most faithful, strong, and upright men I have ever known."

Mr. Shattuck had an extensive legal practice and was particularly successful as a corporation lawyer and in the handling of commercial cases of magnitude. His success in obtaining from the jury heavy verdicts in three successive trials of the case of *Snow v. Alley*, with Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll as his opponent, proved his power as a pleader. He was counsel in the Sayles bleaching case in Rhode Island, in the Sudbury river water cases, and in the famous Andover "heresy" cases, acting for the trustees of the Andover Theological Seminary. He was also counsel for some of the pew-holders in the suit involving the preservation of the Old South meeting-house in Boston.

Mr. Shattuck was married October 15, 1857, to Emily, daughter of Charles and Susan (Sprague) Copeland, of Roxbury, Mass. They had one daughter, Susan, now the wife of Dr. Arthur T. Cabot of Boston.

GEORGE DEXTER ROBINSON, governor of Massachusetts in 1884, 1885 and 1886, was born in Lexington, Mass., January 20, 1834, son of Charles and Mary (Davis) Robinson. He received his early education in the public schools, Lexington academy and Hopkins Classical school in Cambridge, where he prepared for college. In 1856 he was graduated with the degree A. B. from Harvard

university. After leaving college he became principal of the high school in Chicopee, Mass., and occupied that position until March, 1865, when he entered as a student the law office of his brother, Charles Robinson, of Charlestown, Mass., and was admitted to the Middlesex bar at Cambridge in March, 1866. He began practice in Chicopee and rapidly gained a business reputation. Well fitted by nature for political career he early took an active part in republican politics and in 1874 was a member of the house of representatives; in 1876 a member of the State senate; he was also a member of the 45th, 46th, 47th, and 48th congress.



GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

Mr. Robinson's career in congress was signally successful and the republican party of Massachusetts kept a watchful eye on the statesmanlike qualities repeatedly displayed by him on the floor of the house of representatives. In fact, he so completely won the admiration of the party and of his constituents that when it became necessary to nominate the strongest man to defeat the re-election of General Butler, he was unhesitatingly selected as the standard bearer. The speeches made by him in the campaign which followed, remarkable for their number, eloquence and vigor,

amply justified his nomination and gave him a decisive victory. He served as governor with credit to the State and honor to himself. In 1887 President Cleveland offered him an appointment on the Inter-State Commerce commission, which he declined. He also declined in 1889, the appointment by President Harrison as commissioner to the Cherokee and other Indian tribes, and devoted all his energies to his profession. In 1892 and 1893 he was selected to aid the United States district attorney at Boston to prosecute the so called Maverick Bank cases, and in 1893, also, he was senior counsel for Lizzie A. Borden, on trial in New Bedford, accused of the murder of her father and step-mother. His examination and cross-examination of witnesses in this remarkable trial have never been surpassed in the commonwealth for shrewdness, ingenuity and skill and were prominent factors in securing the verdict of acquittal.

He married first in Lexington, November 24, 1859, Hannah E., daughter of William and Nancy (Pierce) Stevens, and second in Lexington, July 11, 1867, Susan E., daughter of Joseph F. and Susan (Mulliken) Simonds. Governor Robinson died February 22, 1896.

HENRY AMASA KING, of the Hampden bar since 1893 and of the New York bar from 1877 to 1893, was born at Monson, Massachusetts, on January 14, 1852, a son of Dwight King, a prominent and respected citizen of that town. He was fitted for college at Monson academy, from which institution he was graduated in his seventeenth year. In 1869 he matriculated at Amherst college, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of A. B. in 1873, one of his classmates being ex-congressman Lewis Sperry, of Hartford, Connecticut. During a period of two years immediately following his graduation, Mr. King was employed as assistant principal of the Monson academy, and while thus engaged began preparation for the legal profession by private reading. Sub-

sequently he entered Columbia University School of Law, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1877. In the same year he was admitted to the bar in New York city, where he at once began active practice.

In 1878 he removed to Troy, New York, and very soon gained a good standing at the Rensselaer county bar, where in the course of a few years he was retained in several notably important and closely contested cases, becoming associated professionally with some of the most eminent lawyers of the Empire State, and winning recognition as a good jury lawyer and a safe counsellor. His law firm became



HENRY A. KING.

attorneys for numerous corporations, both municipal and private, and appeared in cases that involved large financial interests.

In 1888 Mr. King was nominated as the republican candidate for the Supreme Court judgeship of the third judicial district of New York, covering and including the cities of Albany, Troy, Hudson, and Kingston. His health finally broke down from devotion to his work beyond the limits of his endurance, and in 1893, having determined to withdraw from litigated business, he returned to his native state, locating in Springfield, where he

has gradually resumed professional work. He occasionally is seen and heard in the courts, yet his practice in the main, relates to the settlement and management of estates.

Mr. King was married on November 6, 1879, to Maria L. Flynt, eldest daughter of William N. Flynt, of Monson, Massachusetts. Three children, of whom two are living, have been born to them.

CHARLES EDWARD FORBES, descendant of a sturdy Puritan family, originally of Duxbury, whose name appears in the records as Farabas, Farrowbush, Forbes, Forbush, Forbish, Forbes, and Fobes, received from his parents the name Charles Fobes, but from the legislature in 1819, the name Charles Edward Forbes. He was born in what is now West Bridgewater, August 25, 1795, the year before his parents moved to Enfield; was graduated at Brown university in 1815; studied law with Hon. Elihu Lyman, of Enfield, and from September, 1817, with Hon. Elijah Hunt Mills of Northampton; was called to the bar in Northampton in 1818; practiced law there with various partners till 1865; received from Governor Briggs in 1844 the offer of the chief justiceship of the Court of Common Pleas, declined it, but accepted an associate justiceship in 1847; was made by Governor Briggs associate judge of the Supreme Court, February 7, 1848; received the degree of LL. D. from Brown university, and resigned his office October 7, 1848, not liking the severity of the work. The reports of this eight months judgeship are in 1, 2, Cushing.

Judge Aiken of the Common Pleas said of him: "Judge Forbes had a great power of statement and a wonderful command of legal knowledge. He did not like to address a jury, nor to handle a lying witness to get at the truth; he was better fitted to make an argument before the Supreme Court. Governor Briggs once said to me that had Judge Forbes remained on the bench he would have succeeded Judge Shaw as chief justice. This

was the general estimate placed on his abilities throughout the State wherever he was known."

He was elected to the legislature in 1825 and again in 1835; was county attorney in 1826, chairman of the highway commission in the same year, three times justice of the peace; master in chancery for the three river counties in 1835; commissioner for codifying the common law in 1836 and 1837, commissioner concerning the flats and harbor of Boston in 1850.

As an orator he made no appeals to passion or prejudice, or even to sentiment, and indulged in no flights of fancy, but carried his



CHARLES E. FORBES.

point by clearness of perception and presentation and evident good judgment. The people of Northampton long spoke of a remarkable address of his delivered five years before the outbreak of the Civil war in which he foretold its coming and the course which it actually took,—victory for the South in the first conflicts, triumph for the North in the end,—basing his prediction upon a calm statement of the different characteristics of the two sections, the greater readiness of the South, and the greater resources of the North. In his later years, of which alone we have much knowl-

edge, for his earlier acquaintances are no longer living, he was dignified in appearance, in manner somewhat formal, kindly in voice, occasionally irascible in temper, impatient of unreasonable opposition, restrained from the exhibition of feeling by an unconquerable or at least unconquered reserve, attached to old friends but making new ones with difficulty; an exact, methodical, logical, just man, sensitive not sympathetic, well feeling but not expansive; as he grew older and lived more alone, peculiar to the verge of eccentricity; a hard student of law in his youth; in his old age a constant and eager reader of Darwin, Herbert Spencer, Huxley, and Tyndall, with whose discoveries and doctrines he was very much taken. He was an abstainer and a bachelor. For nineteen years he boarded in one private family, and after their leaving town at one of the village taverns. In his later years he slept in a room adjoining his office over one of the banks, where he died February 13, 1881, aged eighty-five years, five months, nineteen days.

The estate which he left, valued at \$252,260, was the product not so much of his profession as of frugality and shrewd investment; for his charges were always moderate and his income from the law in his best years probably did not exceed \$2,000, though it should be remembered that a man could live very well in those days on less than \$500. His early losses by injudicious lending to Southern students at the famous Round Hill school taught him a lesson of caution and were never repeated.

Except some inconsiderable legacies his whole fortune was left to found a library in the town in which he had lived sixty-three years. The town's wise adoption of his suggestion that the money be allowed to accumulate for ten years, made it a sufficient fund to establish a really important library, which already, in its seventh year of activity, is equalled in size and use by Springfield alone of the Western Massachusetts libraries.

WILLIAM MINOT (1st), Boston, son of George Richards Minot, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 17, 1783. His father, also a native of Boston, born December 28, 1758, was graduated from Harvard in 1778, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1781, and became an eminent lawyer and jurist, serving as judge of probate for Suffolk county from 1792 until his death, January 2, 1802; from 1800 he was also chief justice of the Suffolk Court of Common Pleas and a judge of the "Municipal Court in the Town of Boston." He was clerk of the house of representatives from 1782 to 1791, secretary of the convention that adopted the Massachusetts constitution, and a founder of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

William Minot was graduated from Harvard in 1802, and was the last survivor of that celebrated class, which included Governor Levi Lincoln, Hon. Samuel Hoar, Rev. Dr. John Codman, William Allen, Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, and President Allen of Bowdoin College. He read law in Boston with Joseph Hall, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1805, and practiced in his native city until his death June 2, 1873. For many years he was one of Boston's most distinguished lawyers, especially in that department relating to trusts, wills, and estates, and his services were constantly in demand as executor or trustee where large interests were involved. Those sterling traits of integrity, method, industry, and fidelity, inherited from his father, peculiarly fitted him for such duties, and he acquired a reputation second to no man in this connection. Confining himself strictly to his large office business he accepted but one public office, that of member of the executive council under Gov. Edward Everett from 1836 to 1840. He was a man of the purest life, of the highest principles and the most scrupulous and transparent integrity, and enjoyed the entire confidence and respect of the community. Among the funds committed to his care was that bequeathed to the town of his birth by Benjamin Franklin. This fund of \$4,000 was placed in Mr. Minot's

hands by the authorities of Boston in 1804, and he gratuitously administered it for sixty years, when he turned it over to the city, it having increased to \$125,000. On March 2, 1818, he succeeded Harrison Gray Otis as judge of the Boston Court of Common Pleas, which existed from 1814 to 1821, but he evidently declined to serve long in that capacity, for William Prescott was appointed to the position on April 21, of the same year. Mr. Minot was inspector of prisons for a time and warden of Boston at the formation of the city government. He practiced continuously in the office at thirty-nine Court street occupied by his father, and was an honored member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He married Louisa, daughter of Daniel Davis, solicitor-general of the commonwealth, and resided in a house in Beacon street, Boston, during the last sixty years of his life, representing in the highest sense a Christian gentleman of the "old school." He left three sons: George R., William (2d), and Dr. Francis.

William Minot (2d), Boston, son of William and Louisa (Davis) Minot, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 7, 1817. He came from pure New England stock. He began his education in 1824 at Gardiner, Maine, under the tutorship of Miss Elizabeth Peabody, and after graduating from the Boston Latin School he spent a year in the private school of Mr. Leverett. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1836 and from the Harvard Law School in 1840, spending meanwhile some time in travel in southern Europe. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 6, 1841, and thenceforward until his death in 1894 practiced his profession at thirty-nine Court street, thus completing more than a century of professional work begun by his grandfather, George Richards Minot, upon the same spot in 1782. During the first twelve years he was associated with James Benjamin, a Harvard graduate of 1830, and shortly after Mr. Benjamin's death in 1853, he began to share in the management of his father's large law business,

which consisted of the care of trust funds and estates. He administered these trusts with the same energy, fidelity, and conscientiousness displayed by the elder Minot, and achieved that honor and distinction which have characterized the family for several generations.

Mr. Minot, owing to the character of his law practice, seldom appeared in the courts; he was an able counselor, and, like his father, was continually in demand as executor or trustee of large estates. In matters of right and wrong he was inflexible. He was sympathetic, observing, and clear-sighted and possessed uncommonly sound judgment. His literary instinct and ability are abundantly displayed in his private letters, which his son, William Minot, collected and printed for private circulation in 1895. He was in active legal business for more than fifty years, and had the confidence of so many people that he controlled at one time more property than any financial institution in Boston. He died February 26, 1894.

Mr. Minot was married November 28, 1842, to Katharine Maria, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Sedgwick, of Lenox, Massachusetts. She died in 1880. Four sons survive, of whom William (3d), Robert S., and Laurence, continue in their father's offices the administration of trusts. The fourth, the second in age, is Professor Charles Sedgwick Minot.

William Minot (3d), who died November 30, 1900, Boston, was a son of William and Katharine M. (Sedgwick) Minot, and was born May 7, 1849, in West Roxbury, now a part of Boston, Massachusetts. He received his education in the public schools, graduating from the high school at Jamaica plain. His ancestor, Stephen Minot, was one of the founders and original pewholders of King's Chapel, Boston, and from him as well as from his paternal great-grandfather, grandfather, and father he inherited those sterling traits of character which made the successful man. His great-grandfather, George Richards Minot, was a distinguished scholar, historian, lawyer,

judge, and practiced his profession on the spot—thirty-nine Court street, Boston—which has been occupied by his descendants for four generations, son succeeding father without interruption. The space embraced in this remarkable period is one hundred and sixteen years.

Mr. Minot thus came from a family of lawyers, his maternal as well as his paternal ancestors being members of the bar for four generations. He read law with his father and at the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1869, and was admitted to the bar of Suffolk county May 9, 1870. From that date until his death he was in continuous and successful practice in his father's office, gradually assuming and extending the business. After his father's death he gave his entire attention to the care of trusts, estates, wills, etc., thus carrying on the large interests established by his great-grandfather. Mr. Minot was a member of the Boston common council in 1872, and was appointed by Mayor Hart a commissioner to revise the building laws of the city, his colleagues being John G. Stearns and William H. Sayward. Of this commission he was made chairman. He was also appointed by Mayor Matthews (with George G. Crocker, chairman, and the late Jonathan A. Lane) a member of the commission to report upon the system of local taxation as affecting the interests of the city of Boston. He became deeply interested in this subject, and published a pamphlet on "Taxation in Massachusetts" in 1877, another on "Local Taxation and Municipal Extravagance," and other treatises. He was an able lawyer, especially in that department relating to trusts and estates, and as a citizen was public spirited, patriotic, and enterprising, and philanthropic. He was a member of the St. Botolph Club and of the Boston Bar Association.

Mr. Minot was married at Trumansburg, New York, June 24, 1882, to Elizabeth Vredenburg Van Pelt, daughter of Ruben Van Pelt of Elizabeth, New Jersey. The surviving children are Katharine, William (4th), Vredenburg and Sedgwick.

WALTER STEVENS ROBINSON was born in Chicopee, Mass., March 22, 1861, the only son of the late Governor George D. Robinson and Hannah E. (Stevens) Robinson. He first went to school at Lexington, Mass., but returned to Chicopee in 1867 and there completed his common school education, graduating from the high school in 1879. He spent one year at the Springfield Collegiate institute, then entered Amherst college in the fall of 1880, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1884. After graduating from college he entered as a student the office of Leonard & Wells in Springfield, and in



WALTER S. ROBINSON.

October 1886 was admitted to the Hampden county bar. In January, 1887, he opened an office in Springfield with his father, and later a partnership was formed known as Robinson & Robinson, which continued until the death of Governor Robinson in February, 1896; since which time Mr. Robinson has continued the practice of his profession alone. He is local counsel for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company and also is retained by other large corporate interests.

October 30, 1888 he was married to Miss Sarah Homans, daughter of Isaac Smith

Homans, late of Englewood, N. J. They have three sons, George Davis, Homans and Walter Stevens Robinson, jr.

WILLIAM MARK NOBLE, Boston, is the son of William T., and Rebecca W. (Burlingame) Noble, and was born in Springfield, Mass., February 27, 1865. William T. Noble was a native of Yorkshire, England, but spent his boyhood in London, and came to America in the early fifties. Mr. Noble's mother was a member of the old New England family which included Anson Burlingame, the diplomatist, who was instrumental in obtaining the first treaty with China.

William Mark Noble received his preliminary education in the public schools of Springfield, and in the High School of Chelsea, Mass., from which latter institution he was graduated with the class of 1884. He abandoned his college career, for which he had been carefully prepared, for active business life, engaging in teaching, meantime reading law. He entered Harvard Law School, on examination in 1885, and completed his legal education in the Boston University School of Law, from which he was graduated, *cum laude*, with a degree of LL.B., in 1888. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the same year, and at once began practice in Boston, in the offices of Sherman L. Whipple. In the course of three years his individual practice became so extensive that he felt obliged to establish himself in independent offices.

Mr. Noble is recognized as a leader among the younger members of the Suffolk bar, and he has appeared as counsel in numerous important cases; among others, Teele vs. The Bishop of Derry in Ireland, which case, established a precedent in the commonwealth.

At the present time, Mr. Noble is, by appointment of the attorney general, under the statutes, counsel for the commonwealth in the case brought by Attorney General vs. George H. Ellis, involving the title of Crystal Lake in the city of Newton, Mass. In recent years

he has given the greater portion of his time to corporation and real estate business.

Mr. Noble is a very forcible speaker, and, as an advocate before juries, remarkably successful. His arguments are always clear, concise, logical, positive. In politics he is a staunch republican, but has never been an active partisan, owing to the demands of his practice.

He is a resident of Newton, Mass., president of the Village Improvement Association of Newton Centre, and a trustee of and counsel for the Newton Centre Savings Bank.

Mr. Noble was married in June, 1898, to Marion W. Rising, daughter of Julius A. Rising, of Newton Centre, and to this union has been born a son: William Mark Noble, jr.

WILLIAM BURNHAM STEVENS, Boston, associate justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, is the son of Dr. William Flint Stevens and Mary Jane Gould Burnham, and was born March 23, 1843, in Stoneham, Mass., where he has always resided. He is descended from some of the oldest and most patriotic New England stock. His first American ancestor was Richard Stephens, a weaver and wool-comber, who came from Plymouth, England, and settled in Taunton, Mass., where he was prominent as a citizen and as an extensive land owner; his name is frequently mentioned about 1695 in connection with the old iron works near what is now North Dighton furnace. Nicholas Stephens, son of Richard Stephens and Mary, daughter of Thomas Linkon (or Lincoln), sr., of Taunton, his wife, married successively Remember ———, Anne Spur (daughter of John Spur of Taunton) and Mary Rosier and was the father of Robert Stevens, who was born in Taunton, and who, about 1757, removed to Connecticut, settling in East Thompson and afterward in Canterbury. Robert Stevens changed the spelling of the name to its present style, under which his children were baptized. He was married at Berkeley, Mass., January 3, 1745, to Mary, daughter of John Hathway of Freetown, Mass.,

sister of Col. John Hathway, a distinguished soldier of the Revolutionary war and a descendant of John Hathway, who came over from England about 1632 and settled in Taunton. She was born in Dighton, Mass., November 8, 1726, and died in East Thompson, Conn., December 7, 1804. Mr. Stevens died in Pomfret, Conn., December 6, 1791. John Hathway Stevens, son of Robert, was born in Canterbury, Conn., September 20, 1766, and, entering the ministry, was installed pastor of the First Congregational church in Stoneham, Mass., where he preached for more than thirty years and where he died August 9, 1851. He



WILLIAM B. STEVENS.

married, first, Lora Flint of Windham, Conn., who died September 2, 1817, aged fifty-two. His second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews, of Salem, Mass., died January 7, 1855, at the age of eighty-seven. Darius Stevens, brother of Rev. John H., was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, after receiving several wounds. Another brother, Lemuel, was an officer under General Putnam in the Revolutionary war and received a pension until his death in 1838. William Flint Stevens, M. D., son of Rev. John H. and Elizabeth Stevens, was born in Stoneham, Mass., Jan-

uary 17, 1807, being the youngest but one of twelve children. He received his medical education at Dartmouth College, and for over fifty years practiced his profession in his native town and vicinity, becoming one of its most respected citizens and beloved by all who knew him as the good physician. He died February 16, 1879. He married, first, Mary Jane Gould Burnham, a descendant of John Gould, one of the first settlers of Stoneham; of Rev. James Osgood, the first minister of that town; and of Joseph Bryant, who became a colonel in the Revolutionary army. She was a daughter of David H. and Polly (Young) Burnham of Reading, Mass., and a granddaughter of Col. Joshua Burnham, a prominent officer in the old militia. They had four children, the subject of this sketch being the third.

William B. Stevens received his preparatory education at Phillips Andover Academy, and in 1861 entered Dartmouth College, but at the end of his first year enlisted in Co. C, 50th Mass. Vols., for nine months. He served at the front nearly one year, participating in Bank's expedition and in the siege of Port Hudson, and on returning home re-entered his class at Dartmouth and was graduated with honors in 1865, having one of the commencement orations and holding membership in the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He read law in the office of Sweetser & Gardner of Boston, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 3, 1867. In the meantime he spent some months abroad traveling for his health. Upon being admitted to practice he opened offices both in Boston and in Stoneham, where he resides, and he continued a large and successful law business in each place until 1880, when Governor Long appointed him district attorney for the northern district of Massachusetts to succeed Hon. John W. Hammond, who had resigned. Judge Stevens filled this position with eminent ability for ten years, resigning in 1890. He had charge of a large number of capital cases, several of which attracted much attention, notably that of Stearns Kendall Abbott, who was in-

dicted for murder, and also that of Sarah Jane Robinson, against whom there were several indictments for poison. In both cases the accused was convicted and afterward received a commutation of sentence to life imprisonment. In 1890 Mr. Stevens resumed the general practice of his profession in Boston, and so continued until April, 1898, when Governor Wolcott appointed him an associate justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, vice James Robert Dunbar, resigned.

Judge Stevens gained an enviable reputation at the bar, and displayed those rare judicial qualities which won for him an appointment to the bench. He is an able trial lawyer, an expert examiner of witnesses, and a wise counselor and as a citizen is public spirited and progressive. In Stoneham he has been active for the best interests of the town and is president of the Stoneham Five Cents Savings Bank and a director of the Stoneham National Bank. He wrote the chapter relating to that town for the History of Middlesex county. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been a member of the bar association of the city of Boston since it was established in 1876.

Judge Stevens was married, first, October 20, 1868, to Amelia Josephine, daughter of John and Lydia Hill of Stoneham, who died December 22, 1869. On September 30, 1873, he married Mary Williamine Green, daughter of James A. Green of Stoneham, and they have had four children: William Flint (died August 30, 1882, aged five years), Josephine Flint and Mary Burnham and Frances Osgood, twins.

CLARENCE CHENEY SMITH, Boston, Recorder of the Court of Land Registration for Massachusetts, is the son of David H. and Esther S. (Perkins) Smith, and was born in New Hampton, N. H., March 1, 1865. He attended the district schools of his native town, was graduated from the Edward Little High school at Auburn, Me., in 1884, and then entered Bates college, from which he was grad-

uated in 1888. Among his classmates were Rev. Samuel H. Woodrow, pastor of the Hope Congregational Church at Springfield, Mass.; Rev. Frederick W. Oakes, founder of the Home for Consumptives at Denver, Col.; and others who have achieved prominence in professional and civil life. During his junior year Mr. Smith was one of the editors of the *Bates Student*, and, while in college and before, he spent some time in teaching. For a short period he was principal of the high school at York, Me.

On leaving college in 1888 Mr. Smith came to Boston and entered as a student in the law office of his brother, Hon. George E. Smith,



CLARENCE C. SMITH.

now (1898-1900) president of the Massachusetts senate, and while there took lectures under the late Judge Edmund H. Bennett and Professor Melville M. Bigelow at the Boston University Law school. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1890, and during the remainder of that year was associated in practice with Frank E. Fitz, late city solicitor of Chelsea and now Associate Judge of the Chelsea Municipal Court. In January, 1891, he formed an association with Augustus Russ, one of the ablest lawyers in Boston, and this continued until the latter's death in June, 1892.

Dudley A. Dorr, another associate in that office and Mr. Smith continued the business until October, 1898, when the latter was appointed by Governor Wolcott Recorder of the newly organized Court of Land Registration of Massachusetts, which position he still holds.

While in the active practice of his profession Mr. Smith had a large clientage, which developed chiefly in the line of conveyancing, and in both court and chamber practice displayed marked ability and much legal skill. As a conveyancer he has won special distinction. He is a Republican in politics, and has resided in Everett, Mass., since 1888. Since January, 1897, he has been a member of the Everett school committee. His success as a lawyer and advocate, his activity in public affairs, and his progressiveness as a citizen, especially in educational matters, have brought him into prominence and won for him an honorable reputation.

Mr. Smith was married in August, 1892, to Grace, daughter of Judge A. K. P. and Almira C. (Chase) Knowlton, of Lewiston, Me.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Boston, has achieved distinction in the twofold capacity of lawyer and philanthropist. In the former he gained a recognized standing at the bar during a brief but successful practice, while in the latter he is widely known for his efficient and laudable humanitarian work. He is the son of Charles Cushing Paine and Fanny Cabot Jackson, a grandson on his mother's side of Hon. Charles Jackson, associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts from 1813 to 1823, and a great-grandson of Robert Treat Paine, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The latter was a distinguished citizen of Boston, where he was born March 11, 1731, being the son of Thomas Paine, pastor of a church in Weymouth and later a prominent Boston merchant, and Eunice Treat, his wife, who was the daughter of Samuel Treat and a granddaughter of Samuel Willard, president of Harvard

college from 1701 to 1707. Robert Treat Paine, the signer, was graduated from Harvard in 1749, taught school, and became a sailing master, making three voyages to North Carolina and one to Greenland for whales. He studied divinity, and in 1755 was a chaplain in the French war. Afterward he read law with Judge Willard, of Lancaster, Mass., and Benjamin Pratt, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1759. He practiced in Boston and subsequently in Taunton, and represented the latter town in the general court in 1769. In 1770 he conducted the prosecution of Captain Preston for the Boston massacre in the absence of the attorney-general. He was a delegate to the provincial congress in 1774-1775, a member of the Continental congress from 1774 to 1778, and a member of the general court and speaker of the house in 1777. He was the first attorney-general of Massachusetts, and served as such until February 12, 1790. In 1776 he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court, but declined the honor. He was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1779, and in 1780 he returned to Boston, where he bought and occupied the Governor Shirley residence on the corner of Milk and Federal streets. In 1790 he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, which position he filled with great ability until 1804, when he resigned. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1805, and died May 11, 1814. In 1770 he married Sally, daughter of Thomas Cobb and sister of Gen. David Cobb, of Taunton. Charles Cushing Paine, father of the subject of this sketch and a grandson of Robert Treat Paine, the signer and jurist, was graduated from Harvard college in 1827, came to the bar of Suffolk county in October, 1830, and died in 1874. One of his sons, Gen. Charles Jackson Paine, won distinction in the war of the Rebellion, and is noted as the defender on three different occasions of the America's cup with the yachts "Puritan", "Mayflower", and "Volunteer", all of which he projected.

Robert Treat Paine was born in Boston, Mass., October 28, 1835, and was educated in the public latin school of his native city and at Harvard university. He entered the Boston Latin school at the age of ten, and was graduated five years later. In 1855, when less than twenty, he was graduated with honors from Harvard, among his classmates being the late Bishop Phillips Brooks, Francis C. Barlow, Alexander Agassiz, Frank B. Sanborn, Theodore Lyman, and others. Mr. Paine then spent one year at the Harvard Law school and two years in European travel, and on his return to Boston continued his legal studies in the offices of the late Richard H. Dana and Francis E. Parker. Immediately after his admission to the Suffolk bar in 1859 he began active practice in Boston, and for eleven years he carried on a large and successful law business, gaining recognition for his ability, learning, and fine legal attainments. Since 1870 he has devoted his time almost exclusively to care of his large property interests and to humanitarian work. In this latter capacity he has, without ostentation, achieved renown, and to-day is one of the foremost philanthropists of the country. From 1872 to 1876 he gave much of his time to the building of Trinity church, Boston, being one of the sub-committee of three who had charge of the work. He has been one of the vestrymen of that parish since 1875. In 1878 he was active and prominent in organizing the Associated Charities of Boston, and has ever since served as its president.

In 1879 Mr. Paine organized the Wells Memorial Institute, in memory of Rev. E. M. P. Wells, who for thirty years prior to his death in 1875, at the age of eighty-five, served as missionary of the Episcopal city mission of Boston. This is one of the largest workingmen's clubs in the country, embracing a loan and a building association and two co-operative banks. Afterward Mr. Paine raised the various subscriptions, amounting to \$90,000, for the memorial building of the institute, which was completed in 1883. In 1884 he

represented Waltham, his country home, in the lower house of the legislature, and in the same year he was the democratic and independent candidate for congress in the old fifth Massachusetts district. Prior to the nomination of James G. Blaine for the presidency he was a free soiler and a republican, but since then his political affiliations have been with the democrats. In 1887 he gave \$10,000 to Harvard College for the endowment of a fellowship for "the study of the ethical problems of society, and the efforts of legislation, governmental administration, and private philanthropy, to ameliorate the lot of the masses of mankind." In 1890, in connection with his wife, he created and endowed the Robert Treat Paine association, a trust of about \$200,000, the trust deeds of which provided that the charities established are always to be carried on by the founders and their children.

Mr. Paine was a member of the executive committee of the Episcopal city mission of Boston, a member of the Boston Watch and Ward Society, a trustee of the Donations to the Protestant Episcopal church, and president of the Wells Memorial institute, the Workingmen's Co-operative bank, the Workingmen's Building association, the Workingmen's Loan association, and the American Peace society. He is also vice-president of the Children's Aid society, of Boston, of which his mother was a founder and a director until her death. Mr. Paine has erected more than two hundred small houses for workingmen, which have been sold to them on very easy terms. He has written and published numerous pamphlets and addresses, dealing with social problems, and has endeavored in various ways to elevate the unfortunate, and especially to improve the condition of the working classes. He is a practical philanthropist, employing a large competence for the benefit of humanity while he lives.

Mr. Paine was married in Boston on the 24th of April, 1862, to Lydia Williams Lyman, daughter of George Williams Lyman and Anne Pratt, and a granddaughter of Theodore Ly-

man, a distinguished Boston merchant at the beginning of this century. Five of their seven children still live; Edith (Mrs. John H. Storer), Robert Treat, jr., Ethel Lyman, George Lyman, and Lydia Lyman (Mrs. Charles K. Cummings).

Mrs. Paine died March 9, 1897. Mr. Paine has nine grand-children.

HENRY OTIS CUSHMAN, Boston, son of George F. and Luella M. (Parker) Cushman, was born in Lisbon, New Hampshire, August 25, 1863. He is a lineal descendant in the ninth generation from Robert Cushman of the Mayflower. On the maternal side



HENRY O. CUSHMAN.

several of his ancestors served in the war for Independence, and many of his kindred were prominent in the early affairs of the colonies.

Henry Otis Cushman prepared for college at St. Johnsbury academy and was graduated from Dartmouth with the degree A. B. 1887. After taking his degree he began the study of law at St. Johnsbury, in the offices of Ide & Stafford. Both members of this firm have since become prominent, the former as a Phil-

lipine commissioner and the latter as a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Vermont.

In 1890 Mr. Cushman was graduated with the degree LL. B. from the Boston University Law school, having completed the full course in one year. He was admitted to the bar of Vermont in 1890 and established himself in practice at St. Johnsbury. Soon, however, he removed to Washington, District of Columbia, and in that city engaged in professional work. He also lectured on commercial law in the Howard University Law school.

Mr. Cushman came to Boston in 1891 and has ever since been in active and successful practice in this city. He has made a specialty of real property and probate practice and although he devotes much attention to office work, nevertheless, is quite frequently seen in court as counsel in important cases. For some time he has acted as instructor in real property at Boston University Law school. He is a member of the Boston Bar association.

Mr. Cushman is prominently and actively identified with charitable work in Boston, and is a director of various charitable societies. He is secretary and a member of the standing committee of the South Congregational society. He is also a member of numerous clubs, including the University, Boston Art, Twentieth Century and Channing.

Mr. Cushman resides in Boston. He married in 1891, Isabel, daughter of Hon. Luke P. Poland, mention of whose career appears in these pages.

CALEB BLODGETT, ex-justice of the Superior Court of the State of Massachusetts, was born in Dorchester, Grafton county, N. H., June 3, 1832, son of Caleb and Charlotte (Piper) Blodgett. He is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Thomas Blodgett, who was born in England in 1695, and sailed from London with his wife Susan, in the ship "Increase", April 18, 1635, settling in New Town, now Cambridge, Mass. Of the union of Caleb Blodgett and Charlotte Piper

two daughters, now deceased, and two sons were born: Judge Caleb Blodgett, and Judge Isaac N. Blodgett, chief justice of the Superior Judicial Court of New Hampshire. Judge Blodgett obtained his early education in the common schools and the academy in Canaan, New Hampshire, to which place his parents removed in 1834. He fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., under Dr. Cyrus S. Richards, and entered Dartmouth in 1852. He was graduated with high honor with the class of 1856, delivering the valedictory. Among his classmates were William Henry Hall, who became lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, and Peter Clarke, for many years president of the New York and New Haven Railroad. In 1886 he was made president of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in Dartmouth College, and in June, 1889, received the honorary degree of LL. D. from his alma mater.

After his graduation Judge Blodgett engaged in the profession of teaching during a period of two years as master of the high school in Leominster, Mass. (1856-57). He began preparation for the legal profession in the office of Bacon & Aldrich in Worcester, and was admitted to the bar in that city, January 24, 1860. His first connection in business was in the practice of law at Hopkinton, Mass., as a partner of Henry L. Parker, a college classmate. After a few months he removed to Boston (December, 1860), and became associated in practice with Halsey J. Boardman, a relation which continued under the firm name of Boardman & Blodgett, until his elevation to the bench of the Superior Court, in January, 1882. Their practice included a very general business, particularly extensive under the old bankruptcy law, and the firm grew to recognized prominence. For some years Judge Blodgett resided in Stoughton and there served as trial justice. He was appointed associate justice of the Superior Court by Governor John D. Long, January 16, 1882, and held that honorable position until 1901. His work on the bench was characterized especially by

ability, courtesy to the profession, and painstaking care and impartiality. Few jurists gain to a greater degree the esteem and confidence of those practicing before them. While not lacking in dignity, he was genial and unaffected in manner, and withal possessed of such wide knowledge of the law and facility in its interpretation, that he readily gained the confidence and respect of those who appeared before him.

It is a fact perhaps not generally known that after the death of Judge Devens, Governor Russell tendered Judge Blodgett the appointment to the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, an honor which he declined.

Judge Blodgett married December 14, 1865, Roxalana B., daughter of Jesse and Emily A. Martin of Canaan, N. H. To this union has been born one son, Charles Martin Blodgett. For many years past Judge Blodgett has resided in Claremont park, Boston.

HERBERT LESLIE BAKER, Boston, is the son of Gideon Howe and Olive Elizabeth (Crowell) Baker, and a grandson of Nathaniel Crowell, a Revolutionary soldier, and was born in Falmouth, Mass., on the 9th of August, 1859. Mr. Baker spent his early life in study at the public schools of his native town, and at Bryant and Stratton's Business College, obtaining in these connections a good practical education and an intimate knowledge of business affairs. He was graduated from the Boston University Law School with the degree of LL.B. and admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1884. Since then he has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston, giving special attention to mercantile and corporation law.

Mr. Baker has achieved an honorable standing at the bar, and a reputation for ability and industry which is more than local in importance. His broad and accurate learning, his skill and integrity, his force of character, have been recognized in many noted cases and especially in connection with that branch of

the law which has commanded his attention. He is officially interested in several leading corporations, and in politics is an ardent republican. He was a member of the Republican committee of ward twenty-two, Boston, for a number of years, and its treasurer in 1889, 1890 and 1891. In 1893 he represented the eighth Suffolk district in the Massachusetts senate, where he took a prominent part in legislation, serving on the judiciary committee and as chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading. He drafted and secured the passage of the bill providing for the payment by the county of counsel for defending



HERBERT L. BAKER.

persons charged with murder, and was otherwise influential in promoting important measures and opposing unworthy ones. Since then he has been more or less active in reform questions, especially in the abolition of capital punishment. He is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, of Revere Lodge, F. & A. M., of St. Andrew's Chapter, R. A. M., of De Molay Commandery, K. T., of the Knights of Pythias, of the Society of Royal Good Fellows, of the Highland Club, and of the Winthrop Yacht Club.

Mr. Baker was married October 22, 1885, to

Mary Alice Handy, daughter of Edward F. Handy, a leading citizen of Wareham, Mass., being a trustee of the Wareham Savings Bank, for many years a selectman, and for several terms a member of the Legislature. They have had three sons: Edward Leslie, Herbert Allison, and Arnold Brooks (deceased), and reside in the West Roxbury district of Boston.

THOMAS ELLWOOD GROVER, Boston and Canton, is the son of Thomas and Roana Williams (Perry) Grover, and was born in Mansfield, Mass., February 9, 1846. His paternal ancestors were among the first settlers of that town, and on both sides he is descended from early New England stock. The first of the family in this country was Thomas Grover, who came to Malden, Mass., in 1635, and who married Mary Chadwick, by whom he had three sons: Ephraim, Andrew, and Thomas, jr. These sons settled in Mansfield in 1698, buying 110 acres of land. From Thomas Grover, jr., the eldest, the subject of this article descends, and only his descendants remained in Mansfield, the others going to Bethel, Me., and to New York. Of the Bethel branch was Gen. Currier Grover, a graduate of West Point in the class of 1856, and the commander of a division of the Army of the Potomac and another in New Orleans during the Rebellion. Mr. Grover's mother was a native of Attleboro, Mass.; her mother was a Williams and her grandmother a Lincoln, and all were descendants of early families of Eastern Massachusetts.

Mr. Grover was educated in the public schools of his native town, at the English and Classical Academy in Foxboro, Mass., and under private tutors in Mansfield and Providence. It was his ardent ambition to enter college, for which he was thoroughly fitted, but pecuniary and family affairs interfered, and he was therefore engaged in teaching at Norton, Mass., for a year. Afterward he was successively a clerk in a store in Mansfield and joint editor with

Edwin M. Bacon of the *Eagle and Flag*, a weekly paper at Foxboro. Finally he entered the law office of Ellis Ames in Canton, Mass., and was admitted to the Bristol County bar at Taunton on September 7, 1869. Since then he has practiced his profession in Boston. In 1871 he took up his residence in Canton, where he still lives and where he has also maintained an office ever since.

As a lawyer and an advocate Mr. Grover has gained that eminence at the bar which ability, industry and sound judgment deserve. These qualities are among his chief legal possessions. His broad and accurate learning, his untiring perseverance, and his skill and ready grasp of technicalities have given him a recognized standing. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit Court, and in this as well as in the State and local courts he has had many important cases. He has acted as counsel for a number of towns in Norfolk county, where, in 1870, he was made trial justice, which position he held continuously for twenty years. In Boston, the scene of the principal part of his professional labors, he has acquired a large practice, and both there and in Norfolk county, with an office at Canton, he has long held a leading place at the bar. He has also taken an active interest in town affairs, serving as superintendent of schools, first in Mansfield and later in Canton, as a member of the school committee in both places, and as a member of the board of water commissioners of Canton. He was one of the prime movers in the inception and construction of the Canton water system, acting especially as the legal adviser during the various stages of the proceedings. In 1894 and 1895 he represented the fourth Norfolk district, comprising the towns of Canton and Milton, in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, serving both terms on the committee on railroads, of which he was chairman in 1895. He was influential in shaping some of the most important legislation in those sessions bearing on railroad questions, and introduced the bill giving the Commonwealth the

right to challenge in criminal cases and also the resolution authorizing the investigation of the condition of the Neponset river. In politics he is an ardent and consistent republican.

He has contributed a number of important articles to the newspapers and magazines and has delivered numerous addresses, the list including about fifteen Memorial day addresses, the address on the occasion of the centennial celebration of Canton in 1876, and several before literary and other organizations. He is a member of Blue Hill Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Cyprus Commandery, K. T. Since 1890 he has been a trustee of the Canton Institution for Savings. He has often acted as moderator of town meetings, and in various capacities has won distinction and honor as a public spirited citizen.

Mr. Grover was married September 17, 1871, to Frances L., daughter of Francis D. and Lydia T. Williams of Foxboro, Mass. They have one son, Gregory Williams Grover.

RICHARD MIDDLECOTT SALTONSTALL, Boston, is a lineal descendant of Sir Richard Saltonstall, son of Samuel Salt-onstall and Anne Ramsden, who was baptized in Halifax, England, April 4, 1586, and who was lord of the manor of Ledsham, near Leeds. Sir Richard was one of the original patentees of the Massachusetts Colony, and after the death of his first wife, Grace, daughter of Robert Kaye of Woodsome, he came to New England with John Winthrop in 1630, bringing his children. He began the settlement of Watertown, returned to England in 1631, married successively Elizabeth West, daughter of Sir Thomas West, and Martha Wilfred, and died about 1659, leaving in his will a legacy to Harvard college. Richard Saltonstall, son of Sir Richard and Grace Saltonstall, who was born in Woodsome, Yorkshire, England, in 1610, first came to New England in 1630, and returned with his father in 1631. About 1633 he married Muriel, daughter of Brampton and Muriel (Sedley) Cardon, of Assington,

Suffolk, and again came to Massachusetts in 1635 and settled in Ipswich, where his son Nathaniel was born in 1639. The latter was appointed by Gov. William Phipps one of the judges of the Oyer and Terminer Court; in 1692, as one of the judges of that court he refused to try the witches and vacated his seat. He was graduated from Harvard in 1659 and settled in Haverhill, Mass., where he was named in the Provincial Charter as one of the council, and continued a member until 1694. He was also judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Essex county from 1702 until his death, May 21, 1707. He married



RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL.

Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. John Ward, of Haverhill. Richard Saltonstall, his grandson, was born at Haverhill, June 24, 1703, was graduated from Harvard college in 1722, and appointed a judge of the Superior Court of Judicature (corresponding to the Supreme Judicial Court) in 1736, at the age of thirty-three, and served until his death, which occurred October 20, 1756. Leverett Saltonstall, the grandson of the last mentioned Richard, was the son of Dr. Nathaniel and Anna (White) Saltonstall, and was born in Haverhill, Mass., June 13, 1783. He was graduated from Harvard in

1802, read law with Ichabod Tucker and William Prescott, and was admitted to the Essex and Suffolk bars in 1806. He served in both branches of the legislature, being president of the Senate in 1831, was member of congress from 1838 to 1843, was the first mayor of Salem, Mass., and president of the Massachusetts Bible society, of the Essex Agricultural society, and of the Essex Bar association. He was an overseer of Harvard college, a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and died in Salem on May 8, 1845. He received the degrees: A. B. from Harvard in 1802, A. M. from Bowdoin college in 1806, and LL.D. from Harvard in 1838. March 7, 1811, he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sanders, of Salem. Their son, Leverett, born March 16, 1825, was graduated from Harvard college in 1844 and from the Harvard Law school in 1847, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 28, 1850. In 1862 he retired from the law, but continued in public life, serving as a member and part of the time as president of the Harvard Board of Overseers from 1876 to 1888, and again from 1889 to the time of his death; he was a commissioner for Massachusetts to the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and was appointed collector of the port of Boston in December, 1885, and continued to hold the office until February, 1890. October 19, 1854, he married Rose Smith Lee, daughter of John Clarke and Harriet (Rose) Lee, of Salem.

Richard M. Saltonstall, son of Leverett and Rose Smith (Lee) Saltonstall, was born at Chestnut Hill, in Newton, Mass., October 28, 1859. (Among his distinguished ancestors not mentioned in the earlier portion of this sketch were Elisha Cooke, sr., who married a daughter of Gov. John Leverett, and Elisha Cooke, jr., whose wife, Jane Middlecott, was a granddaughter of Richard Middlecott. Thus it will be seen from whom his father and grandfather took their names and from whom he took his middle name.) He received his education in the preparatory school of George

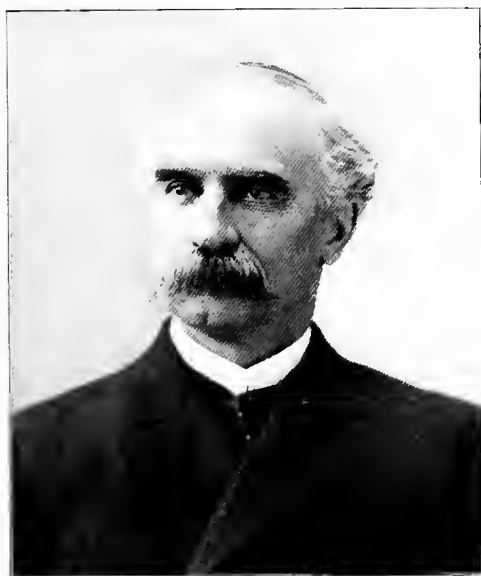
W. C. Noble, of Boston, and was graduated from Harvard college with honorable mention in 1880, holding membership in the Institute of 1770, the Hasty Pudding club, the Porcellian club, and Delta Kappa Epsilon. He spent two years at the Harvard Law school, leaving there in 1882 and continuing his legal studies in the office of William Caleb Loring, then counsel for the New York and New England Railroad company; he remained in the law department of that corporation until January, 1890, when he resigned his position. Mr. Saltonstall was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 23, 1884, and to practice before the United States Circuit Court on November 10, 1891. Since then he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston. On November 1, 1898, he became a member of the firm of Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall (William A. Gaston, Frederick E. Snow).

Mr. Saltonstall ranks among the able lawyers of Boston, and for many years has occupied a prominent place at the bar. He has acquired a large general practice, both in the office and before the courts. The many important cases in which he has acted as counsel afford abundant evidence of his skill and success. He is a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical society; of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts; and of the bar association of the city of Boston.

He was married on the 17th of October, 1891, at Medford, Mass., to Eleanor, daughter of Peter C. Brooks, of Medford and Boston. They have four children: Leverett, Eleanor, Muriel Gurdon, and Richard, and reside at Chestnut Hill, near Boston, where Mr. Saltonstall was born.

JOHN HENRY HARDY, justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, was born in Hollis, Hillsborough county, N. H., February 2, 1847, a son of John and Hannah (Farley) Hardy. On both the paternal and maternal sides he is descended from old New England families. He received his preliminary educa-

tion in the common schools of his native place and prepared for college at the academies at Mt. Vernon and New Ipswich, N. H. At the early age of fifteen years he enlisted in the Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers and participated in the siege of Fort Hudson. After his discharge from the service he entered Dartmouth College in 1866 and was graduated A. B. with the class of 1870, having earned most of the money with which he pursued his college course by following the occupation of teaching during vacations. While he was engaged in teaching in Chauncey Hall school he studied law in Boston with R. M. Morse, jr.,



JOHN H. HARDY.

and later attended Harvard Law school. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1872.

Soon after his admission Judge Hardy formed a partnership with George W. Morse, and under the name of Morse & Hardy this relation continued two years, after which he associated with Samuel J. Elder and Thomas W. Proctor, under the firm name of Hardy, Elder & Proctor. He began early in his career to take an active participation in political work and served as counsel of the town of Arlington from 1873 to 1885. In 1884 he represented the Arlington

district in the Massachusetts house of representatives. As senior partner of the firm of Hardy, Elder & Proctor he practiced with good success at the Boston bar until his elevation to the bench in May, 1885, at which time he became associate justice of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston. Judge Hardy possesses a natural gift as a jurist, and his career in the municipal court was one of credit and increasing honor. In September, 1896, he was appointed justice of the Superior Court and has since filled this honorable position with acceptance.

Judge Hardy married at Littleton, August 30, 1871, Anna J. Conant, a lineal descendent of Roger Conant, one of the first settlers of Salem, and a daughter of Levi and Anna Whitney (Mead) Conant. Of this union are two sons: John H. Hardy, jr., and Horace D. Hardy. Judge Hardy resides with his family at Arlington, of which place he has been a public spirited and valued citizen.

MELVILLE MADISON BIGELOW, Ph.D., LL.D., Boston, author and lecturer on Law, is the son of Rev. William Enos Bigelow and Daphne Mattison, and a direct descendant in the eighth generation of John Bigelow, who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1642, and served in the war against the Pequots and in King Philip's war. He is of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Vermont ancestry, but mainly of Massachusetts, and is connected with some of the most prominent families in this country. His paternal line is as follows: (1) John and Mary (Warren) Bigelow, or Begeley or Bageley, the style of the name until about the middle of the seventeenth century, when at Watertown, the ancestral home of all the Bigelows, it gradually began to take its present form; (2) Joshua and Elizabeth (Flagg) Bigelow; (3) Gershom and Rachel (Gale) Bigelow; (4) Jabez and Susanna (Elderkin) Bigelow; (5) Jabez jr., and Amy (Gardner) Bigelow; (6) J. Gardner and Thankful (Enos) Bigelow; and (7)

Rev. William Enos and Daphne (Mattison) Bigelow. Joshua Bigelow, the second of the line and the great-great-great-grandfather of the subject of this article, served in King Philip's war, while Jabez Bigelow, jr., the fifth in descent, was a private soldier in the American Revolution. Joseph Enos, the father of Thankful Enos, who married J. Gardner Bigelow, of the sixth generation, was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war; and John Elderkin, the paternal ancestor of Susanna, wife of Jabez Bigelow, sr., was a famous church builder, millwright, and shipwright in Connecticut and Massachusetts, building the first churches and the first mills in New London and Norwich, Conn., and in other places, and in 1661 the first merchant vessel, called the "New London Tryall," ever owned or built in New London. Mr. Elderkin was born in 1616 and died in 1687, and was one of the most active and prominent men of his time. The Gardner, Gale, Flagg, and Warren families were also of the first settlers of New England, and many of their members have become distinguished in civil and professional life.

Melville M. Bigelow was born near Eaton Rapids, Mich., August 2, 1846, and received his elementary education in the public and high schools of that State. The father being a minister of the gospel, the family resided in various places, and young Bigelow saw much of the earlier life of what might then be termed a frontier country. He was graduated from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1866, and then took up the study of law, first in his native State and later in Tennessee, where he was admitted to the bar at Memphis in March, 1868, and soon after to the Massachusetts bar. Some years afterward he entered Harvard university, from which he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1879. After leaving college he devoted himself to legal and historical pursuits. He has been chiefly engaged in legal authorship and in lecturing in the law schools of Boston university, the University of Michigan, and the Northwestern university, of Chicago, from which latter he

received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1896. He has been a lecturer in the Boston University Law school since its organization in 1872.

In the field of legal literature Dr. Bigelow has achieved a wide reputation, his works having been favorably received in England as well as throughout this country. One of them, a volume on Torts, was published by the University of Cambridge, England, in 1889, and used in its law school as a text-book. The sixth American edition was published in 1896. He is also the author of the "Law of Estoppel," 1872, fifth edition 1890; "Law of Fraud on Its Civil Side," vol. 1, 1888, vol. 2, 1890; "Law of Bills, Notes, and Cheques," 1893, second edition, 1900; "History of Procedure in England, Norman Period," published in London in 1880; and "Law of Wills," Student Series, 1898. He has also edited the last editions of "Story on Conflict of Laws," "Story on Equity Jurisprudence," "Story on the Constitution," and "Jarman on Wills."

Dr. Bigelow enjoys a large acquaintance among people of distinction throughout the United States and England, and is a prominent member of several learned societies at home and abroad. He is an honorary member of the New York State Bar association, and of the Harvard chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society. In politics he is an independent with republican proclivities, favoring a low tariff. Dr. Bigelow is one of the best known law writers and lecturers in the United States, and for nearly thirty years has been very active in these fields of professional effort. He possesses a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law, and the ability to express his thoughts clearly and forcibly, while his published works are models of literary merit. His books have been accepted as authority, and are extensively used in both law schools and law offices, and few authors command the respect and audience that are his.

Dr. Bigelow has resided in Cambridge, Mass., since 1870. In 1869 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Alfred Bragg,

of Milford. She died in 1881, having borne him three children: Ada Hawthorne and Charlotte Gray Bigelow, both of whom died in 1876, and Leslie Melville Bigelow, who died in 1898. In 1898 he married Miss Alice Bradford Woodman, daughter of Dr. George S. Woodman, of Newtonville, Mass.

DAVID HILL, late a resident of Easthampton, Mass., and senior partner of the law firm of Hill & Wainwright, of Northampton, was born in Perrinton, Monroe county, N. Y., on February 9, 1838, son of Robert and Isabelle Hill. He was prepared for college at



DAVID HILL.

Fairfield (N. Y.) seminary, and entered Amherst college, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1871.

While attending Fairfield seminary his patriotism impelled him to enter the service of his country, which he did by enlisting as a private in the 152d N. Y. Vols. For gallant service he was promoted to first lieutenant, and later to captain, and at Hancock's charge

at Spottsylvania he was in command of his regiment and was seriously wounded in the right wrist. Incapacitated for further service, he returned to his studies, and, as before stated, entered Amherst college.

He was much beloved by his classmates and later, in 1874, earned a deserved prominence in Hampshire county politics by enthusiastically working both day and night in stumping the congressional district to secure the election of President Julius H. Seelye, of Amherst, to the forty-fourth congress.

From 1871 (after his graduation) to 1876 he was professor of rhetoric and elocution in Williston seminary, during which time he pursued to some extent the study of law and entering Boston University Law school, was graduated therefrom in 1878, and on June 27 of the same year, was admitted to the bar at Northampton, and to practice in the United States Courts, January 8, 1890.

He began practice in Northampton, and was associated for a time with Hon. J. B. O'Donnell, and later joined in partnership with J. Arthur Wainwright, which existed at his death, although he maintained his residence at Easthampton.

Captain Hill was always interested in educational subjects, and was for several years chairman of the Easthampton school committee. Politically he was a democrat and for a number of years was chairman of the democratic county committee and the nominee of his party for congress in 1884.

His health, which had been seriously affected by his army life, was not strong, and he gradually succumbed to the inroads of disease, and died at his home in Easthampton on January 9, 1900.

He was a faithful, painstaking lawyer, and was trusted in the settlement of estates and, until his failing health prevented him from doing any business, he held high rank among his professional brethren.

Captain Hill was married on June 6, 1880, to S. Josephine Scott of Perrinton, N. Y. Five sons were born to them: David Arthur, Anson

Harris, Robert Scott, Francis and Joseph Henry, all of whom are living.

SAMUEL WELLS, Boston, the son of Samuel Wells and Louisa Ann Appleton, was born in Hallowell, Me., September 9, 1836. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Moses Appleton, of Waterville, Me., and a descendant of one of the oldest families of Ipswich, Mass. His paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of New Hampshire. Samuel Wells was born in Durham, in that state, August 15, 1801, and in 1844 removed to Portland, Me., where he practiced law for several years. He was a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine from 1848 to 1852 and governor of that state in 1856 and 1857, and after leaving the executive chair removed to Boston, where he successfully practiced his profession until his death July 15, 1868.

Samuel Wells, the subject of this article, received his early education and training at Mr. Forbush's private school in Portland, Me. He entered Harvard college in 1853 and was graduated therefrom with honors in 1857, having as classmates a number of young men who subsequently became prominent lawyers and advocates. He then became a student in his father's office in Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 18, 1858. He practiced with his father until the latter's death in 1868 and afterward alone until 1871, when he formed a copartnership with the late Edward Bangs, which has since continued under the firm name of Bangs & Wells, to which the eldest sons of both members have been admitted.

In the early part of his professional career Mr. Wells was engaged in general practice, but of late years has confined himself to office business, to the law relating to corporations, and to the management of important trusts, to which he has given much of his time. He is one of the leading members of the Boston bar, and for many years has been recognized as an able, industrious, and reliable law-

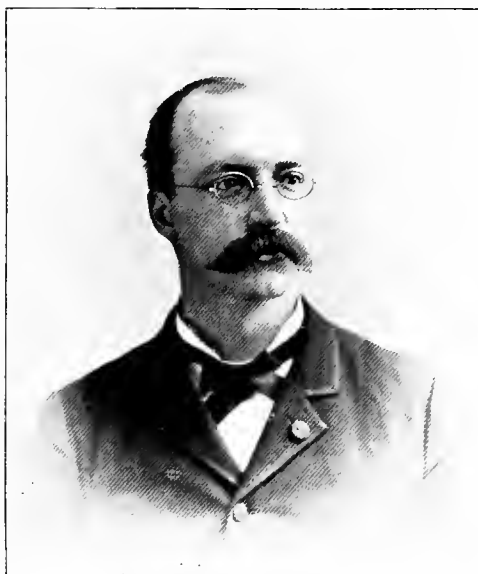
yer. Well grounded in legal matters, and possessed of sound judgment and great intellectual powers, he has achieved deserved success. During a career of forty years he has won and maintained the confidence and respect of not only a large clientage but of the entire community. For several years he has been president of the State Street exchange of Boston, a trustee of the Boston Real Estate trust, second vice-president, counsel, and a director of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance company, and a director of various other corporations. He is a member of the general committee of the Citizens association, of Boston; a member of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform association and of the Tariff Reform league; a vice-president of the Boston Society of Natural history; one of the trustees of the Boston Young Men's Christian union and of Women's Educational and Industrial union of Boston; and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Bunker Hill Monument association, of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire society, of the New England Historic-Genaealogical society, of the Bostonian society, and of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. He is also a member and former president of the Exchange club and a member of the Union, St. Botolph, Unitarian, Papyrus, and Boston Art clubs of Boston and of the University club of New York.

Mr. Wells is a prominent mason, and from 1889 to 1894 was grand master of the Grand lodge of masons of Massachusetts. He has taken for many years an active part in philanthropic work and reform movements; and especially in scientific matters, and has made a close study of the use of the microscope and was one of the first in this country to employ that instrument in photography. His labors in this connection have been valuable, and have won for him a wide reputation. Although an amateur, he has nevertheless displayed all the qualifications of a professional scientist. He has made a large and notable collection of the diatomaceae and the literature

relating to that interesting group, and has contributed a number of important and valuable papers on the subject. In the threefold capacity of lawyer, scientist, and philanthropist he has achieved eminence and honor, and as a citizen he is universally respected for his patriotism, public spirit, and liberality.

Mr. Wells was married June 11, 1863, to Catherine Boot Gannett, daughter of Ezra Stiles Gannett, D.D., pastor of the Arlington (formerly the Federal) Street church of Boston. They have three children: Stiles Gannett, Samuel, jr., and Louisa Appleton. Stiles Gannett Wells, the eldest, was graduated from Harvard college in 1886, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and has since been associated with his father in practice.

JAMES ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT.—Prominent among the younger members of the bar of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, stands the subject of this notice, James Arthur



JAMES A. WAINWRIGHT.

Wainwright, son of William C. and Mary Ann Scott, and adopted son of Louisa Wainwright. He was born in Fairport, N. Y., December 17, 1859, and was fitted for college in Williston

seminary, at Easthampton, Mass. Entering Amherst college, he graduated in 1879 with high standing. Mr. Wainwright had already determined to follow the legal profession and pursued his preliminary law studies in the office of William G. Bassett, in Easthampton, Mass., after which he entered the Boston University Law school, and was admitted to practice in 1882. He opened an office in Northampton, in partnership with Captain David Hill, promptly commanded a large practice and acquired a reputation for industry and zeal in the interest of his clients that led to increasing business success. The partnership was dissolved in 1900 by the death of Captain Hill. Mr. Wainwright is a thorough student, possesses broad knowledge of the law, while his store of general information is enriched by extensive reading. In the social life of Northampton Mr. Wainwright is prominent and highly regarded.

CHARLES FRANCIS JENNEY. Boston, son of Charles E. and Elvira F. (Clark) Jenney, was born in Middleboro, Mass., September 16, 1860. He is a lineal descendant in the ninth generation from John Jenney, who went from England to Leyden, Holland, and there became a member of the Pilgrim church. He was married in Leyden in 1614, and with his wife and elder children came to Plymouth, Mass., in 1623; he died there about 1644. Many of the family served in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. Mr. Jenney's father was a deputy sheriff of Norfolk county during the last ten years of his life.

Charles F. Jenney received his elementary education in the public schools, and was graduated from the Brockton High school in 1878. He engaged in teaching for about two years, after which he began his legal studies in the Boston University School of Law, and was graduated in 1883, at the head of his class. He also studied with James E. Cotter (with whom he was afterward associated in practice). On October 12, 1882, he was admitted to the

Norfolk bar, and at once began practice at Hyde Park. In 1883 he opened an office in Boston and conducted both offices until 1889, since which time his only office has been in Boston.

Mr. Jenney has been retained as counsel in many important cases, and although his work is chiefly that of a counselor, he frequently appears in court. He is counsel for several street railway corporations, for the Hyde Park Co-operative bank, and for the towns of Westwood and Lakeville.

He resides in Hyde Park, where he is one of the leading citizens, and where he frequently has served as moderator of town meetings, has been a trustee of the local public library more than fifteen years, and has been a member of the Hyde Park Cemetery commission since its establishment. In 1886 he represented his town in the State legislature, where he served as chairman of the committee on elections and as clerk of the committee on towns.

Mr. Jenney has devoted much time to the study of local history, and occasionally has delivered addresses on this subject. He is a member of the Boston Society of Natural History; of the Hyde Park Historical society, of which he was corresponding secretary for several years; of the Dedham Historical society; and an honorary member of the Canton Historical society. Since 1887 he has been lecturer on Massachusetts Practice in the Boston University School of Law.

Mr. Jenney was married in 1886 to Mary E., daughter of Joseph and Mary (Logan) Bruce. They have two children, Elsie B. and Mildred C. Jenney.

SAMUEL HENRY HUDSON, Boston, son of Samuel and Mary (Hawkes) Hudson, was born in Nahant, Mass., October 18, 1860. He received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of his native town, graduating from the latter institution in 1878. Afterward he was engaged in bookkeeping for a time, and in 1880 he was appointed librarian of the Nahant public library, which position

he held until 1889, when he resigned. In the meantime he also continued his studies, entering Dartmouth college in 1881 and graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1885. During the last two years of his college course he was assistant librarian of the college, and in his senior year he was elected a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon. He also spent his summers and parts of each spring and fall term as a private tutor. In 1885 he entered the Boston University Law school, and during his first year there taught an evening school in Malden. These studies, together with his labors as a teacher and as librarian of the Nahant public library, proved too much of a physical strain and led to failing health in the spring of 1886, and in the fall of that year he went to Europe in the capacity of a tutor. He remained abroad until June, 1887, studying for three months in Rome, principally ancient history and antiquities. Returning home he spent that summer in teaching and in the autumn re-entered the Boston University Law school, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. and admitted to the Essex bar in June, 1889. Meanwhile, in the fall of 1887, he was elected principal of the Evening High school in Lynn, but after a short time resigned in order to devote his attention entirely to the study of law.

In December, 1889, after resigning his connection with the Nahant public library, he came to Boston and began the active practice of his profession as an associate of J. Audley Maxwell. In 1891 he formed a copartnership with Mr. Maxwell which continued under the firm name of Maxwell & Hudson until December, 1893, when it was dissolved. Mr. Hudson then practiced alone until February, 1894, when he was appointed assistant city solicitor of the city of Boston to succeed Thomas W. Proctor. He filled that office with great credit for nearly five years, and on the resignation of Frederick E. Hurd in August, 1898, he was promoted to be first assistant city solicitor.

Mr. Hudson has gained an honorable standing at the Boston bar, and is recognized as a

lawyer of marked ability and industry. He was a member of the Nahant school committee from 1887 to 1890, when he resigned, and has lived in Boston since December, 1889. He is a member of the University club and Alumni association of Dartmouth college, which institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1896. He is also a member of the Boston Bar association, and is unmarried.

JOHN WILKES HAMMOND, justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Massachusetts since September, 1898, and justice of the Superior Court from March 10, 1886, until that date, was born December 16, 1837, in that part of Rochester, Plymouth county, now called Mattapoiset, a son of John Wilkes and Maria Louisa (Southworth) Hammond. His father died when he was five years old and he attributes his success in life to the careful and judicious training of a good mother, his career being one of the many instances which prove that it is possible for an American boy without wealth or social distinction to acquire an education and win success in professional life. He was reared in the village of Mattapoiset, attending the common schools and later the academy in that village, where he prepared for college. He was graduated from Tufts with honor in the class of 1861, and at once engaged in teaching in Stoughton, 1861 and 1862, and in Tisbury, the spring and summer of 1862. From the latter school he left one morning in September to enlist in Company I, Third Massachusetts Volunteers, and after receiving his discharge in June, 1863, taught in the high schools of Wakefield and Melrose. He began his legal studies in the Boston office of Sweetser & Gardner, later attended Harvard Law school and in March, 1866, was admitted to the Middlesex bar. He practiced in Middlesex county courts until his elevation to the Superior Court bench, March 10, 1886.

Judge Hammond represented Cambridge in

the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1872 and 1873, and was city solicitor of Cambridge by annual elections continuously from April, 1873, until he took his seat on the bench. He was appointed justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Massachusetts, September 7, 1898. During his service in both these courts Judge Hammond has proven himself to be a jurist of ability and learning and a discriminating and careful expounder of the law. He has long been recognized and honored as one of the foremost citizens of Middlesex county and has repeatedly demonstrated his public spirit by earnestly advocating all movements designed to promote the welfare of that locality.

He was married at Taunton, Bristol county, Massachusetts, August 15, 1866, to Clara Ellen, daughter of Benjamin F. and Clara (Foster) Tweed. Three children have been born of this union: Frank Tweed, Clara Maria and John Wilkes Hammond, jr.

ARTHUR WATSON, one of the prominent attorneys of Northampton, Mass., and now mayor of that city, was born in Greensboro, Alabama, on July 28, 1851. He is a son of Henry Watson, who was also a respected member of the legal profession, and is now deceased. His mother was Sophia Peck, of Greensboro. The family is descended from English ancestry.

Arthur Watson was given first class opportunity for acquiring an education, the family removing to the northern States when he was fifteen years of age. After thorough preparation he entered Yale college and graduated in 1873 with the degree of A. B. During the succeeding three years he studied law in the office of Judge Samuel T. Spaulding, in Northampton and was admitted to the bar in 1876, and has since been practicing law in that city.

Mr. Watson is a democrat in politics and received the appointment of postmaster of Northampton from President Cleveland, serving through his first administration. In 1896

he served in the office of alderman of Northampton, and at various times has been called to minor offices. His business qualifications are appreciated by his townsmen and his judgment in affairs of public interest is widely appreciated. He holds the office of trustee of the Forbes library in Northampton, and is a trustee of the Northampton Institution for Savings.



ARTHUR WATSON.

He was referee in bankruptcy from August, 1898, to June, 1901. His fellow citizens elected him mayor in December, 1900. In all of these positions he merits and receives the commendation of his fellow citizens. Mr. Watson is unmarried.

ALBERT DAVIS BOSSON, A. M., Boston, justice of the police court of Chelsea, is the son of George C. and Mary Jane (Hood) Bosson, and was born November 8, 1853, in Chelsea, Mass., where he has always resided. He is descended from an old Essex county family, the first of whom, Joshua Boston, came to Beverly in 1692. He is also a descendant of Peter Palfrey, one of the company that preceded John Winthrop to New England and laid out the town of Salem. Six of his great-great-grandfathers and all four of his great-grandfathers served in the Revolu-

tionary war, one of them, Captain Flint, of Danvers, being killed at the battle of Saratoga.

Judge Bosson was graduated from the Chelsea High school in 1869 and fitted for college at the Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire. In 1871 he entered Brown university, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1875 and from which he received the degree of A. M. in course in 1878. While at Brown he was elected a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and had important parts in his junior years and at commencement. After graduation he spent nearly three years in the law office of Brooks, Ball & Storey of Boston, and for a time attended the Boston University Law school, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the Supreme Judicial Court February 18, 1878. In the meantime he had made two trips to Europe, visiting the chief centers of interest and acquiring in travel a valuable experience and a fund of general knowledge. He has continuously practiced his profession in Boston, and from 1878 to 1891 was associated with Charles E. Grinnell, for whom he edited the digest of the American Law Review during a period of about three years. During the last two years of this period he had as his partner Henry L. Whittlesey, the firm name being Bosson & Whittlesey. Since then he has practiced alone. In 1882 Governor Long appointed him a special justice of the police court of Chelsea and in July, 1892, Governor Russell promoted him to the office of justice, which he still holds.

In the general civil practice of his profession Judge Bosson has achieved a good reputation, being recognized as a lawyer of ability and an advocate of unusual accomplishments. His legal qualifications have placed him among the leaders of the Suffolk bar. During the last six years his practice has been confined exclusively to the various trust estates and corporations with which he is connected. Besides acting as trustee for several large estates, including that of Isaac Stebbins of Chelsea, he was the principal organizer and has continuously served as president of the County

Savings bank of Chelsea and of the Boston and Lockport Block company of Boston; is president of the Hood Rubber company, whose factory is located at Watertown, Mass.; and has been president of the Gloucester and Rockport Street Railway company. He is general counsel and vice-president of the Chelsea Gas Light company, and president of the Winnisimmet National bank of Chelsea, and has been vice-president of the Gloucester, Essex and Beverly Street Railway company.

He was a member of the Independent committee of one hundred which supported Grover Cleveland for president in 1884 and a member of the independent gold democratic committee in 1896. In 1891 he was mayor of the city of Chelsea. He is a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical society, of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Massachusetts Reform club, of the Boston Bar association, and of the University club of Boston. For several years he has been actively and prominently identified with church work, and has been senior warden of St. Luke's church, Chelsea, and a member of the council of the Episcopal club of Massachusetts. Judge Bosson's work as a lawyer and police justice has won for him the highest success and universal praise. On the bench he has displayed rare judicial qualifications, a broad and accurate knowledge of the law, sound common sense, and excellent judgment. He is a man of great energy and force of character, and as a citizen has achieved distinction for his public spirit, patriotism, and enterprise. In business matters his unimpeachable integrity and natural ability have gained for him universal confidence and respect.

He was married May 18, 1887, to Alice Lavinia, daughter of Hon. Charles A. Campbell of Chelsea, Mass. They have two children: Campbell, born November 18, 1888, and Pauline Arlaud, born February 24, 1894.

CHARLES CLARK SPELLMAN, senior partner in the law firm of Spellman & Spellman, and former legal associate with

Judge Maynard previous to the appointment of the latter to the bench of the Superior court of Massachusetts, was born in the town of Wilbraham (now Hampden) December 3, 1843. His father was the late Solomon C. Spellman, a well known merchant and for several years trial justice in Hampden, and his mother was Martha Jane (West) Spellman. Charles acquired his early education in Monson academy and also in Williston seminary, where he was graduated in 1863. He then entered Yale college, but before completing the course he left and was a law student in the office of E. D. Beach. After a preliminary course of law



CHARLES C. SPELLMAN.

reading Mr. Spellman entered Cambridge Law school, and was graduated in 1867. He then returned to Mr. Beach's office in Springfield, pursued a supplemental course of study for a few months, and in 1868 he was admitted to practice in Hampden county.

Mr. Spellman at once entered actively into professional work and was soon recognized as one of the leading younger members of the county bar; and from that time to the present day he has occupied an enviable position among his legal associates, and always has been regarded as a careful student of the law, a safe counselor in the office and an excellent

trial lawyer at the bar of the courts. This is the fair expression of the city bar concerning his legal attainments and standing. His first partner in practice was C. A. Winchester, and his second was Elisha B. Maynard, the law firm of Maynard & Spellman taking a high rank in professional circles. At length, however, Judge Maynard was appointed to the bench of the Superior court, upon which the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Spellman continued practice alone until 1899, when the present firm of Spellman & Spellman was organized.

For a period of several years Mr. Spellman took an active part in the political affairs of the country, on the democratic side, and while in more recent years he has been less closely identified with party measures his interest in the political welfare of the county and state is in no sense abated. For twelve years he was clerk of the Police court in Springfield. In 1887 he was elected to the lower house of the State legislature, and in the next year he was elected to the senate.

On October 4, 1870, Mr. Spellman married Jennie H., daughter of Charles W. Flagg, of Springfield. Two children were born of this marriage. Charles Flagg Spellman, who was educated in the Springfield public and high schools, a graduate at Yale, junior member of the law firm of Spellman & Spellman, is a son of Charles Clark and Jennie Flagg Spellman.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, Boston, son of Henry W. and Elizabeth A. (Low) Williams, was born in Boston, September 19, 1862. His father was for many years the leading oculist of Boston and professor of ophthalmology in Harvard university, and when a young man was an abolitionist and a contributor to the *Liberator*. Dr. Williams was a member of the original staff of the Boston City hospital, also president of the Massachusetts Medical society in 1882-83. His family consisted of seven children, of whom Henry M. Williams was the fourth in order of birth. Three broth-

ers are physicians, all graduates of Harvard Medical school. Until his father's generation the direct line of Williams's ancestors were residents of Salem, where the original ancestor, George Williams, had settled in 1634. On the maternal side he traces his ancestry to Thomas Low, of Ipswich. His maternal great-grandfather, John Low, of Gloucester, lost a leg in the naval service of the Colonies.

Mr. Williams was graduated from the Brimmer Grammar school, Boston (Master Joshua Bates) in 1875; from the Boston Latin School in 1881, and from Harvard college in 1885. During his college career he was president of



HENRY M. WILLIAMS.

the *Daily Crimson*, a member of the Institute of 1770 and of the Hasty Pudding club. In the summer following his graduation he began the study of law in the office of the late Gov. William Gaston, and in the fall entered Harvard Law school, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. with the class of 1888. While a student at the law school he was a member of the Thayer and Langdell Law clubs, and one of the founders and editors of the *Harvard Law Review*, which has been pronounced the leading law journal of the country. In February, 1888, shortly after having been admitted to the Suffolk bar and

before taking his degree, he entered the office of Henry H. Sprague and remained with him until the following November, when the present firm of Hayes & Williams was formed, his partner being Mr. William Allen Hayes. In 1895 Harvey H. Barker was admitted to partnership. Hayes & Williams have been connected with many cases of decided importance and have enjoyed a constantly increasing and very broad general practice.

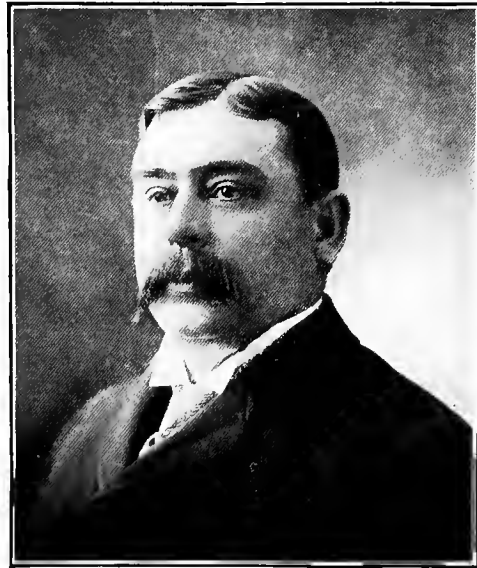
Mr. Williams' appearance at the bar has been largely before the equity sessions. He is one of the trustees of the Somerset, Terminal hotel, and several other trusts, and although his practice covers scarcely more than a decade, he may safely be placed among the foremost attorneys of the city of Boston. He was clerk of the Police Court of Brookline in 1890, but resigned on account of pressure of other business. He was admitted to practice before the United States Circuit Court in 1891, and has been a member of the Suffolk Bar association since 1894. In 1898, upon the organization of the Court of Registration, he was appointed by the judge an official Examiner of Titles for the court.

Mr. Williams married, December 8, 1891, Eleanore Thaxter Dodd, daughter of the late John A. Dodd, president of the Plymouth Cordage company, of Boston. Six children have been born to this union: John D., George L., Sedric Whittemore, Henry M., jr., Honor and Mansfield Williams. Mr. Williams was, until 1897, a resident of Boston; he now resides in Cambridge on Brattle street, opposite the Longfellow house.

CHARLES HOMER SPRAGUE, Boston, son of Homer B. and Antonette E. (Pardee) Sprague, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, July 21, 1856. His father, who is still living, was a practitioner in New Haven before the civil war, in which he participated as colonel of the Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers. As an educator he has a national reputation, and at various times has been at

the head of the Connecticut State Normal school, Adelphi college of Brooklyn, New York; the University of North Dakota and Mills seminary of California. He is also noted as a Shakesperian student and as an author. Mr. Sprague's maternal grandfather was a prominent New Haven manufacturer. His ancestors on both sides were Friends.

Charles Homer Sprague was prepared for college at Brooklyn, New York, and completed the full college course under the direction of his father, saving nearly two years. After completing his classical education he began the study of law in the New York offices of Miller,



CHARLES H. SPRAGUE.

Peet & Opdyke and remained with that firm one year. At the expiration of this period he entered the Boston University School of Law, and in 1878 he was graduated from that institution with the degree of LL. B.

Mr. Sprague began practice in Boston and for five years was associated with Charles E. Washburn, under the name of Sprague & Washburn. In 1898 the present firm of Sprague & Messer was formed. He is counsel for numerous banks and corporations and has a large general, civil business. For several years he has ranked with the leaders of the

Boston bar. In politics he is a republican, but has not actively participated in party ranks. He holds membership in the Newton club and is a member of the executive committee of that organization. He is also a member of numerous other clubs, including the Boston Press club, the New England Whist association, of which he is president, the American Whist club, of which he is a director, the Newton Boat club, the Winthrop Yacht club and the Point Shirley club.

For fifteen years Mr. Sprague resided in Newton, and he was a valued and public-spirited citizen of that city. He served one year as a member of the Newton city council and two years as a member of the board of aldermen. He is now a resident of Brookline.

He married, on August 11, 1877, Jennie Starbuck, daughter of Calvin W. Starbuck of Cincinnati, Ohio, the owner and editor of the Cincinnati Times. Of this union there are two children: Genevieve B. and Starbuck Sprague.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Boston and Quincy, was the eldest son of Hon. Charles Francis Adams and Abigail Brooks, daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks; the grandson of Hon. John Quincy Adams and Louisa, daughter of Joshua Johnson; a great-grandson of Hon. John Adams and Abigail Smith; and a great-great-grandson of John and Susanna (Boylston) Adams of Braintree, Mass. The family is one of the most distinguished in American history. His great-grandfather, who was born October 31, 1735, in Braintree, was graduated from Harvard in 1755, came to the bar in Boston in 1758, and was successfully member of the Provincial congress, president of the war board, commissioner to France, minister to Great Britain, and the first vice-president and second president of the United States. He died in Quincy, Mass., July 4, 1826. John Quincy Adams, son of John and grandfather of the subject of this memoir, was born July

11, 1767, in Braintree, and was "cradled in diplomacy," going with his father to France in 1778 and with Francis Dana, minister to Russia, as his secretary in 1781. He came to the Suffolk bar in 1791 and was successfully minister to Holland, Portugal, Prussia, Russia and Great Britain, secretary of State, president of the United States, and member of Congress from 1831 until his death, in the capitol at Washington, February 23, 1848. He was also State and United States senator and professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres at Harvard. Charles Francis Adams, son of Hon. John Quincy and Louisa (Johnson) Adams, was born in Boston, Mass., August 18, 1807. He accompanied his father to the courts of St. Petersburg and St. James, and after returning home in 1817 was fitted for college. He was graduated from Harvard in 1825, read law with Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1829. He was a representative from 1831 to 1834, senator from 1835 to 1837, member of congress from 1859 to 1861, and minister to England from 1861 to 1869. In 1848 he was nominated by the free soil party for the vice-presidency. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1864 and died in Boston, November 21, 1886.

John Quincy Adams was born in Boston on the 22d of September, 1833, and died in Quincy, Mass., August 14, 1894. He entered the Boston Latin school in 1844 and was graduated from Harvard college with honors in 1853. He read law in Boston with John Jones Clarke and Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw, and after being admitted to the Suffolk bar July 7, 1856, began the active practice of his profession. Large business interests and trusts, however, demanded his principal attention during the greater part of his life, yet in their management as well as in a private capacity he continued to exercise the functions of a lawyer, and thus gained a high standing at the bar. He was a member of the staff of Governor Andrew during the Civil war, was elected to the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature from Quincy in 1866, 1869, and

1870, and was the democratic candidate for governor in 1867 and 1871. He was a member of the Corporation of Harvard college from 1878 until his death, and was chosen a member of the Metropolitan Sewage commission in 1889 and appointed on the Boston Rapid Transit commission in June, 1891.

Mr. Adam's early years were spent abroad with his father, who was United States minister. After his return he took up his residence in Quincy, Mass., where, at Mount Wallaston, he owned a model farm of about 500 acres. His winters were usually spent in Boston and his summers at The Glades, Cohasset. He



JOHN Q. ADAMS.

took great interest in Quincy town affairs, and was moderator of the regular town meetings for nearly twenty years. As a member of the school board he was chiefly instrumental in introducing what is known as the "Quincy school system." He was originally a free soiler and a vigorous supporter of President Lincoln, and after the attempted impeachment of Andrew Johnson became the first democrat in the history of the Adams' family. In 1867 he was nominated both for governor and for the legislature, and for the first time since the birth of the republican party Quincy went

democratic by 302 majority. But Mr. Adams was defeated. In 1868 he was again unsuccessful, and in 1869, being a candidate for both the governorship and the legislature, was chosen to the latter body. He at once became the leader of the democratic forces in the house and exhibited great powers in oratory. In 1870 he was re-elected to the general court, but was defeated for governor. In 1872 he did not sympathize with the Greeley movement and the "principal democrats" nominated him for vice-president on the ticket with the late Charles O'Connor. Mr. Adams was also candidate for lieutenant-governor when William Gaston was elected governor in 1873, and after that he served two terms in the legislature. In 1884 he was nominated for member of congress from the second Massachusetts district and in 1892 he was invited to a seat in President Cleveland's cabinet, but he declined both honors. He exhibited genuine ability and equally genuine indifference to "party honors" in the few offices he held.

Mr. Adams was a man of great energy and force of character, of broad and liberal education, and of unquestioned integrity and in private and public displayed those qualities which have distinguished the family for two hundred years. His published writings are "Correspondence between John Quincy Adams and Wade Hampton, with speech of John Quincy Adams at Columbia, S. C." (1868) and "Appeal to the Mechanics and Laboring Men of New England." (1870.) In Quincy he attended the First Unitarian church, beneath which are buried his illustrious ancestors, the two presidents.

Mr. Adams married Fanny Crowingshield, a member of the Fifty Associates of Boston, who, with two sons and a daughter, Abigail, survives him. George Casper Adams, the eldest, was graduated from Harvard in 1886 and is now a member of the Boston bar. Charles Francis Adams, 2d, the second son, was graduated from Harvard in 1888 and has practiced law in Boston since his admission to the Suffolk bar in February, 1893.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Boston, second son of Charles Francis Adams, diplomatist, was born in Boston, May 27, 1835. He was graduated at Harvard in 1856, and admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1858. At the outbreak of the Civil war he entered the Union army as first lieutenant in the First Massachusetts cavalry, under Colonel Williams. He was promoted to a captaincy in the same regiment, and was afterwards transferred as lieutenant-colonel to the Fifth Massachusetts cavalry with Colonel Henry S. Russell. On the retirement of the latter he succeeded to the command of the regiment and resigned in August following the close of hostilities with the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers. His regiment was afterwards transferred to the Mexican border to watch the result of the French invasion and the Maximilian episode.

Since the war Mr. Adams has devoted his attention chiefly to railroad affairs and in 1869 was appointed a member of the Massachusetts Board of Railway commissioners. In 1871, in connection with his brother, Henry Adams, he published "Chapters on Erie and other Essays." He has since published an instruction book on railway accidents. He was elected in 1882 a member of the board of overseers of Harvard college, and in 1884 was chosen president of the Union Pacific railway. He has also served for some years as president of the Massachusetts Historical society. Mr. Adams possesses a graceful pen and has been a frequent contributor to the "North American" and other reviews, on railroad and kindred subjects. In 1883 he delivered addresses on "The College Fetish" before the Phi Beta Kappa society of Harvard; on "The Double Anniversary," "76 and 63," at Quincy, July 4; and an argument on the federation of the railroad systems before the committee on commerce of the United States house of representatives, February 27, 1880. His other contributions to railroad literature are important and interesting. He is also the author of "The Genesis of the Massachusetts

Town, and the Development of Town Meeting Government" (Cambridge, 1892). His contributions to history, public and personal, to political, educational, and other subjects of general interest are voluminous. In 1892 he published "Three Episodes of Massachusetts History," which clears many disputed points in early provincial history, the author having spent years of research to fathom what he proved to be misconceptions. His biography of Richard Henry Dana, the author of "Two Years Before the Mast," is probably the most popular and absorbing of his literary works. Mr. Adams has always been adverse to being nominated for public office. While not an active practitioner of the law, he is still well known and prominent in legal circles.

In the sketch of John Quincy Adams, which appears elsewhere in these memoirs, more of the genealogy of this distinguished American family is given.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, 2d, Boston and Quincy, is the son of John Quincy Adams and Fanny Crowningshield, a grandson of Charles Francis Adams, a great-grandson of President John Quincy Adams, and a great-great-grandson of President John Adams. His father, who died August 14, 1894, is noticed in this volume, and in that sketch appears more of the genealogy of a family which has been distinguished in American history for over two hundred years.

Mr. Adams was born August 2, 1866, in Quincy, Mass., where he has always resided. He received his preparatory education in the Adams academy in Quincy and at the Hopkinton school in Boston, from which he was graduated in 1884. He was graduated from Harvard college with the degree of A. B. *cum laude* in 1888, holding membership in the Delta Kappa Epsilon, the Alpha Delta Phi, the A. D. club, the Institute of 1770, and the Hasty Pudding club, of which he was president. In college he was also president of his class, first marshall on class day and coach of

the victorious "varsity" crew of 1891. After graduating he spent a year abroad, and on his return he entered the Harvard Law school, from which he was graduated LL.B. in 1892. He also read law in the office of the late Sigourney Butler, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1893. He began active practice with Mr. Butler, but soon afterward formed a co-partnership with Judge Everett C. Bumpus, which continued until 1894, when, his father having died, he assumed charge of the latter's extensive business. Since then Mr. Adams has devoted his attention exclusively to the great trust estates, being a trustee of the Adams Real Estate trust, of the Boston Ground Rent trust, and of various individual trusts. He is also a director of the American Loan and Trust company, of the Electric corporation, and of the American Electric Heating company, of Boston, and a trustee of the Quincy Savings bank, and of the National Sailors home at Quincy.

Mr. Adams is a staunch democrat and has been active in Quincy municipal affairs. He was a member of the city council of Quincy in 1893, 1894, and 1895, serving on the finance committee, and mayor of that city in 1896 and 1897. In June, 1898, he was elected treasurer of the Corporation of Harvard college to succeed Edward W. Hooper, who had held the office for many years. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman, being a member and formerly commodore of the Quincy Yacht club, a member and formerly vice-commodore of the Eastern Yacht club and a member of the Hull and Corinthian Yacht clubs. He is also a member of the Somerset club of Boston, of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, of the Boston Bar association, and of other social and patriotic organizations. As a lawyer Mr. Adams has gained a recognized standing for ability among the younger members of the Boston bar, and in the administration of estates has displayed high legal and business qualifications. He is unmarried.

BURT HARDING WINN, a prominent young attorney of Franklin county, Massachusetts, was born in Greenfield, in that county, on October 2, 1872. His father, Reuben Winn, 2d, is a native of Whitingham, Vermont, and his mother, Caroline L. Woodard, is also a native of that State. The family settled in Greenfield in 1860. The ancestry of his family is traceable to the reign of Edward III.

Burt H. Winn was educated in the public schools of Greenfield, entering the High school at the early age of twelve. In the spring of



BURT H. WINN.

1892 he entered the law office of Samuel O. Lamb, where he remained until he entered the Albany Law school, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1893, as one of the youngest members of his class, obtaining the degree of LL. B. Shortly afterward he entered the law office of William H. Brooks, of Holyoke, assisting in the trial and preparation of many important cases. He remained with Mr. Brooks until December, 1896, at which time he formed the existing partnership with Lyman W. Griswold.

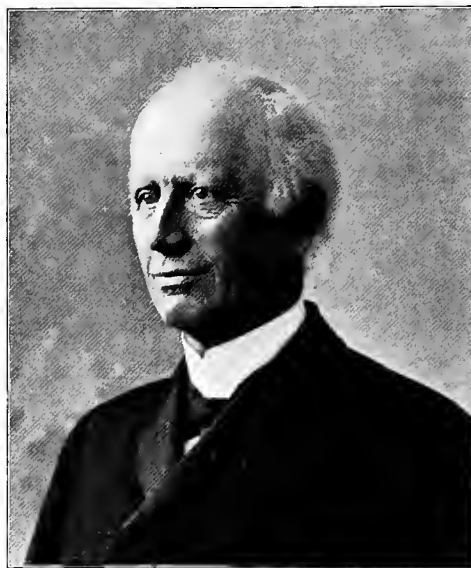
The success of Winn & Griswold has been very marked from the start, and by energy and

close attention to business they have gained the confidence of the people and distinction at the bar. Among Winn & Griswold's notable legal victories was the acquittal of Melville N. Hamilton, who was tried for the killing of Patrick Toomey. The defense pleaded was self-defense and after a fierce legal struggle a disagreement of the jury was secured on the first trial in November, 1898, and an acquittal on the second trial in April, 1899, upon which victory Mr. Winn received the congratulations of many prominent attorneys throughout the State. In politics Mr. Winn is an active republican.

CHARLES UPHAM BELL, Lawrence, associate justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, is a member of the distinguished Bell family of New Hampshire, who for more than one hundred and fifty years have been conspicuous at the bar and in the judiciary. Among those of the name whose memoirs appear in this work are his grandfather, Samuel Bell, LL. D.; his father, James Bell; and his uncle, Samuel Dana Bell, LL. D. Judge Bell is descended in the fifth generation from John Bell, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who came from near Londonderry, Ireland, to Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1720, and who married Elizabeth Todd. They were parents of John Bell, jr., a prominent farmer and jurist, whose wife was Mary Ann Gilmore. Their son, Samuel Bell, LL. D., had by his first wife, Mehitable Bowen Dana (daughter of Samuel Dana, of Amherst, New Hampshire), five children, of whom Samuel Dana Bell, LL. D., and James Bell were respectively the uncle and father of the subject of this article. The latter, James, married Judith A., daughter of Hon. Nathaniel and Judith (Cogswell) Upham, of Rochester, New Hampshire, a sister of Nathaniel Gookin Upham, LL. D., of the New Hampshire Superior Court, whose memoir appears in this work; and a granddaughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Cogswell, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, who

served at the battle of Bunker Hill and throughout the Revolutionary war.

Judge Bell was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, February 26, 1843, and moved with his parents to Gilford (now Laconia), in the same State, in 1847. There he attended the public schools until the death of his father in 1857, when he returned with the family to Exeter. He was graduated from Phillips Exeter academy in 1859, remained another year at that institution, and in 1860 entered Bowdoin college, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1863, and A. M. in course in 1866. He



CHARLES U. BELL

had an English oration at commencement, and held membership in the Psi Upsilon and the Phi Beta Kappa. In 1863 he began the study of law at Exeter in the office of his cousin, the late Charles H. Bell, LL. D., author of the "Bench and the Bar of New Hampshire," and subsequently took a course of lectures at the Harvard Law school, and was admitted to the Rockingham bar at Exeter in February, 1866. There he commenced active practice, first with Charles H. Bell, and later with another cousin, John J. Bell, and so continued for five years. In November, 1871, he removed to Lawrence, Massachusetts, where

he has since resided, and where he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Gilman White, which continued under the firm name of White & Bell until 1878. He then associated himself with Edgar J. Sherman under the style of Sherman & Bell. After the appointment of Mr. Sherman to the bench of the Superior Court in 1887, Mr. Bell practiced alone until June, 1897, when he formed a copartnership with Fred H. Eaton, the firm name being Bell & Eaton. On September 16, 1898, Mr. Bell was appointed by Governor Wolcott as associate justice of the Superior Court to succeed Judge John W. Hammond, who was elevated to the Supreme Judicial bench.

As a lawyer Judge Bell displayed the highest legal qualifications, sound judgment, and eminent ability. Though engaged in general civil practice, he gave special attention to real estate and probate law, and built up an extensive business. He was one of the recognized leaders of the Essex bar. For six years he was city solicitor of Lawrence, resigning to accept the appointment to the bench. He was a member of the Lawrence common council for two years and its president one year, and as one of the presidential electors for the Commonwealth in 1888 cast his official vote for Benjamin Harrison. In May, 1896, he was appointed one of the commissioners to revise and codify the laws of Massachusetts, and served in that capacity as well as city solicitor until he was made a justice of the Superior Court. On the bench he has exhibited those same broad qualities of learning and dignity which brought him into prominence at the bar.

Judge Bell has always been an ardent republican. He was a member of the State central republican committee for five years, chairman of the Lawrence republican city committee for three years, and twice the party candidate for mayor. Since 1888 he has been a member of the board of overseers of Bowdoin college, and a trustee of the Essex Savings bank of Lawrence. He is also a trustee of Brewster Free academy of Wolfboro, New

Hampshire, and of the White fund of Lawrence, and by virtue of his connection with the latter is a life trustee of the Lawrence Public library. Having enlisted in 1864 and served one hundred days in Co. C, Forty-second Massachusetts Volunteer infantry, he is a member and past commander (1888) of Needham Post, No. 139, G. A. R., of Lawrence; and he is also a member of the Society of Colonial wars, of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Society of the Cincinnati, being one of the standing committee of the latter body and the Massachusetts representative to the national committee. For twenty years he has been a deacon of the Trinity Congregational church of Lawrence. He is a man of broad and accurate learning, a lawyer and jurist of ability and sound judgment, and a citizen of public spirit, enterprise, and patriotism. He is the author of "Digest of the Massachusetts Reports," and of other miscellaneous publications.

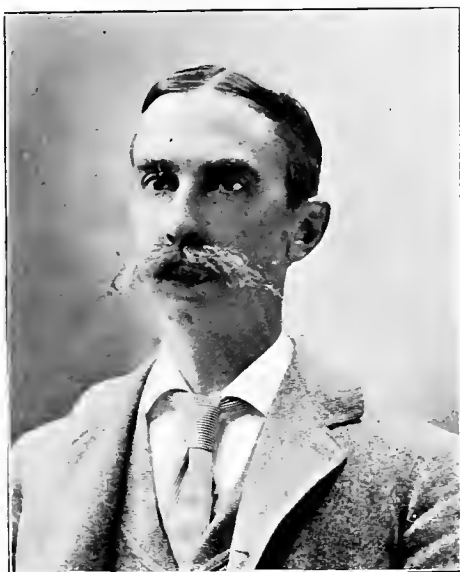
Judge Bell was married November 21, 1872, to Helen Maria Pitman, daughter of Joseph P. and Charlotte A. (Parker) Pitman of Laconia, New Hampshire. She died March 26, 1882, leaving four children: Alice Lyon, Mary White, Joseph Pitman, and Helen Pitman Bell. On April 10, 1883, he married, second, Elizabeth Woodbury Pitman, a sister of his first wife.

FREDERICK LEWIS GREENE is the son of Rev. Lewis and Clarissa Chapin (Bartlett) Greene, and was born among the beautiful Berkshire hills at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, on the 20th of June, 1855. The original Greene settler in America was a physician, John, who landed in Boston in 1632 and, with Roger Williams, that great exponent of liberty of conscience, was one of the original twelve settlers of the "Providence Plantations."* The grandfather of our subject, Ben-

*For history of this settlement see "State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," Edward Field, Mason Publishing Co., Boston, 1901.

jamin Greene, was a millwright, machinist and contractor of wide reputation and who built, at the Lowell machine shops, the first locomotives used by the Boston & Lowell railroad. Frederick Lewis Greene's father was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church; a graduate of Amherst, 1844, and valedictorian of his class. For many years he was settled at Von Deusenville, a village in Great Barrington, and later at Ashfield, both in Massachusetts.

Frederick Lewis Greene received his preliminary education at a private school taught



FREDERICK L. GREENE.

by his father; he then attended Sanderson academy, Ashfield, spent two years at St. Paul's school, Concord, New Hampshire, entered Harvard college and was graduated A. B. with the class of 1876. For two years following his graduation he read law under the direction of Chester C. Conant, Greenfield, and for two years more studied at the Harvard Law school. He was, however, admitted to practice in the Superior Court, Greenfield, in 1879, where he began practice in November, 1880, and where he still continues. Until March 7, 1889, Mr.

Greene practiced alone, when he formed a co-partnership with Freeman C. Griswold, now of the New York bar, under the firm name of Greene & Griswold. The arrangement continued until July, 1890, and Mr. Greene again carried on his business without a partner until October 1, 1895, when he associated himself with William A. Davenport, a sketch of whose life appears on page 409, Massachusetts section of these memoirs. This partnership still exists. Mr. Greene's business is mainly civil, but he gained much credit in the celebrated O'Neil murder trial at Greenfield in July, 1897. In this case he was appointed by the court to assist the Commonwealth's prosecuting officers. The report of the trial, edited by Mr. Greene, under the supervision of the attorney general, has been published by the State.

In politics Mr. Greene is a democrat and has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He was clerk of the town of Greenfield from 1886 to 1894; assessor of the town from 1885 to 1891 and chairman of the board the last five years; examiner for the Franklin county bar from 1891 to 1897; member of the Massachusetts State board of bar examiners from October 1st, 1897, to the present (1901), and secretary of said board since June 1, 1900; trial justice for Franklin county from April, 1882, to July, 1896; notary public and justice of the peace. To these various offices Mr. Greene has brought energy, tact, good legal training and high character. Socially he is popular and a member of the following clubs: Greenfield, Greenfield Country, Union of Boston, Democratic of Massachusetts, and Connecticut Valley Harvard.

On the fifth of December, 1888, he was united in marriage to Jessie Allen, daughter of Eben A. and Bathsheba Tisdale Hall. Their children are Donald, born September 18, 1889; Elizabeth, born November 21, 1890; Lidian; born June 17, 1893.

JEREMIAH PINGREE JONES, son of Nathan and Mary (Pingree) Jones, was born in Wilmot, Merrimac county, New Hampshire, on the 23d of April, 1819. His father was a native of Sutton, New Hampshire, and his mother of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and his ancestors on both sides were among the Puritan settlers of New England. For several generations they were plain, farming people, without any trace, so far as can be learned, of scholarly or professional blood.

At the age of fourteen Mr. Jones determined to have a collegiate education, and for him to determine was to do. His father could not afford to aid him much beyond the common schools of the town, but he managed to complete a course of preparatory studies at the academies in Gilmanton and Meriden, in his native State, and entered Dartmouth college, from which he was graduated with honors in the class of 1842. Among his classmates were the late Lincoln Flagg Brigham, chief justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court from 1869 to 1890; General Harrison C. Hobart, and John D. Philbrick, so long connected with the Boston Public schools. Mr. Jones obtained his college education after no small struggle with pecuniary circumstances, principally by teaching school. His first school was in the winter of 1836-1837, when he was only seventeen years old, and he taught more or less in every succeeding year until the time of his admission to the bar.

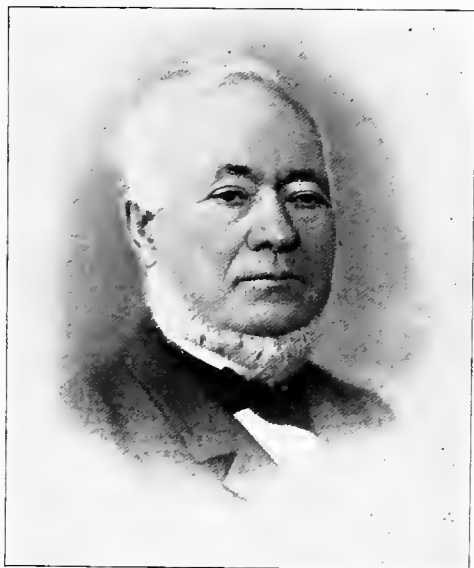
Soon after his graduation he came to Georgetown, Essex county, Massachusetts, where relatives of his mother resided, and began the study of law, continuing to teach a part of the time in schools in the vicinity. He did not attend any law school, but, according to the general custom of the time, read in the offices of practicing lawyers, mainly with Jeremiah P. Russell at Georgetown, and with Nathaniel J. Lord at Salem. He was admitted to the Essex bar at the September term, 1845, of the Court of Common Pleas, at the same time with William D. Northend, of Salem, after an examination by Judge Washburn of that court,

who personally attended to a duty, as the practice then was, of which the judges have since been relieved by a committee of the bar. Mr. Jones began active practice in Georgetown, and in that limited field soon taught the bar of the county to respect the courage, the perseverance and the learning which he put into every cause, no matter how insignificant, which was intrusted to him. It came to be understood that he was an antagonist by no means to be lightly regarded. He had none of the graces of oratory and was never even a ready speaker, but he thought clearly, expressed his ideas forcibly, and, above all, knew his case thoroughly.

In 1863 he removed to Haverhill, in the same county, and entered into partnership with Henry Carter, who was already established there. This connection was not of long duration, however, as his partner was made justice of the Police Court of Haverhill in 1868. He remained without a partner until 1878, when his oldest son, Boyd B. Jones, was admitted to the bar and became associated with him under the firm name of J. P. & B. B. Jones. In the fall of 1890 Mellen A. Pingree was admitted to the firm, which continued under the style of Jones, Jones & Pingree until the death of Mr. Jones in 1892, when it was changed to Jones & Pingree.

Mr. Jones's reputation continued to grow with the profession, and it was not unusual for him to furnish a written opinion to some brother lawyer who solicited the advantage of his judgment and research. He was frequently selected to sit as auditor or referee, and in that work displayed in a high degree the qualities which fitted him for judicial position—an honor he would very likely have held if his political faith or the practice of the appointing power in taking political affiliations into account had been different. For several years he was a member of the committee to examine applicants for admission to the bar, and during nearly half a century of practice he had in his office a large number of law students, who, without exception, entertained high respect

for his learning and a warm regard for him as a man. To his clients and their interests he was absolutely true. His reading was not confined within professional lines, yet he wrote little except what bore directly upon his work, a fact due largely to his intensely practical nature and not to any lack of ability. On the occasion of the visit of George Peabody, the philanthropist, to Georgetown, Massachusetts, the birthplace of his mother, in 1867, Mr. Jones was selected to deliver the address of welcome, which was warmly applauded by Mr. Peabody and those who heard it. Even



JEREMIAH P. JONES.

in that speech of welcome and eulogy his devotion to the useful asserted itself and he turned aside from the illustrious guest to impress upon the school boys present what he conceived to be the lesson they should learn from the life of the man in whose honor they were assembled. As a citizen he was a model of faithfulness to civic duty, ready to assist in whatever seemed to him right and equally ready to oppose what seemed to him wrong. He held various positions of honor and trust in Georgetown: that of town clerk, member of the school committee for many years, president of the Georgetown Savings bank, and trustee of the

Peabody library. Although a democrat in a town almost invariably giving its vote to whig and later to republican candidates, he was in 1851 elected a representative of the town in the general court. In that capacity he was a member of the judiciary committee, and was instrumental in having the time allowed to administrators and executors for the settlement of estates reduced from four years to two.

A few months prior to his election to the general court he married Elizabeth Spofford Nelson, daughter of Nathaniel Nelson, of Georgetown, and connected with the well known Spofford family of Essex county. They had six children, of whom two sons, Boyd B. and Nathaniel N. Jones, adopted their father's profession. His wife and all his children survived him.

On the morning of November 7, 1892, he left home (Haverhill) to attend to business in Salem and Boston. He completed what he had to do in the Probate Court in Salem, went to Boston and as far as the steps of the new court house, and there, at the entrance of the chief temple to that mistress in whose service he had spent all his mature years, he sank down unconscious and thus passed, almost in a moment, from the activities which had formed his life work to the world beyond.

To the foregoing sketch of Mr. Jones, which is adapted for this work from a memorial presented by Ira A. Abbott, of a committee appointed by the Essex Bar association, to the Superior Court at Salem on June 21, 1895, may be appropriately added the following words from the lips of William D. Northend:

"Mr. Jones had also a considerable practice in the higher courts while living at Georgetown. After he opened an office in Haverhill, his business increased largely, and he became widely known and respected as a very accurate and reliable counselor. He engaged largely in office business, but in the cases he had in the courts he was always well prepared, and his pleadings were carefully and admirably drawn. He was thoroughly grounded in the common law, and although he was a diligent

reader of the decisions of the courts, yet I think in his legal opinions he was governed more by his knowledge of the principles of the law than by the results of a comparison of the different decided cases. Mr. Jones was very modest and unassuming. In brief addresses made by him on public occasions he showed much culture and literary taste. He was respected and beloved by his brethren of the bar, to whom his whole professional life was a worthy example."

DANIEL SAUNDERS,* Lawrence, is the son of Daniel and Phebe Foxcroft (Abbott) Saunders. He was born in Andover, Massachusetts, October 6, 1822; was educated in the public schools, and at Phillips academy, Andover. He is descended from the early settlers of Massachusetts, one of his ancestors being George Abbott, one of the first settlers of Andover. His mother was the daughter of Caleb Abbott of that town, a soldier in the war of the Revolution from the battle of Bunker Hill to the conclusion of hostilities. His father, also named Daniel, was the founder of Lawrence, which was incorporated as a town April 17, 1847, and as a city March 21, 1853.

As early as 1830, a survey had been made of the Merrimac river from Lowell to the sea, for the purpose of building locks and canals around the falls in order to permit the passage of boats with merchandise between Lowell and tidewater. This project, however, was abandoned, but Mr. Saunders, who, himself, engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods at Andover, later conceived the idea that there was sufficient water fall on the river below Lowell to furnish power for a large manufacturing town. He surveyed the falls and, satisfied that his views were correct, broached the subject to capitalists and convinced them that a large power could be developed. A company was formed known as the Merrimac River Water Power association, of which Mr. Saunders was

the head and manager with Thomas Hopkinson (afterwards judge of the Court of Common Pleas), Samuel Lawrence, John Nesmith (afterwards lieutenant-governor in 1862), Daniel Saunders, jr. (the subject of this sketch), Nathaniel Stevens and Jonathan Tyler as associates. Steps were taken to secure the necessary land, site for the dam was found, and the foundation of Lawrence practically laid.

Daniel Saunders, jr., prepared for college, but was obliged to give up the plan on account of his health, and for two years after leaving the academy acted as clerk to his father in connection with the enterprise on the Merrimac river already described. He then entered the law office of Josiah G. Abbott, of Lowell, and later the Harvard Law school. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar at Cambridge January 1, 1845, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington January 26, 1849. In 1846 he returned to that part of Andover which afterward became Lawrence, and began the practice of his profession in Essex, and later became one of the leaders of the bar in that county.

He has been a member of both branches of the legislature, having been first chosen to the senate in 1849, and he has also been mayor of Lawrence. One of the original proprietors of the water power company above described, he is the last survivor of them. He has been for many years a director of the Essex company, which now owns the water power at Lawrence; also being president or director in many other corporations.

He married at Lowell October 7, 1846, Mary J., daughter of Judge Edward St. Loe and Sarah C. (Stackpole) Livermore, a sister of the wife of his cousin, Judge Josiah G. Abbott. He has one son now living, Charles G. Saunders, who has been associated with him and his brother Caleb in the practice of law both at Boston and Lawrence, and whose memoir appears elsewhere in this work.

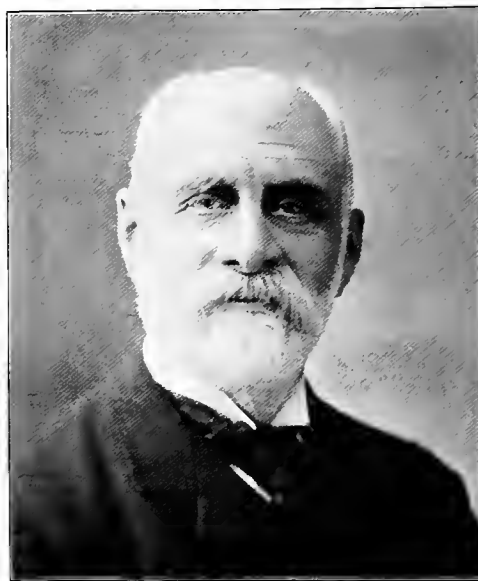
* Daniel Saunders portrait appears on page 610, Massachusetts section of this work.

THORNTON KIRKLAND LOTHROP, Boston, for many years a practitioner at the Suffolk bar and a citizen and business man of high repute, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, June 3, 1830, son of Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D. D., LL. D., and Mary Lyman (Buckminster) Lothrop. He is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Rev. John Lothrop, one time vicar of the parish of Egerton about forty miles south of London, England, and one of the clergymen imprisoned by Archbishop Laud. After a confinement of about two years duration in Newgate jail, he was released practically on condition that he leave England and is recorded as having settled at Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1634. In 1639 he removed to Barnstable, owing to a dissension regarding infant baptism which had arisen in his parish. He was the first clergyman of the first church at Barnstable and died there November 8, 1653, at the age of seventy-nine. In the direct line of Rev. John Lothrop many names which were accorded prominence in Revolutionary and Colonial times appear. This is also true of Mr. Lothrop's maternal ancestry. John Hosmer Lothrop of the fifth generation, Yale 1787, became a lawyer and settled in Utica, New York; he married a sister of John Thornton Kirkland, president of Harvard college. Mr. Lothrop's maternal grandfather, Rev. Joseph Buckminster, was a clergyman at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and the father of Rev. Joseph Stevens Buckminster, for many years a prominent Boston divine.

Thornton K. Lothrop was educated at Boston Latin school and Harvard college, where he was graduated A. B. with high standing in the class of 1849. After leaving college he taught school in Philadelphia for a period and then entering Harvard Law school completed the full course and took the LL. B. degree in 1853. Subsequently he entered the office of Charles B. Goodrich, a well known Boston lawyer, and formed a partnership with that gentleman which continued about three years. Following this period Mr. Lothrop established offices at forty-two Court street and later asso-

ciated with him in practice Robert R. Bishop, now justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court. Mr. Arthur Lincoln eventually came into this firm, which became Lothrop, Bishop and Lincoln. Mr. Lothrop continued in active and successful practice until 1882, when he retired. He early demonstrated his high ability as a jury lawyer and as such gained a high distinction even in the earlier years of his practice.

In 1861, after the election of President Lincoln, Richard Henry Dana was appointed United States district attorney and selected Mr.



THORNTON K. LOTHROP.

Lothrop for the post of assistant United States district attorney, an important and responsible position at that time, owing to the unsettled condition of the country at the outbreak of the Rebellion. The opportunity was one which comes to few young men and he was not found wanting, serving with fidelity and lasting credit to himself throughout the whole period of the war. He personally conducted the larger part of the cases of the office during that period, in which, very naturally, the United States business was of much greater bulk and importance than in time of peace. Among

other conspicuous cases which he prepared and successfully prosecuted was the last case ever tried in this country against a slaver, the "Margaret Scott", which had been seized at New Bedford by the United States government. An other case, which he successfully defended for the government, having great legal significance, and the decision of which established a precedent, was a suit brought against the government to enforce a mechanic's lien on a lightship which had already been delivered by the contractor and accepted. In this case Mr. Lothrop took the ingenious and original ground that "although the lien existed, it could not be enforced" while the vessel was employed by the government as a "Lightship".

After his retirement from this office Mr. Lothrop devoted himself to general practice with gratifying success and became especially noted for his power in argument and keenness in cross-examination. He was retained in many of the most important cases of the period. One of his cases which excited much public interest was the libel suit brought by William Crafts, a fugitive slave, whose escape from the south had attracted wide attention, and who after the war professed to be keeping a free school for his race in the south, for which he solicited subscriptions. A gentleman who had inserted a card in the press branding this as a fraud was sued by Crafts, and Mr. Lothrop successfully defended his case before three referees. He was also one of the counsel in the famous Newton bank litigation, the story of which is too well known to warrant repetition here.

Mr. Lothrop was a Fremont man in 1856 and ever since has been a staunch republican. He has not been fond of political preferment and never asked the suffrages of the people except in 1859 when he served in the Massachusetts house of representatives, where he was a member of the committee on the revision of statutes. He holds, however, many honorable positions in public and charitable institutions; is a trustee of the Boston Athenæum and the Institute of Fine Arts and a member of the

corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and is vice-president of the Prince Society. He is also vice-president of the Boston Provident association; president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Mr. Lothrop is a man of culture and has many fine social qualities; he has a wide circle of friends and holds membership in numerous social organizations including the Somerset, Thursday Evening and Union clubs, and secretary of the old "Wednesday Evening club of 1777". He resides in a beautiful home on Commonwealth avenue and among his large collection of books gives full rein to his studious tastes.

He married, April 30, 1866, Anne M. Hooper, daughter of Hon. Samuel Hooper, member of the United States congress for fourteen years. Of this union are four children: Mary Buckminster; Amy, wife of Dr. Algernon Coolidge, jr., of Boston; William Sturgis Hooper Lothrop, a banker in Potosi, Mo.; and Thornton K. Lothrop, jr., a member of the Suffolk bar.

Thornton K. Lothrop, jr., was born in Boston, on November 23, 1872. He prepared for college in the private classical school of John P. Hopkinson, and was graduated from Harvard, with the degree of A.B., in 1895. He then passed through Harvard Law school, and entered the office of John Lowell, of the firm of Lowell, Smith, and Lowell, in Boston, where he completed his legal education. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the autumn of 1898, and although he has been in active practice for but three years, he is steadily winning recognition.

Mr. Lothrop is unmarried, and is now living with his parents in Boston, at twenty-seven Commonwealth avenue.

HENRY B. CALLENDER, Boston, prominent among the younger members of the Suffolk bar, and who has achieved an abundant measure of success as a practitioner, was born in that part of the city of

Boston which was then Dorchester, January 17, 1864, a son of Henry and Adeline Jones (Stoddard) Callender. For many years the family have been prominent in Boston and vicinity, and his father and grandfather were both well known Boston merchants, in the wholesale grocery trade. On the maternal side he is also descended from an honored New England family. His elder brother, Edward Belcher Callender, also a member of the Suffolk bar, is the author of "Thaddeus Stevens, Commoner," and a frequent contributor to the *American Law Review*, and the *Southern Law Review*. Henry B. Callender



HENRY B. CALLENDER.

received his preliminary education in the Boston public schools, and Roxbury Latin school. He prepared for the legal profession at Boston University School of Law, and in the office of Lewis S. Dabney, where he studied for a period of two years. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1887, and at once began practice in Boston. Mr. Callender is a remarkably pleasing and forcible speaker and in his jury arguments and in political work has used this ability to good purpose. His practice is general, covering civil, criminal, and mercantile business, and he has never formed a co-part-

nership. For a number of years he was counsel for the Dorchester Branch of the Boston Associated charities.

In politics Mr. Callender has been a staunch republican and for a number of years an active member of his ward committee. Socially, he has a wide connection, holding membership in various organizations. He is unmarried and resides in the Dorchester district.

FORREST LEROY EVANS, Salem, city solicitor since 1884, is the son of Joseph B. and Ann E. (French) Evans, and was born in Alton, New Hampshire, September 3, 1850. His ancestors settled at Dover in the early history of that State, and for several generations have been prominent in civil and public life, giving to their respective communities loyal service and a high standard of citizenship.

Mr. Evans attended and later taught school in his native town, and afterward entered the academy at Wolfboro, New Hampshire, from which he was graduated in 1871. The same year he entered Bates college in Lewiston, Maine, and was graduated therefrom in 1875, having among his classmates Frank L. Washburn of the Boston bar, Albert M. Spear of Gardiner, formerly president of the Maine State senate, and others who have achieved prominence in professional and business affairs. Mr. Evans had an oration at commencement, was a member of the Polymnian (debating) society, and during his college course, in which he stood high as a scholar, taught school occasionally to help defray his expenses. In this way he was able to complete his studies and acquire the education that had been the ambition of his boyhood. After graduation, or in September, 1875, he was made principal of the Northwood seminary at Northwood, New Hampshire, and held that position until June, 1877, when he resigned. He achieved no small reputation as a teacher, and as principal of one of the leading seminaries in New England displayed marked ability and executive skill.

His desire, however, was for the law, and on resigning the principalship he became a student in the office of James A. Gillis in Salem, Massachusetts, where, after the usual course, he was admitted to the Essex county bar June 30, 1879, and where he has ever since practiced his profession with uninterrupted success. During his career of twenty years at the bar, engaged in general practice, he has been connected with a large number of important cases, and by the judicious exercise of great natural ability and broad legal qualifications has won a recognized leadership among his associates. He has been city solicitor of Salem continuously since 1884, a period of nearly eighteen years, and in this capacity has gained special distinction and honor. His long and assiduous care of the city's legal interests has been marked by ability, skill and unceasing fidelity, and has brought him into more than local prominence. In point of service he is one of the oldest city solicitors in Massachusetts, though as a lawyer he is comparatively a young man. He is a consistent democrat, has been a member of the Salem democratic city committee, and was twice a candidate on the democratic ticket for member of the governor's council. He is one of the leading members of the Essex bar, and as a citizen is public spirited and universally respected.

Mr. Evans was married June 30, 1887, to Adelene B., daughter of Charles B. and Sarah Jane (Howard) Baker of Beverly, Massachusetts. They have one son: Richard Forrest Evans, born July 6, 1894, and reside in Salem.

CHARLES FRANCIS DONNELLY, Boston, son of Hugh and Margaret (Conway) Donnelly, was born in Athlone, County Roscommon, Ireland, October 14, 1836, and when one year old was brought by his parents to Canada. From paternal ancestors of an ancient Irish sept of the north and from maternal Welsh-Irish stock of the west of Ireland he inherits those brilliant intellectual qualities combined with the great force of character which

have served him well in professional life. He was originally trained for the priesthood, but the law held out to him a more desirable field for the exercise of his ambitious desires, and with characteristic energy he chose it as a career. He was educated in private schools and at the New Brunswick Presbyterian academy, and in 1848 removed with his father's family to Rhode Island. In 1856 he began the study of law in the office of Ambrose A. Ranney of Boston, and the next year entered the Harvard Law school, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1859. Admitted to the Suffolk bar in September of the same year he at once began active practice in Boston, and soon came into prominence through his able and brilliant arguments drawn to show the harmonious relations of Roman Catholic ecclesiastical or canon law to the spirit of American law and institutions. Important cases early came into his hands, among them several civil suits instituted against the archbishop and other Catholic ecclesiastics of Massachusetts. During the exciting contest which was waged in the legislature of 1888 and 1889 against the movement in favor of establishing parochial schools in the commonwealth he was retained by the Catholic clergy and laity to advocate and defend the right to maintain them and the right of parents to select them for the training of their children. He distinguished himself as counsel for the Catholic body in this remonstrance against proposed legislation to oppose the Catholic view of the school question, and it is only justice to say that he successfully conducted the interests he had in charge without rancor and with great ability before the committee on education. These and many other far-reaching causes with which he has been connected gained for him a leading position at the Boston bar, and for several years he has ranked as senior in membership of the Catholic members of the bar of New England.

Mr. Donnelly has been actively identified with the administration of public charities in Massachusetts since 1875, when Governor Gas-

ton appointed him a member and chairman of the State board of charities to succeed Dr. S. G. Howe, who had resigned. He held the chairmanship for over four years and by reappointments has continued as a member of the board down to the present time, his present term expiring in 1902. The old board of charities was succeeded by the board of lunacy and charity under an act of April 30, 1879, and in 1883 this body had a long and spirited politico-legal correspondence with the late General Benjamin F. Butler, commenced by the latter in his capacity as governor of Massachusetts. These letters on each side attracted



CHARLES F. DONNELLY.

wide attention and assisted in giving force and direction to the canvass against Butler for governor in that year. Mr. Donnelly was the author of the letters written in behalf of his board, and to them is largely due Mr. Butler's defeat for a second term. In 1884 he proposed and drafted the act subjecting dipsomaniacs to the same restraint and treatment as lunatics, which was adopted by the legislature in 1885, and which was the first legislation of the kind in either Europe or America. It was a unique act, and one that reflects great credit upon the ability and sound judgment of Mr. Donnelly,

who at the time was chairman of the board. Additional effect and force were given the new law by the legislature in 1889, largely through his influence, in authorizing the erection of a hospital for men who came under its provisions and establishing a board of trustees for the management of the institution.

Mr. Donnelly's connection with public charities and charitable objects has covered an uninterrupted period of nearly twenty-five years, and probably no other man in New England engaged in active business has given so much time and energy to this work. He was one of the founders of the Home for Destitute Catholic Children, and of several of the other Catholic charitable institutions in Boston. He has long been a member and for several terms was president of the Charitable Irish society, the oldest Irish-American organization in existence, having been founded in Boston in 1737. In politics he has always been a leading and influential democrat, and although repeatedly sought as a candidate for the mayoralty of Boston and other elective offices, he has invariably declined to stand, preferring the active practice of his profession and the work of public and private charities, in both of which he has achieved honor, eminence, and leadership.

Lawyers, as a rule, are great lovers of literature, and in this respect Mr. Donnelly deserves special notice. At the request of the committee of distinguished prelates representing the Roman Catholic church at the World's Parliament of Religions, held at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, he wrote a paper on the "Relations of the Roman Catholic Church to the Poor," which was an exhaustive study and comprehensive survey of the whole subject from its beginning. It was read before the parliament by Bishop Keane, late rector of the Catholic University of America at Washington, and not only received high commendation but attracted wide attention and much favorable criticism. Mr. Donnelly has given marked evidence of rare literary skill in professional work, in correspondence, in published writings, and in various other

efforts, and especially in the following sonnet on the death and burial of James Russell Lowell, the poet and scholar, which was published on the day after the funeral :

No bugle blast sounds through the summer air;
Nor tramp of riderless and neighing steed
In solemn march behind the car we heed,
Nor muffled drum is heard; nor trumpet blare;
Nor volleyed fire; nor shrouding smoke is seen.
Yet in the earth to-day a soldier's form
We laid: one who brave bore the brunt and storm
Of battle front with knightly skill and mien.
Rest, minstrel, after all earth's weary strife.
Fair Harvard hath borne many sons, but none
So tenderly beloved as those who gave
Their youth, and manhood's prime, and even life,
To Freedom's cause, until the field was won.
And no man dared to call his brother slave.

Mr. Donnelly is a man of broad scholarship, liberal in his views, firm in his convictions, courteous and genial in all his relations, companionable, and approachable. He is a thorough student, cultured, benevolent and friendly, and as a lawyer and public benefactor has achieved the highest eminence. His learning was appropriately recognized in 1885, when St. Mary's college of Maryland, the oldest Catholic educational institution in this country, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.

He was married in 1893 to Almy F. Collins, daughter of James and Mary (Donnelly) Collins of Providence, Rhode Island, and resides in Boston.

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EDWARD OTIS HOWARD, Boston, a practitioner at the Suffolk bar for a period of twenty years, was born in Winslow, Kennebec county, Maine, March 11, 1852, son of Cyrus and Cornelia A. (Bassett) Howard and grandson of Ambrose Howard and William Bassett. On both the paternal and maternal sides he descends from pioneer families of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, whence his paternal grandfather moved to Winslow, Maine, among the earliest settlers of that locality. His mother was a native of Bridgewater and a descendant of Joseph Bassett, a

soldier of the Continental army and a prominent man in his day; and from William Bassett, who came to Plymouth colony in the ship "Fortune" in 1621.

Like so many of Boston's leading attorneys, Mr. Howard was reared on a farm, but when a youth had the educational advantages afforded by the good schools of Waterville, Maine. In 1870 he was graduated from the Waterville Classical institute, and subsequently pursued his studies for two years at Colby university. In 1874 he was graduated with the degree of A. B. from Bowdoin college. By hard work and natural ability Mr. Howard was enabled, while a student at the latter institution, to not only satisfactorily complete his course, but in addition to do considerable teaching in neighboring villages, and during the year following his graduation was principal of the school at Fairfield, Maine. In 1875 he began the study of law at Bangor under the direction of the late Harris M. Plaisted, then attorney-general and later governor of Maine. He completed his studies in the office of Simon S. Brown, then of Fairfield, but now of Waterville, Maine, and was admitted to the Maine bar in Kennebec county in August, 1876. Immediately following his admission he entered into active practice in Fairfield as a partner with Mr. Brown under the firm name of Brown & Howard, an association which continued about three years.

Mr. Howard came to Boston in 1880, and in January, 1881, was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit and District Courts in August, 1898. Since coming to Boston he has been engaged in a successful and extensive general civil practice. He is well known among the profession and in business circles and has earned a reputation as a lawyer of industry and ability. During his long period of practice at the Suffolk bar he has appeared as counsel in many important cases. He resides in the city and in politics is an independent.

On September 25, 1878, Mr. Howard was married to Dorcas Sawyer Wiggin, daughter of

John and Dorcas S. (Sawyer) Wiggin of Freedom, Maine.

GEORGE PHILIP WARDNER, Boston, is the son of George W. and Mary Elizabeth (Jones) Wardner, natives of Plainfield, New Hampshire, and Boston, Massachusetts, and was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, November 29, 1867. He is descended from Philip Wardner, a mason by trade, who came from Germany early in the eighteenth century and assisted in the construction of King's chapel in Boston, and who subsequently set-



G. PHILIP WARDNER.

tled in Reading, Vermont, where his farm is still in the possession of the family. His son, Frederick, lived in Reading. Dr. James Wardner, son of Frederick, resided in Plainfield, New Hampshire. His son, George W. Wardner, was for many years freight agent for the Boston & Maine railroad and is the father of the subject of this article. Allen Wardner, another son of Frederick, was secretary of state for Vermont and the father-in-law of William M. Evarts. Mr. Wardner is also descended from Admiral Penn, the father of William Penn of Pennsylvania.

G. Philip Wardner received his preparatory education in the Boston public schools and at the Roxbury Latin school, from which he was graduated in 1886 at the head of his class. He was graduated, *summa cum laude*, in the academic course from Harvard college in 1890, receiving honors twice in both history and English, taking the highest scholarship in each of the four years, and leading his class two out of the four years. He gave special attention to political economy while in Harvard, was awarded a *detur* in his freshman year, had an English oration at commencement, and held membership in the Hasty Pudding club, in the O. K. society, in the Institute of 1770, in the Signet society, and in the English club and the Historical society. He was also president (editor-in-chief) of the Advocate. In the Harvard Law school, which he entered in 1890, he took an equally high rank among his associates, becoming an editor of the Harvard Law Review, receiving a scholarship in each of the three years, standing with the first students there, and taking the degree of LL. B., *cum laude*, in 1893. The same year he also received the degree of M. A. in course from the college. During the seven years which he spent in the college and in the law school he stood at the head or almost at the head of his class and received many of the highest honors in the gift of the institution.

Mr. Wardner was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1893, and subsequently spent two years in the law office of Robert M. Morse in Boston, where he obtained a large and valuable experience in brief work, performing most of the labor in that line under that able lawyer. In October, 1895, he opened an office for himself, and since then has been successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession in Boston, in association with Judge Hiram P. Harriman, and later with the firm of Carver & Blodgett. He was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit and District Courts and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the first circuit in July, 1898, and in May, 1901, was admitted to the bar

of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Wardner has practiced principally before the Supreme Judicial Court, and during the three years that he has been engaged in business for himself he has tried an unusual number of cases for so young a man. One of his most important trials was that of *Morse vs. Norfolk county*, which, as counsel for the defendant, he won in March, 1898. He has been instructor in evidence in the Boston University Law school since 1896, and in October, 1898, was appointed one of the official examiners of titles for Suffolk county under the new Torrens land registration act. He has contributed a number of important articles on special subjects to the Boston papers, and is a member of Choate chapter of the Alpha Delta Phi and of the Boston Bar association.

Mr. Wardner was married October 11, 1894, to Mary Poland Rankin, daughter of Andrew E. and Isabel [Poland] Rankin, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and granddaughter of the late Luke P. Poland, United States senator and chief justice of Vermont. They have two children, Isabel and Elizabeth, and reside in Boston.

JAMES MILTON HALL, Boston, is the son of James Bartlett and Elvira D. (Clement) Hall and a great-grandson of Christopher Clement, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His ancestors on both sides served in the Continental army in the war for independence, and, like their descendants, represented the best characteristics of old and respected New England families. His paternal ancestors settled in New Hampshire at a very early day. On his mother's side he is descended from Robert Clement, who came from England to Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1640, where the subject of this article was born on the 29th of December, 1861.

Mr. Hall was educated in the Haverhill Public and High schools, graduating from the latter in 1879, and at Harvard college, from which he was graduated in 1883, with mem-

bership in the Signet society, and having as classmates Charles S. Hamlin, Albert C. Burrage and Charles P. Curtis, jr., of the Boston bar, and Rev. Percival Grant of New York. While in Harvard he gave special attention to history and stood high in his class. He read law with Prince & Peabody in Boston and at the Harvard Law school, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in June, 1887, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1886, nearly a year before he received his diploma. Since his graduation he has been actively and successfully engaged in the general practice of law in Boston, forming no



JAMES M. HALL.

co-partnerships. He has devoted himself to a constantly increasing business, chiefly in the civil branch, with several important cases, and among the younger members of the Suffolk bar has gained an honorable distinction. In politics he has always been a consistent republican, but has never sought nor accepted public office, preferring the uninterrupted practice of his profession. He is a member of the University club of Boston and of the Harvard Law School association, and resides in Brookline with his mother. Mr. Hall is unmarried.

ALMON AUGUSTUS STROUT was the son of Elisha and Mary (Hagan) Strout, both natives of Limington, York county, Maine, where he was born on the 8th of May, 1835. His paternal ancestors were among the early English emigrants who landed near Cape Cod, and who came thence to Maine and settled in and about the city of Portland. His mother was the daughter of Walter Hagan and a descendant of the O'Hagans of the north of Ireland, whence her ancestors came to this country and settled in Scarborough, Maine.

The purposes of this memoir will be best served by adapting the memorial address de-



ALMON A. STROUT.

livered by H. R. Virgin on October 24, 1898, before the Cumberland county bar at Portland, for no better resume of Mr. Strout's career exists. It is at once an eloquent account of his life and a tribute of one of his intimate friends, and is here given in all its essential entirety:

Mr. Strout was proud of his ancestry and on one of his visits to Europe spent considerable time in the north of Ireland hunting up the genealogy of the family and visiting the scenes where his ancestors dwelt. He was born on a farm, and knew full well the life of

a farmer's boy; but he felt the longing for an education and a different sphere. Like most country boys he worked upon the farm summers and went to the district school winters, until he was able to attend the academies at North Bridgton and Fryeburg, Maine, where he was a pupil for three years, except during the fall and winter terms, which intervals he occupied by teaching school. Mr. Strout was not a college graduate, a fact which was a never-ending source of regret to himself. Equipped by the knowledge gained at the common schools and academies, supplemented by his own research while teaching, he began the study of law with the late Hon. Joel Eastman, of Conway, New Hampshire, and shortly afterward entered the law office of Howard & Strout in Portland, where he was a fellow student with Hon. Eugene Hale, now United States senator from Maine, and together they were admitted to the bar February 13, 1857. Both members of that firm were elevated to the bench of the Maine Supreme Court. Under their tutelage Mr. Strout acquired a knowledge of the principles of law and the practice of the profession which, aided by his own keen perceptions, retentive memory, assiduity and hard work, gained for him a reputation as a successful lawyer that brought him a lucrative practice even in the small town of Harrison, Maine, where he had opened an office soon after his admission to the bar. He quickly established a reputation as a jury lawyer that took him to other counties, notably Oxford and York.

In 1863 Mr. Strout moved to Portland and succeeded to the business of Shepley & Dana, George F. Shepley, the senior member of the firm, having enlisted in the war of the Rebellion. After General Shepley returned home, in 1866, he formed a partnership with Mr. Strout that immediately secured an extensive and paying practice, which Mr. Strout retained after the dissolution of the co-partnership occasioned by the appointment of General Shepley as judge of the United States Circuit Court in 1869. Four years later Mr. Strout formed a co-partnership with George F. Hohnes, one of

the best read lawyers of that period. The firm of Strout & Holmes did a large and increasing business for several years, and was dissolved by mutual consent.

During his long practice at the bar Mr. Strout won many cases against the Grand Trunk railroad, and his success against that corporation finally resulted, in 1882, in his appointment as general counsel for that road, which position he continued to fill with marked ability until his death. In 1884 he became counsel for the Boston and Lowell railroad in Boston, and divided his time largely between Portland and Boston in the performance of his duties to those corporations. He continued as counsel for the Boston and Lowell until it was leased by the Boston and Maine railroad.

Mr. Strout's ability was readily recognized in Boston, and his services were soon in such demand by the large corporations, especially in cases before juries, in which the same success attended his efforts that had marked his career in Portland, that he was induced to open an office in Boston for the general practice of the law. In 1887 he formed a co-partnership with William H. Coolidge, who had been his able assistant while he was counsel for the Boston and Lowell railroad. The partnership of Strout & Coolidge continued until 1895, when Mr. Strout's only son, Henry F. Strout, was admitted to the firm. That firm had an unusually large and lucrative practice, an enormous amount of which was performed by Mr. Strout. Becoming wearied with overwork, he withdrew in 1897 and resumed the active practice of law at Portland, forming a partnership with Clarence A. Hight, who had, for some years previously, assisted him in his conduct of the Grand Trunk railroad law business. This partnership continued until Mr. Strout's death at Portland on the 18th of April, 1898.

In politics Mr. Strout was a democrat until the second nomination of Lincoln, when he allied himself with the republican party, with which he acted ever afterward. He was assistant counsel for the United States in the

distribution of the Geneva award, and was elected to the Maine legislature from Portland in 1879. On this latter occasion he was "counted out," but was reinstated by decision of the Supreme Court formulated on a case made up largely by Mr. Strout as chairman of a committee for the purpose; and during the so-called "count out" he rendered very effective service, not only to the republican party, but to the State at large, in his efforts in behalf of good government. He was re-elected to the legislature in 1881, and served as chairman of the judiciary committee.

Mr. Strout was eminently a social and a genial man, a fine talker, quick at repartee, a great reader, and possessed of an excellent memory and fine literary taste, and had accumulated a valuable library. He was an ardent traveler, a generous benefactor and a lover of nature. His brain was ever devising something new in the sphere of his own personal activity and for the general welfare. Endowed with a highly poetic nature, he frequently expressed himself in verse, of which the following lines well illustrate his character and belief:

The brightness in the western sky, at set of sun,
Is like the glory of a name when life is done.
Fond memory treasures up its fame,
As evening holds the tinted flame,
And when the glow has passed away
From sky and plain
We know the splendors of the day
Will come again;
And so beyond earth's starless night,
The soul shall find eternal light.

Mr. Strout became an able leader of the Cumberland county bar, as well as one of the leaders of the bar of Boston. He was almost unrivalled in cross-examination and in persuasive argument to a jury, possessing great subtle power of mind and speech. He was for more than thirty years a member of the vestry of St. Stephen's church, Portland, and during the same period a director of the Portland Water company. He was also a director of the Biddeford and Saco Water company, and of the Standish Water and Construction

company, a Sir Knight in the Masonic order, and a member of the Boston Bar association. Bowdoin college conferred upon him the degree of A. M.

He was married December 23, 1862, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, to Mary R., daughter of Samuel R. and Jerusha D. (Nash) Sumner, of Washington county, Maine, who survives him. Their only child, Henry Francis Strout, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1894, and is a practising lawyer in Boston.

HENRY FRANCIS STROUT, son of Almon A. and Mary R. (Sumner) Strout, was born in Portland, Maine, March 2, 1867. He received the greater part of his



HENRY F. STROUT.

preliminary education in private schools and prepared for college at St. Mark's school, Southborn.

Mr. Strout was graduated A. B. from Harvard university with the class of 1890. While a student at Harvard he served on the Crimson editorial board, was a member and secretary for two years of the Harvard Shooting club, and served as treasurer and president of

Société de Française. He was also a member of Pi Eta.

He prepared for the law at Harvard Law school and under the instruction of his illustrious father, mention of whose career appears in these pages. In June, 1894, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and began practice in Boston in the offices of the well-known firm of Strout & Coolidge. Of this firm Mr. Strout became a member in January, 1896.

Although in practice but a few years, Mr. Strout has already become well known for his knowledge and application of railroad law. He engages in general practice, but has devoted much of his time to receiverships. His work in the New York and New England railroad receivership cases has been widely reported.

Mr. Strout resides in Boston and is a member of the University, Puritan and Athletics clubs. He is affiliated with the republican party, but has devoted little time to political work. He was an alternate delegate to the last republican national convention, and for the past two years has acted as warden in ward eleven.

Mr. Strout married August 15, 1891, and has one daughter, Leslie Palmer Strout, born September 13, 1892.

GEORGE FRANKLIN VERRY, Worcester, was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, in 1826, and was left fatherless at about the age of three. He attended the common schools of his native town and took a partial course at Phillips Andover academy, which he entered with the hope of preparing himself for college. Adverse circumstances, however, caused him to leave his studies and engage in learning the business of a manufacturer, but a trial of a few years in this connection led him to settle upon the law as his life work. In 1849 he became a student in the law office of Henry D. Stone of Worcester, where he remained three years, being admitted to the Worcester county bar in 1851. Soon afterward he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Stone

which continued until 1857. He then practiced alone in Worcester till 1875, when he formed a partnership with Hon. Francis A. Gaskill, now an associate justice of the Superior Court, and his adopted son, Horace B. Verry, and so continued until his death in Worcester in 1883.

Mr. Verry attained a degree of forensic skill and knowledge of the law that made him a recognized leader among the members of the Worcester county bar. Though not learned in books or precedents, he gave close attention to the questions involved in a case, and with a



GEORGE F. VERRY.

retentive memory and clear common sense became familiar with current decisions upon almost all the controverted doctrines which were debated in the courts. He won special distinction in the conduct of the defense of criminal causes. In a number of capital cases that attracted wide attention, his skill and ability in the examination of witnesses, his thorough grasp of the bearing of evidence, and his constant readiness to meet sudden emergencies placed him among the leading criminal lawyers in New England. He was also an able

civil practitioner, and the same qualities and resources gained for him in this branch of practice the most lucrative clientage of any of his contemporaries during the last ten years of his life. He always preserved the absolute control of all his faculties, even in the most exciting trials, was forcible in the presentation of his arguments, keen and sometimes severe in his examination of witnesses, watchful of every maneuver, and remarkably successful before a jury. His arguments were logical, and seldom appealed to the emotional nature. He boldly confronted every adversary, and was especially cordial and helpful to younger members of the bar, giving them at all times his assistance, and ever encouraging them to worthy efforts.

In 1872 Mr. Verry was mayor of Worcester. The vexatious problem of a just and equitable assessment of the expense of the great system of sewers of the city had long been deferred, and with characteristic energy he sought and found a solution. A plan was adopted, principally under his direction, which was finally sustained by the courts, though opposed by leading citizens and able counsel. His acceptance of this responsibility cost him his re-election the next year, but the work stands as a monument to his independence and sagacity. Mr. Verry was for two years a member of the Massachusetts senate, serving his second term as chairman of the judiciary committee. As a democrat the last ten years of his life he was a member of the party the most frequently in the minority in Massachusetts, and though several times a candidate held no other elective office. He died October 5, 1883, leaving only friends among his associates at the bar and only firm adherents among a host of clients. His wife survived him and died September 7, 1898.

HORACE BATCHELDER VERRY, Worcester, was born in Saco, Maine, on Christmas day, 1843, and since 1848 has lived in Worcester, Massachusetts. He was

educated in the Worcester public and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1861, and afterward spent two years as a student in the office of his father, the late George F. Verry. He was graduated from the Harvard Law school in June, 1864, was admitted to the Worcester county bar in the same year, and began active practice in Worcester with his father. This relation continued until his father's death in 1883, when he formed a partnership with Francis A. Gaskill, now an associate justice of the Superior Court. The firm of Verry & Gaskill was dissolved shortly before Mr. Gaskill's appointment to the bench, in 1895, and since then Mr. Verry has practiced alone.

Mr. Verry's legal business has been in the line of both chamber and court work. His ability, integrity, and industry, his broad and accurate knowledge and his high legal qualifications have brought him into the front rank of the profession in Worcester county and won for him a reputation which extends throughout the Commonwealth. He has been eminently successful, and is widely recognized as a strong jury lawyer, a wise counselor, a safe adviser, and a man of good judgment. In politics he has always been a democrat, and for several years he was a member of the Worcester city and county democratic committees. He was assistant quartermaster-general with rank of colonel on the staff of Governor William E. Russell during the latter's term of office from 1891 to 1894, has been a trustee of the Worcester County Agricultural society for many years, is a member and for several was treasurer of the Worcester County Bar association, and is a member and past master of Quinsigamond lodge, F. & A. M., of Worcester, and past district deputy grand master of his Masonic district. He is also a member of the Worcester club and other organizations, and as a lawyer and citizen is highly respected and esteemed. He was married April 12, 1899, to Clara M., daughter of Joseph Godfrey Dexter of Taunton, Massachusetts.

GEORGE GRIME, Fall River, special justice of the Second District Court of Bristol county, was born in Manchester, England, September 7, 1859, a son of William E. and Ruth (Mellor) Grime. When he was seven years old his father, who was a machinist, located in Fall River, where he lived for many years, died honored and respected in 1883.

Mr. Grime attended the common schools of Fall River and prepared for college at the Fall River High school. In 1882 he entered Brown university at Providence, R. I., and was graduated A. B. from that institution with



GEORGE GRIME.

the class of 1886. He early decided to enter the legal profession, and for one year following his graduation studied in the Fall River law office of Milton Reed. Subsequently he entered Harvard Law school, from which he was graduated LL. B. in 1890. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and began practice in Fall River, where he has since continued. For a short period he practiced alone, and after the elevation to the Superior bench of Henry K. Bralley, formed a partnership with that gentleman's associate, Marcus G. B. Swift. The firm of Swift & Grime has become one of the

most prominent law firms in Bristol county. Mr. Swift, the senior member of the firm, is mentioned elsewhere in these pages.

Mr. Grime has taken an active interest in local republican politics, and from 1893 to 1896 inclusive was city solicitor. In his administration of this office he displayed exceptional ability and characteristic fearlessness and public spirit. In 1897 he was appointed counsel for the city of Fall River to conduct the public investigation of the charges of corruption made against the committee on public instruction in relation to charges of bribery in awarding contracts for the building of school houses. He secured the indictment of two councilmen, and by his able and faithful conduct of the investigation gained much praise.

Mr. Grime's practice, which is almost entirely confined to civil business, is extensive and he has frequently appeared as counsel in cases of unusual importance. In 1896 he was appointed one of the two special justices of the Second District Court of Bristol county and still serves in that capacity. Mr. Grime is a man of strong personality and has a wide circle of friends. He has been a strongly supported candidate for the mayoralty nomination. He holds membership in Godfrey de Bouillon commandery, Knights Templar; Mount Hope lodge, F. & A. M.; Puritan lodge No. 88, Knights of Pythias, of which he is third chancellor commander; Fall River lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Quequechan and Columbian clubs of Fall River.

Mr. Grime was married October 9, 1899, to Helen A. Arnold, daughter of William W. Arnold of New Bedford.

THEOPHILUS PARSONS, Boston, was one of the earliest of that grand group of lawyers who founded and embellished our system of jurisprudence. He was the son of Moses Parsons, and was born in the parish of Byfield in the town of Newbury, Massachusetts, February 24, 1750. He received his preparatory education at Dummer academy under

Master Moody, in that parish, of which his father was the minister, and was graduated from Harvard college in 1769, with James Winthrop, LL. D., Benjamin Wadsworth, Moses Dow, and others. He studied law at Falmouth, now Portland, Maine, with Theophilus Bradbury, afterward of Newbury, Massachusetts, and member of congress from 1795 to 1797 and associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court from 1797 to 1803. Mr. Parsons was admitted to the bar at Falmouth in 1774, having previously kept a grammar school there, and at once began active practice. The burning of the town by the British in 1775 obliged him to withdraw to his father's house, where he met Judge Edmund Trowbridge, who in that year had resigned his seat on the bench of the Superior Court of Judicature, and whom Chancellor Kent called "the oracle of the common law in New England." Judge Trowbridge had retreated thither from his own home in Cambridge on account of his toryism.

By the aid of this learned lawyer's companionship and library, then the best in America, Mr. Parsons there laid the foundations of his profound and exact legal knowledge. He became the best educated lawyer of his day. His method of study was to reduce everything to writing, and in his subsequent experience at the bar and on the bench he derived great benefit from these notes, which filled many volumes. His memory was wonderful. He early mastered the law of prize and admiralty, of which few lawyers then knew anything. This was a very lucrative branch of the profession, and Mr. Parsons nearly monopolized it. He practiced in Newburyport from 1777 to 1800, when he moved to Boston. As an advocate he had no superiors and few equals. He was direct, plain, and simple in argument, avoiding all appearance of eloquence and even of technical logic. His strength without doubt lay in his reasoning. Daniel Webster once said "the characteristic endowments of his mind are strength and shrewdness." In 1801 he was presented with a commission by Presi-

dent Adams as attorney-general of the United States, but he declined it.

In the summer of 1806 he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts and served in that capacity until his death, which occurred in Boston on the 30th of October, 1813. After his elevation to the bench he was for some years very unpopular with the leading lawyers because of his persistent efforts to reduce the trial of cases to his own notions. Perhaps the cruelest thing he did was to limit counsel in their addresses to the jury and to prohibit their discussion of untenable propositions. He insisted that they should state their points to the court before they commenced summing up, and was quite apt to remark: "I don't think there is anything in that point." This raised a furious storm against him, but his imperturbable good nature and his unquestioned fairness enabled him successfully to persevere. He dispatched business with unprecedented rapidity and correctness, and formed the law of insurance and of real estate for the infant Commonwealth.

Judge Parsons was also an expert special pleader, a man of wit and humor, a scholar, and a skillful scientist, particularly in botany. He was liberally endowed with large and varied attainments and possessed a strong individuality. He was an unceasing reader and student, and the owner of one of the largest and most valuable libraries in the country—between five thousand and six thousand volumes. He was especially distinguished for his mathematical acquirements, and furnished rules and methods for Pike's arithmetic. He was well versed in Latin and French, and was so accomplished a Grecian that he was called "a giant in Greek literature."

He was a prominent federalist, a leading member of the famous "Essex Junto," and the author of the report called "The Essex Result" and of the historic "Conciliatory Resolutions" in the convention of Massachusetts on the adoption of the Federal constitution. He was also selected by the legislature as one of the commissioners to settle a controversy with the

State of New York. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1804, from Dartmouth college in 1807, and from Brown university in 1809. Judge Parsons was married in 1780 to a daughter of Judge Benjamin Greenleaf, and had twelve children.

CHARLES GODFREY WASHBURN, Taunton, son of George A. and Ellen D. (Reed) Washburn, was born in Taunton on September 15, 1874. On both the paternal and maternal sides Mr. Washburn is descended



CHARLES G. WASHBURN.

from old and distinguished New England families. His father was for thirty years city treasurer of Taunton, and for nine years acted as president of the Taunton National bank. He died greatly honored and respected on February 24, 1900.

Mr. Washburn received his early education in the common and high schools of his native city and in 1896 was graduated LL. B. from Boston University School of Law. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and at once established himself in practice in his home city. Much of his practice has been of a

mercantile nature and he has appeared infrequently in court, but during the five years he has devoted to his profession he has made many friends both in business and legal circles, and is recognized as one of the leading younger members of the Bristol bar. He is unmarried.

EBENEZER ROCKWOOD HOAR, Concord and Boston, a justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Massachusetts from 1849 to 1853 and of the Supreme Judicial Court from 1859 to 1869, attorney-general of the United States under President Grant, and a member of the joint high commission to formulate the treaty of Washington, was the son of Samuel and Sarah (Sherman) Hoar, and was born at the family homestead in Concord, Massachusetts, February 21, 1816. He came of a distinguished family. His grandfather, Captain Samuel Hoar, was an officer in the Revolutionary army and for many years a member of the Massachusetts legislature.

Samuel Hoar, son of Captain Samuel and father of the subject of this memoir, was born in Lincoln, Massachusetts, May 18, 1788, was graduated from Harvard college in 1802, came to the bar in 1805, and for forty years was a successful lawyer at Concord. He was a delegate to the Massachusetts constitutional convention of 1820, a member of the Massachusetts senate in 1825 and 1828, and as a whig served in congress from December 7, 1835, to March 3, 1837. In 1844 he was sent by the Massachusetts legislature to South Carolina to test the constitutionality of acts of that State authorizing the arrest and imprisonment of free colored persons found within its borders. His appearance in Charleston caused intense excitement, and on the 5th of December, 1844, he was expelled from that city; on the same day the South Carolina legislature authorized the expulsion. In 1838 he received from Harvard the honorary degree of LL. D. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Bible society,

and of the Massachusetts Historical society, and died in Concord, Massachusetts, November 2, 1856. He married Sarah, daughter of Roger Sherman, the celebrated jurist, patriot, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a great-great-granddaughter of Captain John Sherman, who came from Dedham, England, to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1635. They were the parents of Judge E. Rockwood Hoar and of George Frisbie Hoar, United States senator, of Worcester, Massachusetts.

Judge Hoar was educated in Concord academy and at Harvard college, from which he was graduated with honor in 1835, in the class with Edward Lander, Charles C. Shackford, and others who became prominent in civil and professional life. After graduation he taught school for a year in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and subsequently studied law with his father in Concord, with Emory Washburn in Worcester, and at the Harvard Law school, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1839. Admitted to the bar at Worcester in September of the same year, he practiced his profession in Concord and Boston with ever increasing success, and in a short time was regarded as one of the ablest and foremost lawyers in the Commonwealth. In 1849 he was appointed an associate justice of the old Court of Common Pleas, and served as such until 1853, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law. In 1859 he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. He filled this position with great honor and ability until March, 1869, when he resigned and was commissioned by President Grant as attorney-general of the United States. This office he resigned June 23, 1870, and was succeeded by Amos T. Akerman of Georgia. Soon afterward Judge Hoar was made a member of the joint high commission which was appointed to consider the Alabama case and conclude the treaty of Washington with Great Britain, which was ratified by the United States May 24, 1871. Judge Hoar's associates were Hamilton Fish, Robert C. Schenck, Samuel Nelson, and George H. Williams, on the part of the

United States, and Earl De Grey and Ripon, Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John A. Macdonald, and Professor Montague Bernard, on the part of Great Britain. This treaty disposed, in forty-three articles, of five different subjects of controversy between the United States and Great Britain, and of the great work Caleb Cushing thus speaks in his volume on the "Treaty of Washington."

"In the face of many difficulties, the commissioners completed, on the 8th of May, 1871, a treaty which received the prompt approval of their respective governments; which has passed unscathed through the severest ordeal of a temporary misunderstanding regarding the construction of some of its provisions; which has already attained the dignity of a monumental act in the estimation of mankind; and which is destined to occupy hereafter a lofty place in the history of the diplomacy and the international jurisprudence of Europe and America."

Judge Hoar was a statesman and diplomat as well as an eminent lawyer and jurist. He achieved a national reputation. In 1872 he was a presidential elector at large for Massachusetts, and was elected a member of the forty-third congress as a republican from the Middlesex district, receiving 11,742 votes against 5,989 cast for his democratic opponent. He served in that body from December 1, 1873, to March 3, 1875, and was largely instrumental in procuring the publication of the revised statutes of the United States. He was also at one time a member of the Massachusetts senate and a regent of the Smithsonian institute at Washington. His profound learning in the law, his incorruptible spirit and unflinching fidelity to clients, his ability to present a case to either court or jury with convincing force, gained for him a rich reputation and an extensive practice. His pungency of speech, his simple clearness of statement, and his logical power of argument made him an attractive speaker in the political arena, and for years he was one of the leaders of the republican party.

On the bench he displayed the highest judicial qualifications, sound judgment, and complete fairness and impartiality. At the bar he was accorded a merited leadership, and among the many important cases with which he was connected was the famous Andover case, in which he was counsel for the "Visitors." He was a fellow of Harvard college from 1857 to 1868, one of the overseers of that institution from 1868 to 1880, and president of the board of overseers for several years. He was also president of the national Unitarian conference, an active and influential member of the union nomination which that conference represents, and was one of the founders in 1876 of the Boston Bar association, a member of its first executive committee, its vice-president in 1878, and its president in 1879. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Williams college in 1861 and from Harvard in 1868. He died in January, 1895, universally respected and esteemed.

Judge Hoar always resided in Concord, Massachusetts. He was married there November 26, 1840, to Caroline Downes Brooks, daughter of Nathan Brooks, of that town. Of their children, Sherman Hoar, who died in 1898, was one of the leaders of the Boston bar at the time of his demise; Samuel Hoar, another son, was graduated from Harvard in 1867, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1870, and is now in active practice in Boston.

WILLIAM SYLVESTER WOODS, Taunton, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, November 16th, 1869, a son of John J. and Anna (Kelley) Woods. For many years his father had been a prominent merchant and citizen in Newburyport. Mr. Woods obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town, and later pursued a course of study at Ottawa university in Canada, and at Harvard college. He was graduated with the degree of LL. B. from Har-



vard Law school in June, 1895, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April of the same year.

Mr. Woods began the practice of his profession in Taunton in September, 1895, and has already built up an extensive business. In fact he is one of the best known of the younger practitioners of the Bristol bar, and has frequently appeared in prominent cases. In January, 1898, he was elected solicitor of the city of Taunton, and by successive re-elections continues to hold that office, in the administration of which he has exhibited faithful ability.



WILLIAM S. WOODS.

In 1900 he was appointed prosecuting officer of the second district court of Bristol county. He is a republican in politics.

Mr. Woods is a member of the Winthrop and Bristol clubs of Taunton and is vice-president of the Taunton Bar association. He is unmarried.

JOSIAH GARDNER ABBOTT, Lowell and Boston, was the son of Caleb and Mercy (Fletcher) Abbott, and a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of George Abbott, who came from Yorkshire, England, in

1640, and who was the first settler in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1643. He was also descended, on his mother's side, from William Fletcher, of Devonshire, England, who was one of the original settlers of Chelmsford in 1653, and who owned a large part of the territory which in 1826 was incorporated as the town of Lowell. Both of his grandfathers fought under Prescott at the battle of Bunker Hill and held commissions in the Continental army. Caleb Abbott, his father, was a merchant in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, and married Mercy, daughter of Josiah Fletcher. Their children were Mercy Maria, born January 24, 1808, died August 24, 1825; Lucy Ann Lovejoy, born September 16, 1809; Caleb Fletcher, born September 8, 1811; Josiah Gardner, the subject of this memoir, and Evelina Maria Antoinette, born September 14, 1817.

Josiah Gardner Abbott was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, November 1, 1814, and obtained a classical education at the Chelmsford academy, his teachers being Ralph Waldo Emerson, Rev. Abiel Abbott, D. D., and Cranmore Wallace successively. He entered Harvard college at the end of his twelfth year and was graduated with distinction in 1832, the youngest in his class. Afterward he taught the Fitchburg academy for a time, and then began the study of law, first with Joel Adams in Chelmsford and later with Nathaniel Wright and Amos Spaulding at Lowell, and finally at the Harvard Law school, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1837. During the next two years he was associated in practice with Amos Spaulding, and in 1837 he also served in the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, being the youngest member. In 1840 he edited with ability and vigor the Lowell Advertiser, a democratic tri-weekly paper, giving it a decided literary as well as political flavor, and at the same time delivered occasional lyceum lectures. In 1842 he formed a co-partnership with Samuel Appleton Brown, which continued until 1855. The old Court of Common Pleas in Suffolk county was abolished by law in that year and the new

Superior Court for the county of Suffolk was established with Albert H. Nelson, chief justice, and Josiah G. Abbott, Stephen G. Nash and Charles P. Huntington, associates, all appointed October 13, 1855. Judge Abbott resigned January 1, 1858, and was succeeded by Marcus Morton, jr. Under the law establishing this court the judges were ex-officio judges of the Municipal Court, as the judges of the Court of Common Pleas had been before them since 1843.

In 1858 Judge Abbott resumed the practice of his profession in Boston, whither he moved his residence in 1861, from Lowell. In 1860 he was offered a seat on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, but declined it, being unwilling to relinquish a large and successful law business. During the war of the Rebellion he generously gave his voice, purse, and pen to the Union cause. Three of his sons entered the army, two of whom perished in the struggle. Mr. Abbott had served as State senator for Middlesex county in 1842 and 1843, being chairman of the committees on judiciary and railroads in the latter year, and also senior aide-de-camp on Governor Morton's staff, and in 1850 he was appointed master in chancery, which position he held five years. In 1853 he was a delegate from Lowell to the State constitutional convention, and in that capacity advocated an elective judiciary and the making of the jury judges of law as well as of fact in criminal cases. He was chosen an overseer of Harvard college in 1859 and served six years, when he was dropped from the board because of his democratic politics. In 1874 he was elected to congress, but his seat was contested and he was not admitted until near the close of the first session of 1877. He opposed the bill creating the Electoral commission, which was proposed by the democrats, accepted by the republicans and enacted, but after it became a law he was active in carrying out its provisions. Without his knowledge he was selected for a place on the commission, with the warm approval of Speaker Randall, and was accorded the leadership of the democratic minority, in

which capacity he opposed the decisions of the majority in the four contested States, viz.: Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina. By request he wrote the address to the country, on behalf of the minority, protesting against the decisions of the majority of the commission. This address was approved, put into type, and one copy printed for signatures, but never signed; the original manuscript was destroyed, but the proof sheets, with Judge Abbott's corrections, were preserved and afterward privately deposited in the Boston Public library. He was made a member of the special committee to inquire into the alleged irregularities attending the presidential election in South Carolina in 1876, and prepared its report. He was several times the democratic candidate for governor and United States senator, and attended as a delegate seven national democratic conventions, in six of which he was chairman of the Massachusetts delegation.

Judge Abbott was an eminent lawyer and advocate, an able jurist, a brilliant public speaker, a trusted party leader, and a patriotic, enterprising and active citizen. In the three-fold capacity of counselor, judge and statesman, he achieved honorable distinction and left a name which peculiarly graces the legal and political annals of his Commonwealth. He became a member of the Boston Bar association at its organization in 1876. He was president of the Atlantic Cotton mills at Lawrence, Massachusetts, for fifteen years and of the Hamilton Manufacturing company at Lowell for three years, and a director of the North American Insurance company of Boston from its organization in 1872 until his death. He was a director of the Hill Manufacturing company, of Lewiston, Maine, for thirty-five years, and its president from 1874 till his death; a director of the Boston & Lowell Railroad company for twenty-eight years and its president for five years, and the chief promoter of the Water Power company at Lewiston, which he served as president from 1870 until his death. In 1862 Williams college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. He

died in Boston on the 6th of June, 1891.

Judge Abbott was married July 21, 1838, to Caroline, daughter of Edward St. Leo Livermore, associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, United States attorney (appointed by Washington), and member of congress for three terms. She died in 1887. Her grandfather, Samuel Livermore, was attorney-general of the province of New Hampshire, chief justice of the Supreme Court (appointed in 1782), member of the convocation for the adoption of the Federal constitution, representative in the first congress, and a member and president pro tem of the United States senate for nine years. Her ancestor, John Livermore, came from England to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634, and about 1664 became one of the signers of the fundamental agreement of the colony of New Haven, Connecticut, but subsequently returned to Watertown and died there in 1685. Judge Abbott had eight children, of whom seven were sons, viz.: Edward Gardner, born September 29, 1840, was graduated from Harvard in 1860, enlisted in the Union army, and as captain and brevet major was killed at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862; Henry Livermore, born January 21, 1842, was also graduated from Harvard in 1860, enlisted in the army, and as major and brevet brigadier-general was killed in the Wilderness while leading his regiment; Fletcher Morton, born February 18, 1843, who served on the staff of General William Dwight; Samuel Appleton Browne, a prominent member of the Boston bar; Franklin Pierce and Grafton St. Leo, who also became members of the bar in Boston, and Holker Welch, an artist. The daughter, Sarah, married William P. Fay.

THOMAS DAWES ELIOT, son of William Greenleaf Eliot, was born in Boston, March 20, 1808. He enjoyed ample educational advantages and graduated from Columbia college, in the District of Columbia, in 1825, soon after which he began studying law

with his uncle, Chief Justice Cranch, of the Circuit Court of the District. His professional study was completed in New Bedford, Massachusetts, under the guidance of Judge Charles A. Warren, with whom he became partner upon his admission to the bar. Later, when Judge Warren was placed upon the bench, a very large legal practice came to Mr. Eliot, which his mature and acquired powers and his devoted industry enabled him to master. He gained celebrity through the memorable litigation between the denomination of Friends, where the title to the meeting houses in Massachusetts and Rhode Island was in dispute, and in which the peculiarities of faith and the usages of the respective sects passed under legal scrutiny. During Mr. Eliot's professional career the fleet of New Bedford whaling vessels numbered about four hundred, and in the numerous insurance causes that grew out of the losses of vessels in this great fleet his name figured more prominently and frequently than any other attorney's.

Upon two occasions Mr. Eliot declined appointment to the bench, preferring rather to devote his whole time and energy to the pursuit of his profession. In comparison with active practice, the attractions of political office had no charm for him, and after serving in the State house of representatives and the senate, as has always been customary by young and especially talented lawyers, he persistently declined to enter into State or national politics. He was induced, however, to become the whig candidate in 1854 for an unfinished term in congress, to which he was elected. That was the thirty-third congress, which was in session at a time when the members were greatly excited by the introduction of the so-called Kansas-Nebraska bill. Upon that measure Mr. Eliot made a speech which was printed and circulated by the party, as proof of its concurrence in the anti-slavery sentiment of this State. When the great political change took place, which saw the death of the whig party and the birth of a new one, Mr. Eliot organized the first meeting of the republican

party in Bristol county. The man's devotion to his profession as against public office was clearly shown in his declination of the nomination for attorney-general of the State, which was unanimously tendered him by the party. But he was wanted by the people and after being absent from two congressional terms at Washington, he was nominated and elected from the first district and continued a member of that body until 1869 when he refused further service. His views on the anti-slavery movement are well remembered, and his speeches and debates on that subject showed him to be a staunch supporter of liberty and the rights of man.

Although declining health led to his refusal of another congressional nomination in 1869, he still hoped to be able to again take up the profession which he honored, but in this he was disappointed. His earthly career ended on June 14, 1870.

Mr. Eliot was a deeply religious man and labored many years in the Unitarian church Sunday school. His services as president of the national conference of Unitarian churches were invaluable. He was a fair-minded man, of sterling integrity, and in his profession was among the foremost.

ALFRED MINOT COPELAND — Judge Copeland, as better known throughout Hampden county—one of the oldest practicing lawyers in central Massachusetts, and for twenty-seven years special justice of the Police Court in Springfield, is a native of Hartford, Connecticut, born July 3, 1830. His parents were Alfred and Emma A. (Howd) Copeland, his father originally being a plane maker and later a manufacturer of bedsteads. Alfred, the son, was educated in district and private schools, and also in the famous Amherst and Lenox academies, where he was an apt pupil, and where he laid the foundation for a subsequent thorough legal education, although his limited means would not permit a law course in any of the collegiate institutions of the State.

After leaving Lenox academy Judge Copeland taught school for a time and then began the study of law in the office of Henry W. Taft of Lenox, continuing later on with the old firm of Beach & Bond of Springfield. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1855, and for a period of almost half a century has been closely identified with professional life in Hampden county. He practiced in Huntington about seven years and removed thence to Chicopee, where he lived one year. In 1864 he came to the Springfield bar, and was partner with Stephen E. Seymour, but at the end of a single year, on account of health con-



ALFRED M. COPELAND.

siderations, he returned to Huntington to live and practice, still retaining, however, a law connection at the county seat as member of the firm of Copeland & Bosworth. In the fall of 1867 the partnership was dissolved and Judge Copeland remained in Huntington until 1872, when, having regained his health, he came again to Springfield and soon afterward formed a partnership with the late Henry Morris. These well known and thorough lawyers were pleasantly associated in successful practice for a period of ten years, after which Judge Copeland practiced alone until 1896, when the

present firm of Copeland & Sherwin was formed.

Besides having enjoyed an enviable standing in professional circles nearly fifty years, Judge Copeland has for the same length of time been an active figure in Hampden county politics, although he cannot in any sense be said to have been a seeker after office. He was born a democrat and his whole political life has been so consistent and free from radicalisms that on various occasions he has been elected to office by republican votes. This notably was the case in 1875 when he was elected to the legislature. Since that time, while nominally a democrat, Judge Copeland's political course has been shaped independent of close party alliances, and although his views always have been well understood he nevertheless was urged to accept the position of city marshal in 1896, in which capacity he served eight months. In 1873 he was appointed special justice of the Police Court—an office he has ever since acceptably filled. In Huntington for several years he was trial justice in the local court.

On December 31, 1857, Alfred M. Copeland married Emyra A., daughter of Henry Bigelow of Chester. Two children, a son and a daughter, were born of this marriage.

ISAAC PARKER, Portland and Boston, chief justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court from 1814 to 1830, was the son of Daniel Parker and Margaret Jarvis, natives respectively of Charlestown and Boston, and a lineal descendant of John Parker, who came from Biddeford, England, to Saco, Maine, and who, in 1650, purchased the island in the Kennebec river called Parker's island, and who died there in 1661.

Isaac Parker was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 17, 1768, and received the rudiments of his classical education at the Latin school of his native town. He entered Harvard college at the early age of fourteen, and made great proficiency in the various branches

of science and literature and also maintained a high rank among his contemporaries, many of whom were themselves distinguished scholars. He was graduated in 1786, with Timothy Bigelow, for many years speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives; Alden Bradford, secretary of the Commonwealth; Dr. William Harris, president of Columbia college; James Lowell, LL. D.; Thomas W. Thompson, and others. He read law in Boston with William Tudor, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1789, and settled in the town of Castine, Maine, then a part of Massachusetts, and entered upon the practice of his profession. His talents and industry soon acquired for him a high standing and a large amount of business, and the several offices of trust and responsibility which he was called to fill attested the confidence that was universally placed in his judgment, fidelity and capacity. He served as representative in 1791, 1793, 1794 and 1795, and as senator to the general court of Massachusetts, and in 1796 was elected to congress. He declined a re-election in 1798, and was appointed by President Adams marshal of the district of Maine, which office he held from 1799 to 1801. During this period he removed to Portland, where he continued to practice his profession with eminent success until March, 1806, when he was appointed an associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Simeon Strong. Judge Parker held the *nisi prius* term in Suffolk in November of that year, under the new law; and, sitting alone, presided at one of the most interesting criminal trials that ever occurred in the Commonwealth. The cause presented many very delicate points in the law of homicide, and was zealously conducted by the most eminent counsel.

Soon after his appointment to the bench Judge Parker removed to Boston, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. On the death of Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, in 1814, he was appointed his successor, to the universal satisfaction of the com-

munity. In the convention of 1820, called to revise the constitution of the Commonwealth, Chief Justice Parker was elected its president with a good degree of unanimity. One of his contemporaries says: "In this office, if a long disuse of attendance in deliberative assemblies, and a want of practical familiarity with that highly refined code of rules and orders which constitutes the system of modern parliamentary practice, may in some degree have prevented him from conducting the business of the chair with that ease and rapidity which practice alone can give, yet in dignity, in impartiality, and in a scrupulous regard to the rights of every member, where great interests were in conflict, and strong passions were excited, and great talents struggling for the mastery, it is believed that no presiding officer could have surpassed him, or given more universal satisfaction. And when the forms of proceeding permitted him to take part in the debate, some of the most important questions which came under discussion were examined and illustrated by his sound practical sense, and his sagacious forecast, manifesting his earnest and sincere desire to place the most effectual guards around the great and beneficent institutions of the Commonwealth, with a view, as far as human infirmity will permit, to maintain their integrity and secure their perpetuity."

Judge Parker continued to discharge his judicial duties as chief justice until his death, which occurred July 26, 1830. His reasonings were clear, forcible, exact; his language was chaste, pointed, select; his fluency of speech was uncommon and his action was animated. There was in his mind an original, intrinsic equity, a clear perception of abstract right and justice, and of the best mode of adapting it to the exigencies of the case. Few men have ever excelled him in the readiness of grasping a cause, of developing its merits, or of searching out its defects. He may have had less judicial learning than some men; but no man more thoroughly mastered all that was before him, or expounded with more felicity, the reasons even of technical doctrines. He had an

almost intuitive perception of the real principle underlying a case. His written opinions are full of sagacity, of judicial acuteness, and of singular simplicity and ease, and form an enduring monument to his fame.

Judge Parker was eleven years a trustee of Bowdoin college, and devoted much of his time to the sale of lands granted by the general court to that institution, and was largely influential in laying the foundation for its extended usefulness and reputation. He was also for twenty years an overseer of Harvard college and from 1816 to 1827 Royal professor of law at the Harvard Law school. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1814. While living in Castine, Maine, he married Rebecca Hall, daughter of Joseph Hall, judge of probate for Suffolk county, Massachusetts, from 1825 to 1836. They had eight children, five of whom survived him.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Taunton's famous contribution to the list of Revolutionary heroes, was born in Boston, March 11, 1731. His father was Rev. Thomas Paine, who for years was pastor of a church in Weymouth, Massachusetts, and afterward a Boston merchant.

Robert Treat Paine graduated from Harvard university in 1749 and at first studied theology. He acted as chaplain of the northern frontier troops in 1755 and afterward preached as a substitute in several Boston pulpits; after several years of teaching and European travel he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1757, when he began the practice of his profession in Boston, but removed to Taunton in 1761. Soon his great mental endowments, his profound knowledge of the law and his thoroughness in practice brought him a large business locally and he came into general prominence as a lawyer in 1770, when, in the absence of the attorney-general, he conducted the prosecution against Captain Thomas Preston and his men for the Boston massacre of March 5th that year. With the breaking out

of the Revolution, he warmly espoused the cause of the colonists and won immortality as one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was a delegate to the Provincial congress in 1774–1775 and to the Continental congress from 1774 to 1778. He was a member of the State constitutional convention and was a commanding member of the committee which prepared the draft of the constitution. In 1777, the constitution having been accepted, he was made the first attorney-general of the State, an office which he retained thirteen years, when he was appointed one of the justices of the Superior Court, which office he



ROBERT T. PAINE

resigned (1804) after fourteen years of service.

In 1780 Mr. Paine became one of the founders of the American Academy of Arts and Science, and in 1805 Harvard university conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He died in Boston, May 11, 1814.

ISAAC DAVIS was born in Northboro, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on June 2, 1799, and was descended from ancestry who had dwelt in this State for seven generations. His earliest progenitor in New England was

Dolor Davis, but the time of his arrival is not known. Samuel, the younger of the two sons of Dolor, married Mary Meads, and they had five sons, of whom the youngest was Simon. His eldest son was also named Simon and was father of eleven children, the ninth of whom was Isaac, father of Phineas. The latter was also father of eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth.

Isaac Davis received his early education from his parents and in the district schools, alternating with his studies labor on the farm and in the tannery of his father. He was studious and made good advancement. After preparing for college at Lancaster academy, he entered Brown university in 1818 and was graduated in 1822. He then accepted the position of tutor in the institution on an annual salary of four hundred dollars, and at the same time began studying law in the office of General Carpenter, a leader in the Rhode Island bar. A few months later he gave up teaching and devoted his whole time to law study, removing to Worcester for that purpose and entering the office of Lincoln & Davis, the latter of whom was his uncle. Soon afterward Mr. Lincoln was elected lieutenant-governor and the young man endeavored to arrange a partnership with his uncle for a limited share of the income of the office. The uncle declined and advised the young man to begin practice in a smaller town. This counsel was not accepted and Mr. Davis opened an office in the city, and in a short time secured patronage that amply justified his self-confidence. The Worcester bar was then a remarkably strong one, and Mr. Davis found powerful antagonists to encounter as well as to emulate. The uncle eventually made an effort to secure his nephew for a partner, but on this occasion it was the younger man who declined.

The professional success of Mr. Davis was remarkable and the volume of his business called forth his most active energies. As his fortunes improved and his position in the world became stronger, he took an active and intelligent interest in affairs outside of his pro-

fession, and was ever solicitous for the welfare and upbuilding of the city and its institutions. He invested his surplus funds in real estate, showing rare sagacity in making purchases, and was also a liberal promoter of various manufacturing and financial concerns. He was many years president of the Quinsigamond bank, of the State Mutual Life Insurance company, and of the Merchants' and Farmers' Mutual Life Insurance company. He was a director of the Providence and Worcester Railroad company, and a large stockholder in other railroads, in the Washburn Iron company and many other industries. He was ever ready to lend his counsel and resources to men of character and merit, if they presented before him any undertaking in which he felt confidence.

In early life Mr. Davis adopted the political principles of the democratic party, which has been little in power in this State, and especially in Worcester city and county. This fact was not considered by Mr. Davis, who consistently adhered to his early connection. He was, however, elected to several responsible positions. In 1843 and 1854 he was elected to the State senate, and in 1852 to the house of representatives. In 1851 he was a member of the governor's council, and was three times (1856, 1858, 1861) elected mayor of Worcester city. Three times he was the candidate of his party for governor of the State. From 1852 to 1860 he was a member of the State board of education, and declined the official appointment by President Pierce of assistant treasurer of the United States.

Mr. Davis was a man of deep religious convictions and adhered firmly to the Baptist church, to which he liberally contributed. The Worcester academy was an object of his especial love and solicitude and he gave generously to its support. He was a trustee and a fellow of Brown university and many years a member of the council of the American Antiquarian society. Mr. Davis was a man of force in the community, and while not of commanding powers as a lawyer, was very success-

ful as an advocate and in every way an honor to the bar.

Mr. Davis married, in 1829, Mary H. Estabrook, of Royalston, and they had four sons and six daughters, all of whom lived to be married. Mrs. Davis died in 1875; Mr. Davis on April 1, 1883.

THERON METCALF, Dedham and Boston, judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, was the son of Hanan and Mary (Allen) Metcalf, and was born in Franklin, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, October 16, 1784. But little is known of his childhood. After attending the common schools he entered, in 1801, Brown university, then Rhode Island college, from which he was graduated with honor in 1805. Among his teachers were the accomplished and eloquent Maxey, then president of the college; David Howell, one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the Continental congress; Calvin Park, father of the distinguished Professor Park of Andover; and John Reed, a member of congress and lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts. Among his fellow students were Dr. Adoniram Judson, the distinguished Baptist missionary to Burmah; Dr. Benedict, the historian of the Baptists; Willard Preston, the first president of the University of Vermont; Governor Marcus Morton of Massachusetts; John Whipple, a leader of the Rhode Island bar; Henry Wheaton, minister to Prussia and author of "Elements of International Law;" and Judge Randall of Rhode Island.

Leaving college Mr. Metcalf at once entered upon his legal studies at the Litchfield Law school in Connecticut, then the only law school in the United States, and established by Tappan Reeve, chief justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court. He also studied with Mr. Bacon of Canterbury, Connecticut, and was admitted to the bar in that State, after which he spent another year studying with Seth Hasting, of Mendon. He was admitted to the Norfolk bar in Dedham, Massachusetts, before the old

Court of Common Pleas in September, 1808, and to the bar of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1811, and began practice in his native town. In October, 1809, he removed to Dedham where he resided and successfully practiced law for thirty years, devoting himself with untiring zeal and patient labor to the studies and duties of his profession, which he loved for itself rather than for those rewards to which its constant votaries are entitled. In April, 1817, he was made county attorney of Norfolk county and held the office for twelve years, and until it was abolished and that of district attorney created. At one time he edited the Dedham Gazette, and in October, 1828, he opened a law school there, among his students being John Henry Clifford and Seth Ames. He was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1831, 1833 and 1834, and of the Senate in 1835, and in each of those years served as chairman of the judiciary committee.

In December, 1839, Mr. Metcalf was appointed reporter of decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court. He then removed to Boston and filled this position for eight years, publishing thirteen volumes, which cover the period from the Suffolk March term, 1840, to the Essex November term, 1847. His reports are models—clear, exact, concise. On February 25, 1848, he was appointed one of the associate justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, and remained on the bench for over seventeen years, resigning August 31, 1865, at the age of nearly eighty-one, and on account of increasing infirmities. He died in Boston on the 13th of November, 1875.

Judge Metcalf was fully imbued with the spirit of the common law, and made himself familiar with all its sources and master of its principles. It has been said of him, by one competent to give an opinion, that he was one of the greatest masters of the learning of the English common law which the American bar has produced. The evidence of his legal knowledge and attainments is patent in the records of his arguments at the bar; in his annotations of Yelverton, published in 1820; in

his various books and Digests; in his reports of decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court; and in his judicial opinions during the seventeen years that he held a seat on the bench, which are unsurpassed for purity of style and clearness and exactness of expression.

Amid the labors and duties of his professional life Judge Metcalf found time to assist the profession and contribute to the science of the law. His editions of "Yelverton's Reports," of "Starkie on Evidence," of "Russell on Crimes," and of "Manle and Selwyn's Reports," besides numerous contributions to the leading legal and literary reviews and periodicals of the country, attest his accurate learning and ripe scholarship. He was one of the commissioners in 1835 to supervise the publication of the revised statutes, and edited the general laws of Massachusetts, in two volumes, from the adoption of the constitution down to 1822, which he continued in a third volume to 1831. The index of this work is his own and a model of its kind. In these and in his share in the preparation of the first volume of the "United States Digests," in his "Digest of cases in the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court from 1816 to 1823," in his "Digest of Decisions of the Courts of Common Law and Admiralty in the United States in 1840," and in his supplements to the "Revised Statutes" from 1836 to 1844, he made the profession and the Commonwealth largely his debtors. In 1867, two years after retiring from the bench, he published a work entitled "Principles of the Law of Contracts, with Examples of their Application," which was originally prepared forty years before for the use of students in his office and afterward published in a series of ten articles contributed to the *American Jurist*, commencing in October, 1838. These articles attracted great attention in the legal profession and were unanimously commended.

He was a very able jurist, industrious, pure minded, and learned, and as a common law judge had few superiors in the Commonwealth. His notes to the various works that he edited have been largely used by subsequent writers.

He was, in brief, an accomplished scholar, a good citizen, a faithful friend, and an earnest, courteous Christian gentleman. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Brown university in 1844 and from Harvard college in 1848.

Judge Metcalf was married November 5, 1809, to Julia, daughter of Uriah Tracey, United States senator from Connecticut.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, one of the most unique characters that New England has produced, was born in Deerfield,



BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

New Hampshire, November 5, 1818. After attending the district schools he entered what was then Waterville college, now Colby university, Maine, and was graduated from that institution in 1838, was admitted to the bar in 1840 and commenced practice at Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1841.

From the first Mr. Butler interested himself in politics and was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives as a democrat in 1853 and to the State senate in 1859. In 1860 he was sent by his constituents to Charleston, North Carolina, as a delegate to the democratic

national convention, but the convening of a portion of the delegates at Baltimore brought out from him the statement that "he would not sit in a convention where the African slave-trade, which is piracy by the laws of my country, is approvingly advocated." In 1860 he was defeated as the democrat candidate for governor of Massachusetts. In 1861 when the call for troops was made by the Washington authorities, Mr. Butler held the commission of brigadier-general of militia. On the 17th of April, the same year, he marched to Annapolis with the 8th Massachusetts regiment and was placed in command of the Annapolis district, which included the city of Baltimore. After brilliant and military work in North Carolina and in the Mississippi region he took possession of New Orleans, May 1, 1862. His administration of the city's affairs became famous and although much of the criticism he received was undoubtedly deserved, yet on the whole his work in New Orleans is to be commended rather than condemned. It is supposed by many, and General Butler himself shared that view, that his recall in December, 1862, was at the suggestion of Louis Napoleon, who thought General Butler might thwart some of his Mexico plans. After varying success as a military leader he was removed from command by General Grant, when he returned to Massachusetts.

With the exception of 1875-1877, General Butler served as a republican in congress from 1866 to 1879. In 1868 he was one of the congressmen appointed to conduct the impeachment of President Johnson. As the republican nominee for governor of Massachusetts he was defeated in 1871. In 1878 and 1879 he was also a defeated candidate for governor of Massachusetts, but as the candidate of the greenback and one faction of the democratic party. The regular democrats nominated and elected him governor of Massachusetts in 1882. During his term of governorship he earned the title of "Hero of Tewksbury" by making charges of mismanagement against the officers of the almshouse of that name, but after inves-

tigation by the General Court the charges were not sustained. He was defeated for re-election as governor in 1883 and in 1884 became the candidate of the greenback party for the presidency of the United States.

In 1842 General Butler married Sarah, daughter of Dr. Israel Hildreth. He died January 11, 1893.

CALEB CUSHING, Newburyport, associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in 1852 and 1853, attorney-general of the United States, and distinguished as a diplomat and scholar, was the eldest son of Captain John N. Cushing by his first wife, Lydia Dow, and was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, January 17, 1800. He came from a noted family, among his immediate ancestors being John and William Cushing, the latter one of the first associate justices and the second chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, and the former an associate justice of the Superior Court of Judicature of the Province of Massachusetts Bay from 1747 to 1771; and back of them was Rev. Caleb Cushing, a graduate of Harvard in 1692 and pastor of the First parish in Salisbury. In 1802 the family moved to Newburyport, Massachusetts, where the father was for many years a prosperous merchant and an owner of sailing vessels.

Judge Cushing received his first education under Michael Walsh, a famous teacher and the author of a "Mercantile Arithmetic." He was graduated with honors from Harvard college in 1817 when but seventeen years of age, standing third in a class of sixty-two, and being selected by his classmates to make the address to President Monroe when he visited the university in that year. Among the members of this class were George Bancroft, the historian, Professor Alva Woods and Samuel E. Sewall, LL. B. After graduating young Cushing remained in the college two years as tutor in mathematics and natural philosophy, and at the end of that period delivered a poem before the Phi Beta Kappa society. He then

entered the office of Ebenezer Moseley of Newburyport, to prepare himself for the bar. In 1820 he delivered an oration at Harvard and took the degree of master of arts. He was also one of the earliest students at Harvard Law school, that institution having graduated its first class in 1820. He was admitted to the Essex bar in 1822 and established himself in Newburyport, where his brilliant intellect and remarkable ability soon won for him a recognized leadership. Within a few years Mr. Cushing and Rufus Choate stood at the head of the Essex bar.

In 1826 he represented Newburyport in the general court and in 1827 he was a member of the Massachusetts senate. In 1829 he went to Europe for the second time and remained two years, visiting principally France and Spain, and on his return published, in 1833, his "Review of the Late Revolution in France" and "Reminiscences of Spain." In 1833 and 1834 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature from Newburyport, and in 1834 he was chosen to represent the Essex north district in congress, where he served four consecutive terms, or eight years, being first a Henry Clay whig and later a democrat. Webster is quoted as saying that "he had not been six weeks in congress before he was acknowledged to be the highest authority on what had been the legislation of congress on any given subject." His eloquence and activity, combined with his wonderful memory and great intellectual ability, conspired to win for him a place of influence among his associates. In 1843 President Tyler nominated him for secretary of the treasury, but the senate refused to confirm the nomination, and in the same year he sailed on a diplomatic mission to China on the United States steamship *Missouri*, which was burned at Gibraltar, where she had stopped for fuel. He reached China in safety and in 1844 concluded the first American treaty with the Chinese emperor. This treaty was submitted to the senate that had, on political grounds, three times rejected him as secretary of the treasury, and was so satisfactory as to be

promptly ratified without a dissenting voice. Returning home he was again elected to the legislature from Newburyport, and in the session of 1847 advocated the Mexican war in opposition to the popular sentiment of the Commonwealth. The legislature rejected a bill to raise funds for the equipment of a regiment, and he personally advanced the money, was appointed colonel, and went with the organization to the front April 14, 1847. President Polk subsequently commissioned him a brigadier-general. While in Mexico he was nominated by the democrats for governor of Massachusetts, but his party was not in unanimous support and he was defeated. In 1850 he represented Newburyport for the fifth time in the legislature, and in that year he was elected the first mayor of that city and was re-elected in 1851. In 1852 he was appointed an associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. He served on the bench until March, 1853, when he resigned to accept the position of attorney-general of the United States under President Franklin Pierce. His opinions in this capacity fill three volumes. He was again a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1857, 1858 and 1859, and in April, 1860, was president of the democratic national convention at Charleston, South Carolina, and in June presided over the convention of seceders which assembled at Baltimore and nominated Breckenridge for the presidency.

In December, 1860, Judge Cushing was sent by President Buchanan as a confidential commissioner to South Carolina "to make arrangements about Fort Sumter." His conferences led to no result—except utter failure. Judge Cushing's political tenets, like those of many other politicians, underwent radical modifications during the Rebellion. He gave his influence unreservedly to the Union cause, and was one of the most loyal men of the North. But he seems to have held few offices during that trying period, yet he remained in Washington acting as counsel and adviser to various departments. President Lincoln ap-

pointed him a commissioner to adjust pending claims between the United States and Mexico, Spain and other countries. In 1866 he became one of the three commissioners to revise and codify the laws of the United States—a work which this commission finished and reported to the senate December 10, 1873. President Johnson made him a special envoy to the United States of Colombia, and in 1872 he was appointed by President Grant as one of the counsel for the United States government at the Geneva conference for the settlement of the controversies with Great Britain in regard to the Alabama claims. Unfortunately, in this capacity, Judge Cushing and one of the arbitrators did not harmonize, yet he discharged his duties with characteristic ability and honor. In 1873 he published his "Treaty of Washington," in which he severely criticizes Sir Alexander Cockburn, the arbitrator for Great Britain, but which is nevertheless an able and authentic work.

Judge Cushing was one of the ablest international lawyers of his time. When the massacre of the *Virginius* prisoners brought the United States to the brink of war with Spain he averted that calamity and thus magnified an already brilliant reputation. On December 27, 1873, after the resignation of General Sickles as minister to Spain, he was nominated by President Grant as his successor, and the nomination was promptly confirmed by the senate. He was ready to start on his new mission when, on January 9, 1874, his name was sent to the senate by President Grant as his nominee for chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. Senators Sumner, Boutwell and Conkling, all favored confirmation, but on January 14 Senator Sargent of California, made public a letter of Caleb Cushing's to Jefferson Davis, dated March 28, 1861, in which Judge Cushing speaks of the disruption of the Union as an accomplished fact. This disclosure caused instant action. Judge Cushing's name was withdrawn. He went to Spain and discharged his diplomatic duties with singular courage, success and sat-

isfaction until 1877, when he resigned. Afterwards he declined all public offices and all nomination to office.

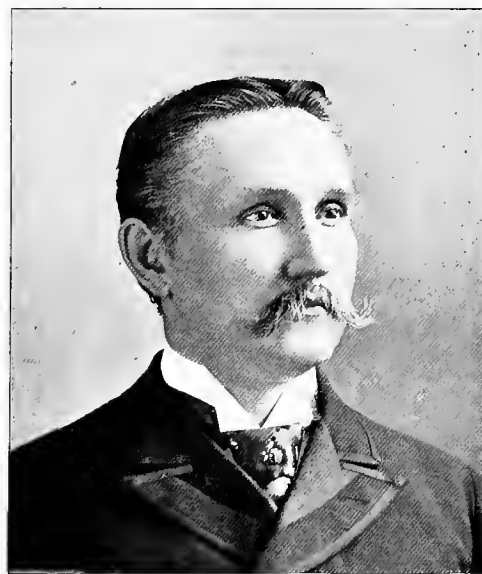
He was an able contributor to contemporary literature. He wrote several important articles on legal and historical subjects for the *North American Review*, and published the "History and Present State of the Town of Newburyport, Massachusetts," and "The Practical Principles of Political Economy" in 1826; "Growth and Territorial Progress of the United States" in 1839; and "Life and Public Services of William Henry Harrison" in 1840. A passion for learning as well as for work actuated him to the last, and in philology and other branches of study he seemed to be zealously fitting himself for their use in some other sphere of existence.

He died at his home near Newburyport, Massachusetts, on the 2d of January, 1879.

Judge Cushing was married in 1823 to Caroline, the accomplished daughter of Judge Samuel Sumner Wilde of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. She accompanied him to Europe in 1829, and on her return published, in 1832, "Letters Descriptive of Public Monuments, Scenery and Manners in France and Spain," for private distribution. She died in 1832, young and childless, and Judge Cushing never remarried, but lived more than forty-five years a widower. He spent much of his later life in Washington, practicing law and acting as legal adviser to the government.

NATHANIEL WATSON LADD, Boston, is descended in the ninth generation from (1) Daniel Ladd, who came from England in the ship *Mary* and John in 1634 and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he received a grant of land. In 1637 this Daniel Ladd moved to and became one of the founders of Haverhill, Massachusetts. His son (2) Nathaniel Ladd, removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, and in 1728 built the oldest house now standing there and known as the Governor Gilman

house; he married Elizabeth Gilman. Nathaniel Ladd, jr., (3) son of Nathaniel, married Catherine Gilman, and had a son (4), Daniel Ladd, who settled in Epping, New Hampshire, whose son (5), Nathaniel, lived at North River in that town. Nathaniel Ladd (6), son of the last named Nathaniel, resided in Concord, New Hampshire, and was the father of Rev. Nathaniel Ladd (7), a well-known Methodist minister, whose son, Daniel Watson Ladd (8), became a physician and died in young manhood, leaving three sons, all of whom were graduates of Dartmouth college. The eldest son is Nathaniel W., the subject of this



NATHANIEL W. LADD.

article: the second, Francois J. G., was graduated from the Columbia Law school in New York; and the third, John Savilian, was graduated from the Union Theological seminary. His only daughter, and eldest child, since deceased, was Eliza Ann, who was graduated from the Boston University Medical school in 1876, with the degree of M. D., being one of the earliest female doctors in the country. The wife of Daniel Watson Ladd and the mother of these children was Lucy Ann Dustin, daughter of Rev. Caleb Dustin, a Methodist minister of New Hampshire, and Mary (Kel-

ley) Dustin of Salem, New Hampshire. On her father's side she was a lineal descendant in the eighth generation from Hannah Dustin, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, whose heroic fight with Indians illuminates one of the most brilliant pages of New England history.

Nathaniel W. Ladd, the eldest son and second child of Dr. Daniel W. and Lucy Ann (Dustin) Ladd, was born in Derry, New Hampshire, January 7, 1848, and when two years old went with his parents to Epping, in the same State. There he began his education in the common schools. In 1860 the family returned to Derry, where he attended the public schools until 1862, when his father died, and he went onto a farm in Tilton, remaining there two and one-half years, and afterward spent another two and one-half years as clerk in a clothing store in Kitterey, Maine. Returning thence to Derry, New Hampshire, he entered Pinkerton academy, where he prepared himself for college, and from which he was graduated in 1869. It was in that year that Dartmouth college celebrated its centennial anniversary, and in the autumn Mr. Ladd became one of its students and was graduated therefrom in 1873, with membership in the Delta Kappa Epsilon. Among his classmates were Rev. Francis E. Clark, the founder of the Christian Endeavor society; Isaiah R. Clark and Alfred S. Hall, of the Boston bar and a number of others who have achieved distinction in professional and civil life.

After leaving college, Mr. Ladd spent a little more than a year traveling and visiting schools and colleges in the south and west in the interest of Ginn Brothers, school book publishers of Boston. Meanwhile he pursued the study of law privately, during spare moments, and at the end of that period, in the fall of 1874, entered the office of Abbott, Jones & MacFarlane and the Boston University Law school, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in June, 1875. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar on November 8th of the same year, and the next day started on a southern trip for H. O. Houghton & Co., publishers. In

the autumn of 1876 he began and has ever since continued the general practice of his profession in Boston, gaining distinction and honor as an able, industrious lawyer in both court and office work.

Mr. Ladd has always been an ardent republican and for a number of years has taken an active interest in political affairs. He was a member of the Boston common council from old ward ten in 1886 and 1887 and of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature from the same ward in 1890 and 1891. In the latter body he served as a member in 1890 and as chairman in 1891 of the finance committee, and also as house chairman of the State house committee during the first year. He represented ward ten on the republican ward and city committee in 1885. He is a foundation member of the Boston Athletic association and of the Bostonian club, of which he was president one year, and is also a member of the Boston Art club and of the Hale club, a life member of the Bostonian society and of the D. K. E. club of New York city, a proprietor of the Social Law library of Boston, and a member of the American Bar association. He resides in Boston and is unmarried.

ROBERT CARTER PITMAN, New Bedford, associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court from 1869 to 1891, was the son of Benjamin and Mary Ann (Carter) Pitman, and was born in Newport, Rhode Island, on the 16th of March, 1825. His father, a native of the same place, was for many years a manufacturer, removing with his family to New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1821. His mother was also born in Newport, and was the daughter of Robert Carter, who served with distinction in the War of 1812.

Robert C. Pitman attended the common schools and the Friends' academy in New Bedford, and in 1841, having fitted for college, entered Wesleyan university at Middletown, Connecticut, from which he was graduated with honors in the class of 1845. Three years

later he received the degree of A. M. in course, and in 1869 his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. On leaving college in 1845 he entered the law office of Thomas D. Eliot, an eminent lawyer and a member of congress, of New Bedford. In 1846 he temporarily abandoned his legal studies and went to West Feliciana parish in Louisiana, where he taught school for a time, reading law in the meanwhile as his duties permitted. He returned to Massachusetts in 1848, was admitted to the bar in the same year, and at once began active practice in New Bedford, and in the trial of causes soon attracted attention as a man of unusual promise. In 1850 he formed a co-partnership with his old instructor, Mr. Eliot, which continued for five years. Afterward he practiced alone until 1864, when he associated himself with Alanson Borden under the firm name of Pitman & Borden, and this relation continued until Mr. Pitman was appointed an associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court in May, 1869.

As a republican from the organization of the party, Judge Pitman was zealous and somewhat active, and was honored with several positions of trust. He was judge of the Police Court of New Bedford from 1858 to 1864, when he resigned. In 1858 he represented New Bedford in the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, where he served on the judiciary committee and as chairman of the joint special committee on the removal of the county buildings to Dukes county. In 1864 he was elected to the Massachusetts senate, and in that body was a member of the judiciary committee and chairman of two other important committees, of a special committee which secured the passage of a resolution relating to "coast defences" as outlined in Governor Andrews' inaugural, and of a joint special committee which, largely through his efforts, procured an act governing more efficiently the sale of intoxicating liquors. He was again a member of the senate in 1868 and served as chairman of the joint standing committee on federal relations, of the committee on public

charitable institutions, and of the joint special committee on the union of the cities of Boston and Charlestown, and as a member of the special committee on the laws of settlement. He was returned for the session of 1869, and was elected president, his opponent being George O. Brastow of Somerville, another outspoken advocate of "license." This session was notable for its temperance legislation, for the establishment of a State board of health, the railroad commission, and the bureau of statistics and labor, for the abolishment of the district school system and the revision of the educational system of the Commonwealth, and by the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the United States constitution. Mr. Pitman, on all of these questions, was zealous for those ends which, as he happily expressed it in his farewell address, best promoted the benefit of "man in his threefold nature—physical, intellectual and moral."

It was during this session that he was tendered by Governor Claflin a seat on the bench of the Superior Court, which he accepted. On the 19th of June, 1869, he resigned the presidency of the senate and assumed his judicial duties, which he discharged until his death, at Newton, Massachusetts, March 5, 1891, nearly twenty-two years.

In the technical learning of the law Judge Pitman was deeply versed. He studied also with thoroughness the theory and practice of our manners and institutions. His tastes inclined to literary pursuits, but practical considerations turned him to the legal profession, which he graced and honored, both as a lawyer and jurist. He was always a student, not alone in the vast field of the law, but of literature, of religious and philosophic thought, and especially of the classics and of the recondite poet Browning. For many years he was the senior justice on the Superior Court bench. He saw men appointed from the bar and from among his associates to the Supreme Judicial Court, yet he went on with his work cheerfully and steadily, achieving an eminent reputation. Chief Justice Mason thus spoke of him:

"He was an accomplished lawyer. His accurate and extended learning, his quick and comprehensive grasp of legal principles, and his wonderful felicity of statement and illustration in their application have been long recognized and appreciated by all who had occasion to present causes before him. Whether in his unstudied oral charge or the carefully formulated instruction to meet finer shadings, whether dealing with fundamental principles or the most refined distinctions of the law, he had the rare gift of selecting the choice word or phrase to convey the exact meaning intended. * * * The cause of temperance had a large share in his thought, and his service to it will be remembered by many as the distinctive feature of his life-work. It was, indeed, disinterested service of the heroic type. He was not borne to it upon the current of popular favor, but stemmed the tide in the martyr spirit of the reformer. * * * These reflections would be incomplete if that which had central place in his life were omitted. Trained by parents of earnest religious feeling in the Methodist faith, something of the quality of the early teaching remained to give its tone to thought and feeling when mature judgment had brought him to other views of doctrine. Though his formulated faith was liberal, there was much of the Puritan in the moral fibre of the man."

Judge Pitman's work on "Alcohol and the State" is a powerful and masterly presentation of the subject, and was his greatest contribution to literature. His life, however, was devoted to the cause of temperance—to the advocacy of the wisest and ablest philanthropy of his times. In politics he recognized no party allegiance. But after his promotion to the bench he was the nominee of his political faction—the prohibitionists—for the office of governor. In 1876 he removed from New Bedford to Newton, where he lived until his death.

He was married August 15, 1885, to Frances R., daughter of Moses G. Thomas of New Bedford, a Unitarian clergyman formerly settled in Concord, New Hampshire.

GEORGE THORNDIKE ANGELL, Boston, president and founder of the American Humane Educational society, president and one of the founders of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and president and one of the founders of the first American Band of Mercy, was born in Southbridge, Worcester county, Massachusetts, June 5, 1823, being the only child of Rev. George Angell, formerly of Providence, Rhode Island, but for many years pastor of the Baptist church at Southbridge, where he died February 18, 1827, aged forty-one. His mother, Rebekah Thorndike, youngest daughter of Lieutenant Paul Thorndike of Tewksbury, Massachusetts, was in early life a teacher in a private school in Worcester and after her husband's death had private schools for young ladies in Salem, Massachusetts, and other places. She died at Townsend, Vermont, June 15, 1868, aged seventy-nine. Both of his parents were distinguished for their religious devotion and deeds of charity.

Left fatherless at the age three years, Mr. Angell's early training was altogether in the hands of his excellent mother, and his boyhood was spent in various country places in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, with relatives and friends. When about fourteen he entered a large dry goods house in Boston, where he remained two and one-half years. Afterward he fitted for college at Meriden academy in New Hampshire, and in the fall of 1842 entered Brown university. A year later he withdrew on account of pecuniary matters and because he was not permitted to teach winters, and went to Dartmouth college, from which he was graduated July 30, 1846. While there he spent a large portion of his time in reading, writing and speaking, and during his junior year presided over one of the college societies, numbering about one hundred and fifty students, one of his duties being to review each week the arguments presented and decide the question. He was also elected, with some half dozen classmates, a member of the Alpha Delta Phi. By teaching school winters and with

the assistance of his mother and of a Boston relative he succeeded in completing a thorough college course, and, thus equipped, he became a teacher in the Mather Grammar school in Boston. About the same time he began reading law evenings and during vacations in the office of his mother's cousin, Richard Fletcher, associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, whose memoir appears in this work. These relations continued for three years, during which time he not only paid his college debts and partly supported his mother, but accumulated about twelve hundred dollars. In the autumn of 1849 he resigned his position



GEORGE T. ANGELL.

in the school and entered the law office of Charles Greely Loring, and for two years continued his legal studies with Mr. Loring and at the Harvard Law school in Cambridge. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 17, 1851, and soon afterward formed a partnership with Samuel E. Sewall, a prominent abolitionist, for several years the abolition candidate for governor, and one of the eminent lawyers of Boston. The firm of Sewall & Angell continued for fourteen years.

It was Judge Fletcher's wish that Mr. Angell should become a jury lawyer, for which

he was well qualified. He was very successful in the first cases which he tried, but soon showed that his nervous temperament would not permit him to carry the strain necessary in this branch of the profession, and therefore he turned his attention to building up an office practice. In this he met with marked success. After the firm of Sewall & Angell was dissolved Mr. Angell took in a junior partner, with whom he continued nine years more, or until 1875, when he substantially withdrew from active practice in order to devote himself to works of a public and philanthropic nature, in which he accomplished inestimable good, but from which he never sought nor received any pecuniary compensation. During his twenty-three years at the bar he won not only an eminent reputation, but a comfortable private fortune.

In August, 1864, two years before the forming by Henry Bergh of New York, of the first society in America for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and when he did not know that there was any such society in the world, Mr. Angell, being then unmarried, gave by will a large portion of his property, after the death of his mother and himself, to be used in circulating in secular and Sunday schools humane literature for the prevention of cruelty to animals; and the driving to death in a forty-mile race of two of the best horses of the Commonwealth in 1868 moved him to action for the establishment of a Massachusetts society for that purpose. He promptly wrote to the Boston Daily Advertiser, announcing his willingness to give both time and money to establish such a society, and stating that, if there were any other persons in Boston willing to unite with him in this object, he should be glad to be informed; and the next morning, being called upon by an influential Boston lady, Mrs. William Appleton, who told him that she had been trying to form a similar society, and also by other prominent citizens, he found himself engaged in a work which led him to abandon his profession, and to devote himself and his means without pecuniary compensation to the

protection of dumb animals from cruelty and to the humane education of the American people. He first obtained an act of incorporation from the Massachusetts legislature for the new society—the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, incorporated March 23, 1868—and wrote and caused to be adopted the constitution and by-laws under which it has acted ever since.

Mr. Angell is universally recognized as the foremost man in this humane reform. He has not only been the president but the guiding spirit of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of the American Humane Education society, and of the Parent American Band of Mercy since their inception and incorporation.

Mr. Angell spoke at the Church of Unity, Boston, on May 21, 1871, delivering the first address on the duty of protecting dumb animals from cruelty ever given by a layman on Lord's day from any Christian pulpit in the world.

As a director of the American Social Science association, of which he became a member in 1874, Mr. Angell gave much money and time in exposing the sales of poisonous and dangerously adulterated foods and other articles, which resulted in a congressional report containing about one hundred manuscript pages of evidence which he had collected, and of which he had more than a hundred thousand copies sent over the country, laying the foundations for the various laws on the subject which have since been enacted in various States.

Mr. Angell was married on the 7th of November, 1872, at Nahant, to Mrs. Eliza A. Martin, daughter of Warren and Lucy A. Mattoon of Northfield, Massachusetts.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS COLBY, one of the distinguished early lawyers of southern Massachusetts, was born in Hallowell, Maine, April 19, 1808, and was a son of Rev. Philip Colby, a native of Sanbornton, New Hampshire. The son was only three years old when his father determined to abandon his

former business and fit himself for the ministry. He accordingly returned to Salem, Massachusetts, to pursue theological study. There he was ordained in 1817 and during a period of twenty-seven years he was an able and faithful minister of the gospel. His scholastic qualifications were such that Brown university conferred upon him the degree of master of arts in 1817. He died in 1854.

From such a father as this, Harrison Gray Otis Colby received his early instruction. He entered Brown university in 1823 and by persistent study and the exercise of his active intellect was able to graduate at the early age of nineteen years. His natural taste was for the law and he located in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and studied under the guidance of Timothy G. Coffin and a short time with Rufus Choate. He was admitted to the bar in 1830 and opened an office first in Taunton, where he practiced eight years. In 1838 he settled permanently in New Bedford and formed a partnership with his former classmate, John H. Clifford, in which connection he rapidly advanced in the profession. The following estimate of his ability and character are written by one who knew him well: "His knowledge of legal rule and principles was comprehensive, and as a speaker he was easy, very ready in extemporaneous affairs, never at a loss for the right word, and in the best of argument, animated and forcible. He was especially thorough and painstaking in the preparation of cases. In the trial of causes he was always courteous to his opponents, and never guilty of bullying or abusing witnesses. * * He was a man of great resources—witty, quick at repartee, and a persistent fighter."

As a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to which he was appointed in 1845, Mr. Colby was fair-minded, even-tempered, and his course gave general satisfaction to the profession. But the duties of the bench were always distasteful to him, and he resigned the office in 1847 to resume his regular practice. He was appointed district attorney for the southern district of Massachusetts in 1849 and held the

office to 1851. He represented Taunton in the legislature in 1838 and New Bedford in 1841 and 1843, serving on important committees, including that on the judiciary.

Military affairs possessed a peculiar charm for Judge Colby and from 1840 to 1845 he commanded the New Bedford guards. He was a ready writer and gained considerable literary repute. Studious by nature and habit, he continually sought knowledge by reading and the companionship of the best scholars. His death took place February 21, 1853, and at the opening of the Court of Common Pleas in the following March, the members of the Bristol county bar adopted resolutions of eulogy.

EDWARD ELISHA LYMAN, attorney, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, and descendant of Richard Lyman, the first of the name in this country, who settled first in Cambridge and later in Hartford, Connecticut, was born



EDWARD E. LYMAN.

at Sunderland, Massachusetts, December 13, 1834. His father was Horace Lyman, for thirty years a prominent business man and farmer of Sunderland.

Edward E. Lyman received his education in

the public schools, and the Lewiston academy at East Hampton. He studied law with the firm of Davis & Allen in Greenfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He began practice on January 1, 1861, which he has continued ever since, except as it has been interrupted by his public duties. He is a republican and served on the school committee of the town of Sunderland, which was his first public position. In 1867 he was appointed clerk of the court of Franklin county, and faithfully served in that capacity until his resignation in July, 1896, to accept promotion to the justiceship of the District Court of Franklin county.

Judge Lyman's qualifications as a man and a public spirited citizen have been appreciated and recognized by the people of Franklin county, and he has been called upon to fill several positions of responsibility outside of his profession. He is a stockholder and director in the Miller's Falls company, engaged in the manufacture of tools. He has been for thirty years trustee of the Greenfield Savings bank and is a director in the Interstate Mortgage Trust company. He served eleven years on the school committee of Greenfield and for thirty years was a director and three years president of the Library association.

Judge Lyman was married June 8, 1871, to Martha L. Branch of Madison, Ohio. They have four children, Edward Branch, associate editor of the Greenfield Gazette and Courier; Ethel, a graduate of Smith college; Henry W., a student at Yale, and Helen, a graduate of the Greenfield High school.

BENJAMIN ROBBINS CURTIS, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, was descended from the William Curtis who married Sarah Eliot, sister of John Eliot, who emigrated to America in the ship *Lyon*, in 1632. Benjamin Robbins Curtis was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, on the 4th of November, 1809, and died at Newport, Rhode Island, on the 15th of September, 1874.

During Judge Curtis' course at Harvard he

stood well to the front in scholarship; in his junior year he won the Bowdoin prize of fifty dollars and at the commencement he delivered the oration entitled "The Character of Lord Byron." His graduation was in 1829 and he was immediately thereafter appointed proctor of the university. The early part of his law course was under the direction of Joseph Story and J. H. Ashmun. Before finishing the required work, he left to commence practice in Northfield, Massachusetts, where he remained three years. His admission to the bar was in 1832. Two years later he was admitted to practice in the Massachusetts Supreme Court, at Northampton, and shortly afterward moved to Boston, there forming a co-partnership with Charles Pelham Curtis. Mr. Curtis carried the ardor of his character into the practice of his profession and soon gained a large and constantly increasing business. He became widely known for the quickness of his perceptions and his general acquaintance with legal principles. He was a man of strong personality and very tenacious when a question of principle was involved.

In 1851, Judge Curtis was elected a member of the lower Massachusetts house and the same year President Fillmore appointed him to the position of associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Curtis had so much faith in the logical manner in which his decisions were reached, that he was almost unmovable when once his mind had settled a point. This was well illustrated during the exciting times leading up to and following the "Dred Scott" decision. Curtis dissented from the majority of his associates and in a powerful argument upheld the right of congress to forbid the holding of slaves; also held that a person of African descent could be a citizen of the United States. The public sentiment at that time was such as to subject him to severe criticism in the south and to praise in the north, but the progress of events brought the country to his theory. In 1857 he resigned from the bench, became a private citizen and resumed the practice of law. Through prominent cases with which he

was connected and the newspapers, he was, however, continuously kept in the public eye. In 1868 he was one of counsel for President Johnson when he was impeached by congress, and in 1874 was the democratic candidate for United States senator from Massachusetts.

Judge Curtis was married, first, on the 8th of May, 1833, to his cousin, Eliza Maria, the daughter of William H. Woodward, a lineal descendant of Miles Standish, and who died in 1844; second, in 1846, to Anna Wroe Curtis, the daughter of his law partner—she died in 1860; third, in 1861, to Maria Malleville, daughter of Jonathan Allen, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In religion he was in his earlier years a Unitarian and later affiliated with the Episcopal church.

As an authority on legal matters, he was highly regarded. His published works were: "Reports of Cases in Circuit Courts of the United States," two volumes, 1854; "Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, with Notes and Digest," twenty-two volumes; "Digest of Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States," down to 1854. In 1880, six years after his death, there was published a two-volume work entitled "Memoir and Writings," which the student of Curtis' life and character will find of great value.

PLINY MERRICK occupied a prominent place in the bar of Massachusetts during most of the first half of the nineteenth century. He was born in Brookfield in 1794 and graduated from Harvard college in 1814. He was fortunate in being able to pursue his law study in the office of Levi Lincoln, who was then just entering upon his career as a statesman. After his admission to the bar in 1817, Mr. Merrick practiced four years in Taunton, a part of which period he was partner with Governor Morton. He did not settle permanently in Worcester until 1824, when he returned to accept the office of prosecuting attorney for the county, a position which he occupied until the State was divided into districts in 1832.

Governor Lincoln thereupon appointed his former pupil attorney for the middle district, an office which he held until his elevation to the bench in 1843. During these twenty years of public service his general practice constantly increased and his reputation extended into other States, whither he was several times called.

In 1843 Mr. Merrick was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas and held the office until 1848, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Worcester and Nashua railroad. In 1850 he returned to the bench and three years later was promoted to the Supreme Judicial Court. In 1856 he removed to Boston and there resided until his death in 1867.

Mr. Merrick belonged to the political party that is in the minority in Massachusetts and therefore held few elective offices, serving only in the two houses of the legislature at intervals.

In legal argument Judge Merrick possessed superior rhetorical gifts, an unusual command of language, keen wit, and quick apprehension of the points at issue. One of the most famous trials in which he was engaged was that of Professor Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman. His defense of the prisoner is admitted to have been ably conducted. As a judge he exhibited broad and accurate knowledge of the rules of practice and evidence, and though he frequently seemed to form a decided opinion on the merits of a case, it is conceded that he seldom erred. In the reports of decisions of the Supreme Court his opinions, especially upon the criminal law, are still held in high respect.

SHERMAN HOAR, Concord and Boston, was the youngest son of the late Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar and Caroline Downes Brooks and a grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Sherman) Hoar, and was born in Concord, Massachusetts, July 30, 1860. His lineage was a remarkable one, both his father's and mother's ancestors coming from historic Con-

cord stock. Samuel Hoar, his grandfather, was a prominent Concord lawyer, served one term in congress, and became a noted abolitionist. He was deeply interested in the cause of the negro and made several trips south in behalf of that race. Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, son of Samuel, was born February 21, 1816, and died in January, 1895, in Concord, where the family has resided for eight generations. He was graduated from Harvard college in 1835, was admitted to the Worcester bar September 3, 1839, and served as justice of the Court of Common Pleas from 1849 to 1853 and of the Supreme Judicial Court from 1859 to 1869. He was State senator, member of congress, attorney-general under President Grant, regent of the Smithsonian institution, a fellow and an overseer of Harvard college, and a member of the joint high commission which made the treaty of Washington with Great Britain. His wife, Caroline Downes Brooks, whom he married November 26, 1840, was the daughter of Nathan Brooks, a prominent member of both branches of the Massachusetts legislature and in 1838 the whig candidate for congress, nine hotly contested elections being necessary before his opponent became the victor. At that time it required a majority to elect. Roger Sherman, Sherman Hoar's great-grandfather, was a member of the committee appointed to draft the Declaration of Independence and a member of the United States constitutional convention. It is said that to him is largely due the present arrangement of the United States senate, in which he served two terms. All these families were prominent in the formation and settlement of the early colonies and later took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle, and they had no small share in the moulding of the infant republic and in framing its law.

Sherman Hoar received his early education in the public schools of Concord and at Phillips Exeter academy, where he fitted for college, graduating in the spring of 1878. In the autumn of the same year he entered Harvard, where he carried off the first Boylston prize for

oratory, and from which he was graduated with high honors in 1882, being class orator at commencement. He read law in his father's office and at the Harvard Law school, was admitted to the Middlesex bar in November, 1885, and began active practice at Waltham, Massachusetts, where he remained a little more than a year. Early in 1887 he came to Boston and was admitted to the law firm of Storey, Thorndike & Hoar, of which Moorfield Storey has long been the senior partner, the present style being Storey & Thorndike.

In 1884 Mr. Hoar cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland, and thenceforward he took an active interest in politics, serving in various capacities with eminent ability, and distinguishing himself as an honest and public-spirited citizen. He was a prominent factor in four national campaigns, and for nearly fifteen years his influence was felt and appreciated in local affairs. In 1886 he was the democratic candidate for State senator, but was defeated by only five hundred votes in a district which the republicans usually claimed by a majority of about three thousand. In 1888 he was chosen treasurer of the old fifth Massachusetts district congressional committee and also managed the Colonel Higginson campaign. In 1890 he was elected to congress by the democrats of that district and was considered one of the ablest of the younger members of that body. He declined a renomination. On August 1, 1893, President Cleveland appointed him United States attorney for the district of Massachusetts, and during his term of four years many important cases were tried. His first case after assuming the duties of the office was that of the Maverick bank, or Potter trial, in which Mr. Hoar gave evidence of great ability and established his reputation. He also had charge of the case of the clergyman, Hyatt Smith; of that of George Good, which was carried to the Supreme Court and the verdict sustained; and of that of Joseph Bartlett vs. Leverett Saltonstall, which involved the construction of the tariff law. In the famous Bram murder case, which he began, he dis-

played masterly management and won the highest praise. He resigned the United States attorneyship in March, 1897, and afterward was associated in practice with his brother, Samuel Hoar, in Boston. For some time he was counsel for the Boston chamber of commerce.

Mr. Hoar was an effective public speaker and orator. Among his addresses were "What the Younger Laity Desire of the Clergy" before the Unitarian club of Boston; "True Citizenship" before Phillips Exeter academy; and an address of welcome to the Unitarian clergy at Boston in May, 1898. He was a member of the Unitarian club, a director of the American Unitarian association, and the youngest man ever elected a member of the board of directors of Phillips academy at Exeter, New Hampshire. He was also a member of the council of the Boston Bar association, and for three years captain of the old Concord artillery.

Mr. Hoar's interest in public and military affairs was unflagging, and to every effort and duty he brought that honesty of purpose, enthusiasm, perseverance, and native energy which characterized his distinguished family. In June, 1898, he entered into the work of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association, and as a member of its executive committee rendered valuable service in ameliorating the condition of the brave soldiers who had enlisted in the war with Spain. As the association's representative he personally visited the camps and hospitals of the south in July and August, and again in September, and as a result contracted typhoid malaria, which caused his death October 7, 1898, at Concord, in the old home in which he was born and in which his father died. Of him the Boston Transcript said: "Sherman Hoar was as truly a victim of the war as any man who fell on the battlefield. He contracted the disease of which he died in the line of what his patriotic ardor and philanthropic impulse told him it was his duty. He was untiring in laboring for the sick soldiers of Massachusetts. Into the hos-

pital, on board the crowded transport, to the fever-infected camp, wherever distress beckoned, his ardent humanity sent him. The family of which he came are not people who look backward when once they put their hands to the plough; nor are they daunted by danger. They are an intense race, with a persistent capability of writing and working for the triumph of a cause."

Mr. Hoar spent his entire life in Concord excepting five years, when he resided in Waltham. He was an able, high-minded man, of broad and practical christianity, and during a brief but honorable career won universal respect. He was frank, fearless, absolutely honest, energetic, and modest, and to these sterling qualities was added a cheerful steadfastness that inspired confidence. As a lawyer he achieved a leading place at the Boston bar, and as a citizen he was first and last patriotic, kind-hearted, and progressive.

He was twice married, first in 1886 to Miss Caroline Prescott Wood, of Concord, Massachusetts, who died in 1891, leaving a son and a daughter. In 1893 he married Miss Mary Tolman Buttrick, also of Concord, who survives him. They had two children.

GEORGE GLOVER CROCKER, Boston, is a lineal descendant of William and Alice Crocker, who were married in Scituate in 1636, and whose descendants have scattered throughout the country. They settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1639. (1) William Crocker came with his brother, John, from near Exeter, Devonshire, England, to America, in 1634. His son (2), Job, married Mary Walley in 1668, and had a son (3), Samuel Crocker, who married Sarah Parker. Cornelius Crocker (4), son of Samuel and great-grandson of William and Alice, was born March 23, 1704, married Mary Jenkins, lived in Barnstable, and died December 12, 1784, being the father of four children. Josiah Crocker (5), his youngest son, was born December 30, 1744, graduated from Harvard in 1765, and died May 4, 1780.

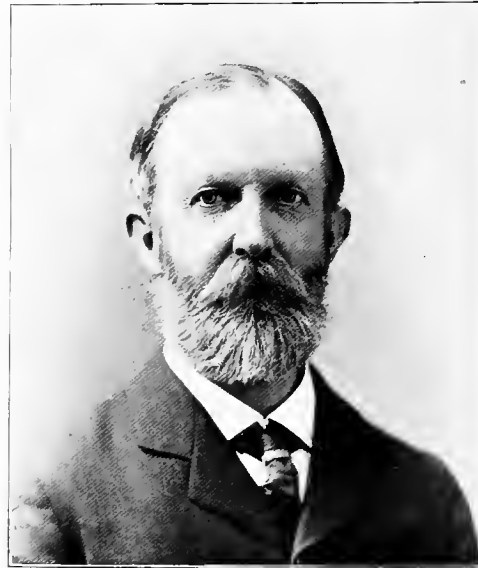
He married, October 6, 1765, Deborah, daughter of Daniel Davis, judge of probate for Barnstable county, and half-sister of Daniel Davis, solicitor-general of Massachusetts. Uriel Crocker (6), son of Josiah, was born in Barnstable in 1786, learned the latter's trade in Boston, and married Mary, daughter of Israel Eaton of Marblehead, Massachusetts, where he settled. She died a year after their marriage and he wedded, second, Mary, only child of Captain Richard James, a Revolutionary soldier of Marblehead, and Mary Glover, his wife, daughter of Colonel Jonathan Glover of Revolutionary fame, and niece of General John Glover, whose statue stands in Commonwealth avenue, Boston. Mr. Crocker died April 12, 1813, being the father of eight children. Uriel Crocker, jr., his son, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Marblehead on the 13th of September, 1796, and was graduated from the Marblehead academy in August, 1811, as first scholar. He learned the printing trade in Boston with Samuel T. Armstrong, afterward mayor and acting governor, whom he and Osmyn Brewster succeeded in 1818. The firm of Crocker & Brewster continued in the publishing and book business until 1876, introducing the first iron lever printing press in Boston and printing the first Scott's family Bible (six volumes), from stereotype plates in America. They sold out to H. O. Houghton & Co., the predecessors of the firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. In 1821 they also established a branch in New York which became the foundation of the house of D. Appleton & Sons. Mr. Crocker died July 19, 1887. He joined the Old South church in 1831. He was president of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad company, of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire society, of the Massachusetts Charitable society, and of several large corporations; an organizer of the Old Colony Railroad company and a director in that and other railroads; a trustee of Mount Auburn cemetery; an incorporator of the Franklin Savings bank of Boston; an overseer of the Boston House of Correction; and a member of the Massachusetts Horticul-

ural, the Bostonian and the New England Historic-Genealogical societies. He was active in the erection of the Bunker Hill monument, serving as treasurer of the building fund and as a director and vice-president of the association. February 11, 1829, he married Sarah Kidder Haskell, daughter of Elias Haskell, for nearly forty years a deacon of the West church in Boston, and a descendant of William Haskell, who came from England to Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1632. She died January 16, 1856, aged fifty. Their children were Uriel Haskell, Sarah Haskell and George Glover. In 1866 Mr. Crocker received the honorary degree of A. M. from Dartmouth college.

George Glover Crocker was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 15, 1843, and was graduated from the Boston Latin school as a Franklin Medal scholar in 1860. The same year he entered Harvard university, from which he graduated with honors in 1864, and which conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in course in 1867. He received the degree of LL. B. from the Harvard Law school in June, 1866, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July of that year, and since then has been engaged in active practice with his elder brother, Uriel Haskell Crocker, in Boston, devoting his attention principally to conveyancing. He is an able lawyer and advocate, a man of the highest integrity, and for many years has occupied a foremost place at the bar.

Mr. Crocker has been active and useful in various public capacities, especially in politics. He was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1873 and 1874, serving both years as chairman of the joint committee on the liquor law and as a member of the committee on rules and orders. He drafted a bill—the first ever offered in Massachusetts—permitting cities and towns, after limiting the number of licenses, to sell them at public auction. In 1874 he was the republican candidate for State senator in the third Suffolk district, but was defeated, and in the summer of 1877 he was elected secretary of the republican State committee, which position he filled

with marked ability for two years. He was also active in 1877 in organizing the young republicans and in April, 1879, was made the chairman. The year 1878 was a memorable one in Massachusetts politics. General Benjamin F. Butler, the democratic and greenback nominee, made a most determined fight against Thomas Talbot, the republican candidate, for governorship, the latter being elected by over 25,000 plurality, and much of this success was due to Mr. Crocker's untiring industry and able direction. In 1879 he was elected to the State senate, and was three times re-elected, serving from 1880 to 1883 inclusive, and de-



GEORGE G. CROCKER.

clining a renomination. He was chairman of the committee on railroads and a member of the committees on judiciary and rules and orders in 1880; chairman of the committees on railroads and rules and orders and a member of the judiciary committee and of the joint special committee on the revision of the statutes in 1881, and prepared the rules which the latter committee adopted to govern its sessions; chairman of the committees on judiciary and rules and orders and a member of the committees on bills in the third reading and State house in 1882; and president of the senate in

1883. During his third term he prepared a "Digest of the Rulings of the Presiding Officers of the Senate and House," covering a period of fifty years, which has since formed a portion of the annual "Manual for the use of the General Court." As president of the senate he officiated with dignity and impartiality, and won the commendation of members of all parties. The legislative session of 1883 was the longest on record, lasting two-hundred and six days, largely on account of the Tewksbury almshouse investigation.

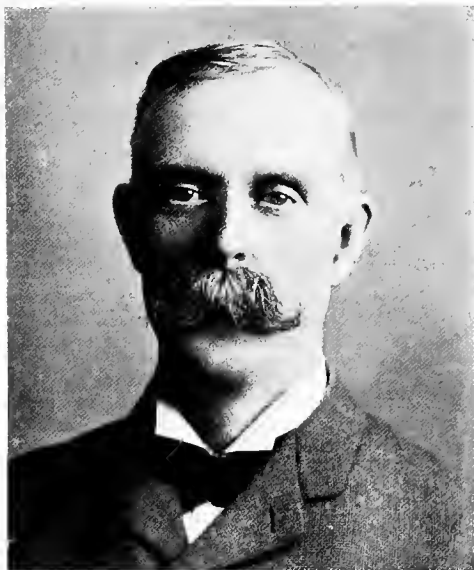
In February, 1887, Mr. Crocker was appointed by Governor Ames as a member of the board of railroad commissioners, vice Thomas Russell, deceased, and he was elected chairman by his associates. He was reappointed in July, 1888, for a full term of three years. In July, 1891, Governor Russell nominated Chauncey Smith for the position, but the executive council, by a party vote, seven (republicans) to one (democrat), refused to confirm the nomination, and Mr. Crocker held over until January, 1892, when he resigned, the annual report of the board for the previous year having been completed. During the period of Mr. Crocker's chairmanship the board was active in abolishing grade crossings, the car stove, etc., and at the time of his resignation he was engaged in an effort to secure the passage of a law by congress to compel the equipment of freight cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and of locomotives with driving wheel brakes. In 1889 Mayor Hart appointed him chairman of a commission of three to examine the tax system in force in Boston and if possible, report a more equitable one. This commission reported in March, 1891, recommending, among other changes, that municipal bonds should be released from taxation, and that the many forms of double taxation should be abolished.

Mr. Crocker published, through G. P. Putnam's Sons, in 1889, a parliamentary manual entitled "Principles of Procedure in Deliberative Assemblies," which has been well received and is generally regarded as authority. He

also prepared, in collaboration with his brother, Uriel H. Crocker, an extensive work on "Notes on the General Statutes," which was published in 1869 and re-published (second edition) in 1875; an enlarged edition, entitled "Notes on the Public Statutes," was issued simultaneously with the publication of the revision of the statutes in 1882. In July, 1894, he was appointed by Governor Greenhalge as chairman of the Boston transit commission. This commission had charge of the construction of the subway through the heart of the city of Boston and also of the new bridge to Charlestown, one hundred feet wide. In 1868 Mr. Crocker joined with others in re-establishing the Boston Young Men's Christian union, which he served from 1868 to 1879 as a director, and of which he is a life member. He is a life member of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire society, of which he was president in 1890 and 1891, and also a life member of the Massachusetts Charitable society, which he has served as treasurer since 1881. He has been a trustee of the Boston Lying-In Hospitable since 1881, is a member of the republican club of Massachusetts and was its president in 1894, and is a member of the Men's Benevolent society, the Citizens' association of Boston, the Boston Civil Service Reform association, the society for Political Education, the Boston Memorial association, the Bostonian society, the Harvard Law School association, the Boston Athletic association, the Beacon society, the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and the Union, Algonquin, St. Botolph, Papyrus, Country, and Union Boat clubs. He has also been a member of the Bar association of the city of Boston since its inception in 1876.

Mr. Crocker was married June 19, 1875, in Boston, to Annie Bliss Keep, daughter of Dr. Nathan Cooley Keep and Susan Prentiss (Haskell) Keep, and they have five children: George Glover, jr., Margaret, Courtney, Muriel and Lynham.

FRANCIS W. QUA, city solicitor of Lowell since 1895, was born at Lisbon, St. Lawrence county, New York, on September 2, 1845, a son of Robert and Jane (Moncrief) Qua. His paternal ancestors came from the North of Ireland and settled near Salem, Washington county, New York, about 1773, and on the maternal side his ancestors were Scotchmen. Mr. Qua is thus of that "Scotch-Irish" descent which has included so many able and energetic men. Although stern necessity compelled him to seek employment while very young, and his early education was limited, he is nevertheless a man of broad



FRANCIS W. QUA.

knowledge and scholarly attainment, and in 1899 the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth college. When in his tenth year he severely cut his knee with an axe, the injury resulting in a permanent stiffening of the joint and he has since been lame.

When but sixteen years old he engaged in the profession of teaching, and in 1865 began to study law in the office of George G. Simonds of Madrid, New York, meantime acting as master of the Madrid district school. In 1867 he decided to go west and "grow up with the

country," and having proceeded to McGregor, Iowa, he entered the office of a lawyer of that village, who was also the editor of a local newspaper. He had acted as a lawyer's clerk, read law, and taught school at North McGregor for a short period, when a Norwegian, Ole Neilson by name, who had taken up several thousand acres of land with a view to establishing a Norwegian colony, induced him to accompany his party. The adventure proved a failure, however, and he subsequently drifted into what is now South Dakota, following his old profession of teaching.

In 1871 he returned to his native State and took charge of a grammar school at Ogdensburg, New York, and after a service of two years in that position entered the employ of the Central Vermont railroad at St. Albans. Later he entered the employ of Potter & Nash, grain dealers at Greenfield, Massachusetts, going west in their interests and buying and shipping flour and grain east. After this experience he was connected for only a short period with the Franklin County Times. During all of this time Mr. Qua had kept up his legal studies, but had never applied for admission to the bar. He now began active preparation for the legal profession in the offices of Austin De Wolf of Greenfield, and in July, 1878, was admitted to the bar at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mr. Qua began practice in Lowell, where he has ever since resided, shortly after his admission, and he has gained a prominent standing at the Middlesex bar. In 1888 and 1889 he represented his district in the Massachusetts house of representatives, serving in the former year as chairman of the committee on towns, and in the latter as chairman of the committee on probate and insolvency and a member of the committees on rules and on manufactures. In 1889 he was prominent in the election of William E. Barrett as speaker of the house, and in 1888 as chairman of the committee on towns he led the fight for the division of Beverly. During his term of service as a legislator he gained a reputation as a hard working



and earnest representative, and was the author of numerous bills.

In the fall of 1890 Mr. Qua was a candidate for the district attorneyship but withdrew his name in favor of P. H. Cooney. He was elected city solicitor of Lowell in 1895 and is still serving in that capacity. Mr. Qua has never, however, been particularly active in politics, preferring to devote all of his energy to the study and practice of his profession. He enjoys an extensive general civil business.

In September, 1879, he married Alice Lelia Harder, daughter of Michael and Mary Harder of Ogdensburg, New York. Of this union are two children: Stanley Elroy, born August 26, 1880, a member of the class of 1901 at Dartmouth college, and Francis Moncrief, born November 11, 1890. Mr. Qua resides with his family in a pleasant home at No. 140 Methuen street in Lowell.

JOSEPH STORY, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, was the first American jurist to be almost daily quoted as an authority in all the English courts, his decisions having as much weight in that country as in his native land. Speaking of that distinction, Edward Everett said: "For an American judge to be daily cited in British courts from the highest of all, the Court of Parliament, down, and to have his books alluded to as proof that certain branches of jurisprudence, and these the nobler ones, are more extensively cultivated in America than England, may well be regarded as an offset for the taunts of tourists and reviewers." His natural systematic methods, his ceaseless industry, his retentive memory, his wealth of learning, his almost faultless logic, his polished manner, his high character, all combined to make him the peer of any jurist America or England has produced.

It was in the little town of Marblehead, Massachusetts, that Joseph Story was born on the 18th day of September, 1779; he died in Cambridge, September 10, 1845. Dr. Elisha

Story, his father, was one of the participants in the "Boston tea party" and later was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. Joseph had excellent opportunities and improved them; he graduated from Harvard in 1798, being the class poet, and soon after commenced the reading of law with Samuel Sewall and Samuel Putnam. He was admitted to practice in due course and settled in Salem in 1801. In 1805 he was sent to the lower house of the State legislature and soon his ability as an organizer and debater made him the acknowledged leader of the then republican party. In 1811 Mr. Story was made speaker of the Massachusetts house and the same year was appointed to the United States Supreme Court. In those days the circuit included the territory now known as the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and owing to the unsettled condition of the laws, he became practically the creator of the admiralty law, salvage, marine insurance and prize law, many of the claims having arisen soon after his elevation to the bench, the war of 1812 being the cause of most of them. In fact Joseph Story and Chancellor Kent are regarded as the creators of the American equity jurisprudence and patent law. In 1819, while still on the bench, he ably and courageously denounced the slave trade which was then active in many of the New England ports. His charges to the grand jury were so positive and persistent that the press and people of both parties, but principally the federalists, insisted on his resignation and declared him unfit to be a judge, but this opposition only made him more active and he finally saw this pernicious traffic in human beings prohibited in all the New England States.

In the Massachusetts constitutional convention of 1820 the four leaders were Story, Webster, Quincy, Prescott, and to a large extent the result of that gathering was the work of those four men. Story was a genius in framing laws and beside his work in this constitutional convention, he drafted many of the mercantile and bankrupt laws of congress. In

1829 Nathan Dane established a law professorship at Harvard and stipulated that Joseph Story should receive the appointment to the new chair. His salary was one thousand dollars a year. He was as able and successful a teacher as he had been a jurist and soon exhibited a remarkable faculty for conveying to others what he knew. This professorship did not force his retirement from the bench and after Marshall's death, Story presided over the United States Supreme Court until Taney was confirmed. In 1831 Judge Story was offered the chief justiceship of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, but this honor he declined. In 1818 he was made an overseer of Harvard; was for several years president of the Merchants' bank, of Salem, and in 1842 was active in establishing the Harvard Alumni association, of which he was vice-president. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Brown in 1815; by Harvard in 1821, and by Dartmouth in 1824.

A list of the principal works from Judge Story's pen best tells to the lawyer his ability as a writer and his standing as an authority in legal matters: "Selection of Pleadings in Civil Actions," Salem, 1805; "Commentaries on the Law of Bailments," Cambridge, 1832; "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States," three volumes, 1833; "Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws," Boston, 1834; "Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence," two volumes, 1835-1836; "Equity Pleadings," 1838; "Laws of Agency," 1839; "Laws of Partnership," 1841; "Law of Bills of Exchange," 1843; "Law of Promissory Notes," 1845, all of which were authorities on the Continent and in England as well as in America. In 1809 he edited "Clitty on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes;" "Abbott on Shipping" in 1810; "Laws on Assumpsit" in 1811. He was a frequent contributor to the North American Review and his miscellaneous writings, his letters and the story of his life, edited by his son, William Wetmore Story, were published in 1851. Thirteen octavo volumes of reports by Cranch, Wheaton, Peters and Howard contain Judge Story's decisions from 1811 to 1845.

EMORY WASHBURN, Worcester and Cambridge, governor, jurist, professor, and author, was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, February 14, 1800, and was the son of Joseph Washburn and a lineal descendant of John Washburn, one of the early members of the Plymouth Colony. He attended Leicester academy and spent two years at Dartmouth college, and was graduated from Williams college in 1817. Afterward he read law at the Harvard Law school, and upon his admission to the Berkshire county bar at Lenox in 1821 settled in his native town, where he practiced for seven years, serving as a representative to the general court in 1826 and 1827. In 1828 he removed to Worcester, and for nearly thirty years was one of the foremost citizens and lawyers. These were years of great professional activity, varied by his interest in public affairs, where his counsel and co-operation were often sought by the community. His reputation was a constantly growing one. Three years after removing to Worcester he formed a co-partnership with Governor John Davis. In 1838 he was a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature and in 1841 and 1842 he served in the State senate. In 1844 he was appointed a judge of the old Court of Common Pleas, but resigned in 1847, and resumed the practice of law. He was elected governor of Massachusetts for the year 1854, succeeding Governor John Henry Clifford. This was the year when the new constitution was defeated and the hopes of the new republican party of gaining control of the State was thwarted.

In 1856 Judge Washburn was appointed Bussey professor of law at the Dane Law school of Harvard university in Cambridge, and ably filled that position for twenty years, resigning at the close of the college year 1876. He then opened a law office in Cambridge and died there on Sunday, March 18, 1877, being at that time a representative to the legislature and house chairman of the judiciary committee.

As lawyer, judge and governor, he achieved

an eminent reputation, but it was as Bussey professor of law at Harvard university that Judge Washburn was most widely known. He came to this important position with the experience gained from thirty-five years devoted, uninterruptedly, with the exception of the brief intervals he was on the bench and in the gubernatorial chair, to the intelligent and earnest practice of his profession, during which period he rose steadily to the leadership of the bar of central Massachusetts. With all this store of legal knowledge, however, he lacked, at first, a certain system, which threatened his success as a lecturer, but this defect soon remedied itself, and he continued to rise higher and higher in the estimation of his students and also of the entire country. When he entered upon his professorship the law of real property, to which he gave special attention, was studied mainly in Cruise's learned treatise, which was far from satisfactory as a text-book of American real estate law. This led Professor Washburn to write his "Treatise on the American Law of Real Property," which was first published in two volumes in 1860-1862, and which, at the time of his death, had passed through four editions and had grown from two to three volumes. This work is an authority on the subject and remains a monument to the author's untiring industry and accurate learning. In 1863 appeared the first edition of his "Treatise on the American Law of Easements and Servitudes," another work of great practical value. In both of these works are manifested Professor Washburn's leading characteristics, indomitable industry, scrupulous accuracy, sound learning, and masterful labor. He was also the author of a "Judicial History of Massachusetts," of a "History of Leicester," and of "A Manual of Criminal Law," which appeared posthumously in 1878. For about five years before his death he was a frequent contributor to the Albany Law Journal, in volume fourteen of which appears his closing lecture before the Harvard Law school June 7, 1876. His interest in historical and antiquarian studies was often manifested in the prepa-

ration of addresses and essays. He was a leading member of the Antiquarian society of Worcester, a vice-president of the Massachusetts Historical society, and a prominent member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston and of the New England Historic-Genealogical society. He was a member of numerous charitable organizations, a liberal supporter of religious institutions, a zealous friend of popular education, and one of the earliest and most intelligent promoters of the local railroad system and, during the greater part of his life, a railroad director. At one time he managed one of the largest manufacturing corporations in Massachusetts. In 1854 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from both Williams college and Harvard university.

Judge Washburn's life-long deeds of honorable effort and unselfish generosity are his best and most enduring epitaph. In all the walks of life, as citizen, counselor, legislator, governor, and professor, he discharged his duties faithfully, promptly and ably. His hospitalities were wide; he was a firm friend, sympathetic, and encouraging. He preserved until the end a wonderful vitality and a capacity and love of labor rarely equalled. He was everywhere dignified, honored, beloved, and highly respected and esteemed. As the teacher of twenty graduating classes at the Harvard Law school he moulded the foundations of many of the most eminent lawyers in the country, who became living monuments of his best and greatest efforts, and who owe to him a debt of gratitude.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER MACLEOD, A.B., B.S., LL. B., Boston, son of William and Helen (Harvie) Macleod, both natives of Scotland, is descended from the Macleods of Skye, a family which has been prominently identified with Scottish history for many generations. His ancestors removed from the Highland country to the Lowlands at the time of the Prince Charles re-

billion, and lived in Kirkeudbrightshire for several generations. The Macleods have been prominently identified in earlier times with Scottish, and later with British, military affairs. His mother's family was descended, according to tradition, from a Spaniard of the Armada who was shipwrecked off Scotland's coast and subsequently found a home on that hospitable soil. His father, William, who came to America in 1845, was a landscape architect and botanist of great promise, and died at an early age while engaged in important scientific work.

Mr. Macleod was born March 19, 1856, in



WILLIAM A. MACLEOD.

Providence, Rhode Island, where he received a public school education. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural college with the degree of B. S. in 1876, and from Amherst college with the degree of A. B. in 1877, and while at the latter institution was elected a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. In 1876 he also received the degree of S. B. from Boston university. He was graduated from the Boston University Law school with the degree of LL. B. in 1879, in the same class with the late Governor William E. Russell, and continued his legal studies in the office of the late

William Beach of Providence, where he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in the following autumn. Soon afterward he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession since his admission in 1880 to the Suffolk bar. In 1891 he associated with him Henry Calver, and Charles F. Randall, both of Washington, District of Columbia. Mr. Macleod's business has been almost exclusively in the United States courts in that branch relating to patents. He has acted as counsel in a large number of important cases, especially in connection with patent rights on boot and shoe, textile and electrical machinery, during a professional career of twenty years. Endowed with all the sturdy characteristics of the Scottish race he has won a reputation by his own efforts. He has never engaged actively in politics. He is a lover of out-door life and sports, and is a keen angler; is a life member of the Bostonian society, and is a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society, of the Boston Athletic association and various other organizations.

Mr. Macleod was married on the 15th of June, 1882, to Lola McConnel, daughter of the late Washington J. McConnel, of Greensboro, North Carolina, and they have four children: Eldon, Cameron, Helen and Evelyn.

SAMUEL SEWALL, Marblehead, was a lineal descendant of Henry Sewall, mayor of Coventry, Warwickshire, England, in 1606, who had a son Henry, whose only son, Henry Sewall, came to New England in 1634 and was one of the first settlers of Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635. The last named Henry was married March 25, 1646, to Jane, daughter of Stephen and Alice Dummer of Newbury, and the next winter returned to England with his wife and her parents. In 1659 he came again to Newbury. Bearing a letter to the governor of the Massachusetts Colony from Richard Cromwell, the Protector, stating that he was a minister and personally

known to him as "laborious and industrious in the work of the ministry, and very exemplary for his holy life and good conversation." He represented Newbury in the general court in 1661, 1662, 1663, 1666, 1668 and 1670, and died May 16, 1700, aged eighty-six. His wife died January 13, 1701. From them sprung four judges (three of them chief justices) of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, all of whom were graduates of Harvard, viz.: Samuel Sewall in 1671, Stephen in 1721, David in 1755, and Samuel (subject of this memoir) in 1776. To these may be added Jonathan Sewall (Sewell), a graduate of Harvard in 1748, attorney-general of Massachusetts at the commencement of the Revolution and later judge of admiralty for the Province of New Brunswick, and his sons, Jonathan Sewall, chief justice, and Stephen Sewall, solicitor-general of the Province of Lower Canada. During eighty-three of the hundred and twenty-two years from the creation of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, under the provincial charter, in 1692, to the death of the subject of this article in 1814, one or another of the first four named descendants of Henry Sewall, the venerable patriarch of Newbury, occupied a seat on that bench. Samuel Sewall, eldest son of Henry, was born at Bishop Stoke, Hampshire, England, March 28, 1652, was brought to New England in 1661, was graduated from Harvard in 1671, and was chosen a judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts Province at its creation in 1692, then called the Superior Court of Judicature. He was appointed chief justice to succeed Wait Winthrop in 1718, resigned in 1728, and died January 1, 1730. By his wife, Hannah Hull, he had Rev. Joseph Sewall, D. D., who was born August 15, 1688, in Boston, was graduated from Harvard in 1707, and was ordained as colleague pastor with Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton over the old South church September 16, 1713. He died June 27, 1769, after a successful ministry of fifty-six years, being universally revered as the "Good Doctor Sewall." He married Elizabeth Walley, and their son, Sam-

uel Sewall, born May 2, 1715, was graduated from Harvard in 1733, and became a prominent Boston merchant, a deacon in the Old South church, and selectman, etc.; he was married May 18, 1749, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth (Wendell) Quincy, and had eight children: Elizabeth, Joseph, Hannah, Sarah, Samuel, Dorothy, Katharine and Joseph, 2d.

Samuel Sewall, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Quincy) Sewall, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in the then ministry house belonging to the Old South church, December, 11, 1757. He had little more than commenced his studies in the Boston Latin school when his parents died, leaving seven children, one, Joseph, having died in infancy. In 1770 he became a student in Dummer academy at Byfield, under Master Samuel Moody, and in 1772 he entered Harvard college, from which he was graduated with honors in 1776. While there he took high rank as a student, and gained an enviable reputation as an excellent classical and belles-lettres scholar and as a friend and companion. He read law with Francis Dana, chief justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court from 1791 to 1806, and in the winter of 1779-1780, having been admitted to the bar, began active practice in Marblehead, where he was married December 8, 1781, to Abigail, daughter of Dr. Humphrey Devereux, a leading physician. At one time Mr. Sewall had a comfortable fortune, but unfortunate investments in land in Georgia swept it away, and this marred his peace and embittered his latter days. Pecuniary embarrassments, however, did not hinder his public usefulness or exclude him from tokens of public honor and esteem. He represented Marblehead in the general court repeatedly, and was elected a member of congress in 1796 and 1798. On June 17, 1800, while holding the latter office, he was commissioned an associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court to succeed Nathan Cushing, resigned.

Judge Sewall was also a presidential elector in 1800, and in 1801 was elected a member of

the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1808 Harvard college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. On January 18, 1814, he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court to succeed Theophilus Parsons, who died October 30, 1813, but he was not long permitted to fill that office, for death came to him suddenly, while he was traveling his circuit, at Wiscasset, Maine, June 8, 1814. He was a lawyer and jurist of unquestionable ability, a warm friend of education, a Christian gentleman, and a tender husband and father, social, generous and benevolent. In 1805 he and Nathan Dana, of Beverly, were appointed commissioners to revise and amend the criminal code of Massachusetts. He was held in high esteem, especially in Marblehead, where Fort Sewall was so named in honor of him.

ABNER CHENEY GOODELL, Salem, editor of the Massachusetts Province Laws, was born in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, October 1, 1831. He is descended in the seventh generation from Robert and Katherine (Killham) Goodell, of Denington, Suffolk, England, who sailed from Ipswich in England April 30, 1634, in the ship *Elizabeth*, William Andrews, master, and settled in Salem, Massachusetts, whence they soon removed to a place on the Ipswich river in that part of Salem which is now Danvers. Robert Goodell brought over, besides his wife, his three children: Mary, aged four years, who married John Pease and became the founder of the Pease family in New England; Abraham, aged two years, who died young, and Isaac, aged six months, whose descendants still own the ancestral acres in Danvers. To this family was added, among other children, another son, Zachariah Goodell, who was born in 1639, and who married Elizabeth, only daughter of Edward Beauchamp, of Salem. Through this Zachariah and Elizabeth (Beauchamp) Goodell the subject of this article traces his descent. Joseph, son of Zachariah, had by his wife Mary

a son Joseph, who as a lad was placed under the guardianship of Ezekiel Cheever (son of the noted schoolmaster, Ezekiel Cheever, sr.), and who married Elizabeth Goodell, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Witt) Goodell, of Marlboro, Massachusetts. Azubah, a daughter of this Joseph, was the mother of Robert B. Thomas, the famous almanac maker. Joseph Goodell, of the fifth generation, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Goodell) Goodell, married Ann Hopkins, and had Zina Goodell, who married Joanna Cheney, daughter of Ebenezer and Abigail (Thompson) Cheney of Mendon (now Milford), Massachusetts. Their son, Abner Cheney Goodell, born in North Orange, Massachusetts, February 9, 1805, was named after his mother's brother, Abner Cheney, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1796, an accomplished classical scholar and schoolmaster, who died at Charlestown No. 4, New Hampshire, November 11, 1797, aged thirty-two, "widely lamented."

A. C. Goodell, sr., became a noted inventor. He invented the first printing press that printed both sides of a sheet at once, a process for preparing copper and steel for engraving, a tricycle, and machines for making kegs, shoe pegs, tin tubes, pump logs, cutting steel, etc. He removed to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1837, and died there March 27, 1898. He married Sally Dodge Haskell, daughter of Aaron and Eunice (Dodge) Haskell and a descendant of William and Mary (Tybott or Tibbetts) Haskell. Her mother was the daughter of Barnabas Dodge, of Ipswich and Hamilton, and Elizabeth Giddings, his wife, whose mother, Sarah Burnham, was a sister of the mother of Nathan Dane, the founder of the Harvard Law school. One of Eunice's brothers, Oliver Dodge, was graduated from Harvard in 1788 and became a minister in Pomfret, Connecticut, while another, Paul Dodge, a graduate of Brown university, was a distinguished lawyer in Vermont.

Through these various lines, representing as they do some of the oldest and most prominent families in New England, Mr. Goodell inherited his distinguishing traits of character and intellect. He moved with his parents to Ipswich

and back to Cambridgeport, and attended school in both places. In his sixth year he went with the family to Salem, Massachusetts, where he continued his studies in the public schools. He was graduated from the Salem English High school in 1847 at the head of his class, having among his schoolmates the brothers Judge William G. Choate and Hon. Joseph H. Choate, and the late Darwin E. Ware. During the following two years he assisted his father in the machine shop, but in the meantime, and even before leaving school, he carried on his studies privately in Latin, French and mathematics, and in English literature. Although he never entered college he nevertheless acquired an equivalent classical education. He became especially proficient in English literature and history, a taste for which he acquired from his mother. Of the standard poets he read when very young, besides the leading American poets, Milton, Pope, Cowper, Byron, Gray, Goldsmith, Blair, Campbell and others, committing many of their productions to memory, and was especially fond of Milton and later of Pope. These diversions he supplemented with a course in French under the late Napoleon H. Jérôme, the editor of Wadsworth's French grammar, and thus gained access to new fields of literature of great use to him in his subsequent career.

In 1849 Mr. Goodell entered the law office of his youngest maternal uncle, George Haskell, of Ipswich, who died in the autumn of 1898, aged eighty-nine, the Nestor of the bar. Under his uncle's instruction he devoted himself particularly to the study of the law governing real estate. He finished his law studies in Salem with Northend & Choate, and was admitted as an attorney and counselor at the November term of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1852. In January, 1853, he began practice in Lynn, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1858, having a large docket of miscellaneous cases. In 1856 he was appointed, and the next year elected, register of the then newly organized Court of Insolvency for Essex county, which was merged with the Probate Court in 1858.

He was elected register of the Courts of Probate and Insolvency for Essex county and held the office continually for twenty years from January, 1858, by re-election. He discharged the duties of the office with ability and general satisfaction. As the first register of insolvency and also the first register of probate and insolvency in that county his work in organizing the office, in drafting the forms, and in starting the records was no small undertaking, and reflects great credit upon his executive and legal skill, especially in view of the fact that the labor of making up the unfinished records of two of his predecessors in the probate office de-



ABNER C. GOODELL.

volved upon him. Upon assuming the office of register of probate and insolvency he gave up his law office in Lynn, and since then has resided in Salem, devoting himself to his official duties, to his private business and to literary labors.

As a lawyer Mr. Goodell was very successful, and in his criminal practice never lost a case. His business, however, was largely in the civil branch of the profession. In the Supreme Judicial Court he won some notable triumphs. Of his reported cases the most important is *Harvey vs. Moseley*, in which was decided for

the first time the question of age of consent of marriage in Massachusetts; and *Commonwealth vs. Hitchings*, which is recognized as a leading case and is cited as an authority both in this country and Great Britain. Since giving up his regular law practice he has been called upon occasionally for legal advice in important cases involving the ancient law and court practice of colonial and provincial times. This he has done officially as editor of the acts and resolves of the province, and professionally, or for the use of students of history.

By chapter 43 of the resolves of 1865 three commissioners were appointed by Governor John A. Andrew "to prepare for publication a complete copy of the statutes and laws of the province and State of Massachusetts Bay, from the time of the province charter to the adoption of the constitution of the Commonwealth, including all the sessions acts, private and public, general and special, temporary and perpetual, passed from time to time by the General Court; all incorporations of towns and parishes, and all other legislative acts of legal or historical importance appearing on the records of the General Court, with suitable marginal references to the statutes and judicial decisions of the Province and Commonwealth, the orders of the king in council, and to such other authorities as, in their opinion, may enhance the value and usefulness of the work, and to append to the same a complete index." This work was finished before the end of the next year, the commissioners being Hon. John Henry Clifford of New Bedford, Ellis Ames of Canton, and Abner Cheney Goodell of Salem. Ex-Governor Clifford soon withdrew from the commission. The resolve did not provide for printing the materials thus collected; but by the resolve of 1867, chapter 87, authority was given for the printing of one volume, and a new commission was thereupon issued to Ellis Ames and Abner C. Goodell, under which the work was begun March 19, 1868, and continued, with several interruptions, until 1890. The first volume was completed in March, 1869, and covered the period between 1692 and

1714, and in commenting upon it the *North American Review* said: "The book has been edited by Mr. Ames and Mr. Goodell with the skill and diligence promised by the reputation of those distinguished jurists. It contains all the public acts known to have been passed within the period, except four which have not yet been found, but which are known to have related only to grants of pay to the governor and the county commissioners and to assessments of taxes. It is furnished with a complete apparatus for the facilitating of reference, with an elaborate index of subjects, with a table of names of persons and places, and with lists of the titles of public acts, private acts, joint resolves and orders and separate resolves of each branch of the legislature. It presents the marginal notes of the old impressions, as a sort of nearly contemporaneous commentary by competent persons, and thus, nearly of equal authority with the laws themselves. Against each act subsequently referred to in any reported decision of the Supreme Court it inserts a memorandum to that effect; and against each act disallowed by the English government by virtue of a clause in the new charter, the fact, the date, and generally the alleged reasons of such disallowance are recorded. Finally, the record of the acts of each General Court is followed by notes relating to their history and policy, the objections made against them, whether here or in England, and the manner in which they were affected by later legislation, the material for these comments being largely drawn from the journals and files of the English Privy Council and of its Committee for Trade and Plantations."

This work has since continued to the ninth volume, which is partly done, and which is practically the tenth, since the entire first edition of Volume II was destroyed in the great fire of November, 1872, and wholly rewritten. Under the resolves of 1890 a new commission, consisting of Alexander S. Wheeler, William C. Williamson, and Abner C. Goodell, was appointed for a term of three years "to complete the preparation and publication of the acts and

resolves of the province of the Massachusetts Bay." This commission appointed Mr. Goodell the editor, and at the expiration of its term of office on October 1, 1894, he continued the work under the governor and council until June, 1896, when politics and political schemes succeeded in stopping it entirely. Of the thirty years and eight months from March 19, 1868, to January 1, 1896, nearly twelve years were lost so far as the progress of the work was concerned, by interruptions to which the editor was subjected without the power to prevent them, thus leaving less than nineteen years actually spent on the nine (practically ten) volumes. During fourteen years, or until January, 1879, Mr. Goodell and Mr. Ames received no pay for labor, and only \$124.90 each per annum to partly reimburse them for personal expenses. After 1879 Mr. Goodell made this his chief and regular employment and received a small compensation. The entire compensation of all the commissioners on the province laws from 1865 to 1896 was \$29,757.16. It is unnecessary here to mention the constant opposition and numerous obstacles which Mr. Goodell encountered from those who, for no reason that they were willing to avow openly, or to urge before any legislative committee, delayed the work and finally succeeded in temporarily stopping it. Suffice it to say that the volumes already issued are everlasting monuments to his skill, ability and self-sacrifice, and eminently worthy of the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The high standard of historical worth and accuracy which they set may well be regarded with emulation.

Endowed with a retentive memory and a mind of singular power and comprehension, Mr. Goodell is not only versed in general and classical literature, and in modern and ancient history, but is interested in the natural sciences, holding the position of secretary of the Peabody Academy of Science for the county of Essex. As a conversationalist he is brilliant and charming. He is a fluent writer, a great lover of books, and the owner of one of the finest private libraries in the country, and prob-

ably the largest and best library relating to witchcraft in the United States. He was elected a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society August 6, 1862, a life member in 1863, a director in 1884, and president to succeed the late Marshall P. Wilder in January, 1887. He served in the presidency until June 22, 1892, when he resigned with all his official associates, being succeeded in the chair by Governor William Claflin. He is now a life member of this society; a life member and the senior vice-president of the Essex Institute of Salem; one of the oldest and foremost members of the Massachusetts Historical society and of the Colonial society of Massachusetts. To all of these he has long been a large, frequent, and valued contributor. He is also an alumnus of Amherst college, from which he received the honorary degree of A. M. in 1865; a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity of Harvard university; a corresponding member of the historical societies of New York, New Hampshire, Maine, and Rhode Island; a member of the Old Colony Historical society of Massachusetts, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Prince society, which republishes ancient documents; and he has been a trustee of the Peabody Academy of Science of Salem and also its secretary since February, 1867, when he was appointed to the board by the founder, George Peabody, of England. His writings, outside of the notes and articles connected with his great life-work, the province laws, consist chiefly of addresses and papers on historical, genealogical, and kindred subjects. Some of these have been favorably noticed in England as well as in this country. Of late years his published papers have been mainly in the line of history. His literary work dates back nearly forty years, and has been constant. In 1874 he delivered the first of a series of commemorative addresses on events connected with the American revolution. This was followed by other addresses by distinguished orators in the years 1875 and 1876, his paper, entitled "The

Centennial Anniversary of Meeting of the Provincial Assembly in Salem, October 5, 1774," being delivered before the Essex Institute. The entire series of this and the succeeding addresses were published in Volume 29 of the New England Historic and Genealogical Register. He delivered addresses at the dedication of the court house in Salem in 1860, at the semi-centennial celebration in 1871 of the founding of the Essex Historical society, out of which grew the Essex institute. He also delivered an oration by invitation of the New England Historical and Genealogical society in February, 1888, in commemoration of the Ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the Massachusetts convention in 1788, and another at the Old South meeting house, Boston, November 27, 1895, before the Society of Colonial Wars, in commemoration of the six hundredth anniversary of the first summoning of citizens and burgesses to the parliament of England, wherein a comparison is made between the legislatures of Great Britain and Massachusetts. This last was well received both in this country and in England. Numerous other papers, addresses, and articles for various historical and patriotic societies and reviews of historical works, prepared by him, have appeared in different publications. For some years he has been preparing for publication a history of the Salem witchcraft, which, outside of the Province Laws, he deems his most important and interesting work. For this work he has been obliged to import a large number of rare and expensive volumes, not to be found in public libraries.

In 1865—an eventful year, by the way—Mr. Goodell became president of the Salem and South Danvers street railway, which, after an existence of twenty months, had accumulated a debt of nearly \$40,000. He continued at the head of that enterprise for nineteen years, reorganizing and economizing the management of the road and building extensions to North Salem and Salem Willows. By his effort the value of the stock, which was comparatively worthless, was raised to \$200 per

share. During the last four years of his presidency the stock paid twenty-two per cent dividends and earned thirty per cent annually. In 1865 also he was chosen an alderman of Salem by unanimous vote on all the tickets. He served one year, and among other things drew the ordinance establishing a board of water commissioners, defining their duties, etc. The board was chosen that year, and thus Mr. Goodell was instrumental in instituting the water system of Salem, which was his object in accepting a nomination to the board of aldermen. In politics he was first a free-soiler, but since the organization of the party he has been a republican. He has never accepted any other political office, however, though urged to do so. He proposed the first line of electric railway between Salem and Marblehead, but was refused a location. When the first experimental telephone line was operated in Massachusetts between Boston and Salem by Alexander G. Bell, of the latter city, in 1877, he was enthusiastic in predicting its future usefulness and financial success, and at the first experiment at Salem in February he embodied these sentiments in a set of resolutions, which were adopted at that meeting. Mr. Goodell is a warm friend, a polished and courtly gentleman, and a loyal, public spirited, progressive citizen. Domestic in his tastes, he delights in a quiet life, and finds the greatest enjoyment in his family and with his books.

Mr. Goodell was married November 26, 1866, to Martha Page Putnam, daughter of Alfred and Mary (Page) Putnam, of Danvers, Massachusetts; a granddaughter of John Page, of Danvers, and a great-granddaughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Jeremiah Page, of Revolutionary fame, who succeeded Colonel William Browne, a deposed loyalist, as commander of the First Essex regiment. Her paternal ancestors, the Putnams, are among the oldest and most distinguished families in Essex county. Through them she is descended from Governor Endicott and the ministers, Francis Higginson and Samuel Skelton. Mr. and Mrs. Goodell have two sons: George Haskell Goodell, of St.

Paul, Minnesota, born December 26, 1870, mechanical engineer of the Northern Pacific railway, and Alfred Putnam Goodell, born February 18, 1877, in mercantile business in Salem.

EDWIN ALLEN BAYLEY, Boston, is the son of Edwin and Vesta (Capen) Bayley, and was born in Jamaica Plain, now a part of Boston, Mass., July 30, 1862. He is a lineal descendant in the ninth generation from John "Bayly" who came to America in 1635, from Chippenham, Wiltshire county, England, and settled in Newbury, Mass. He was a weaver by trade, and was one of the original grantees of lots in the town of Colchester, now a part of Salisbury, Mass. He died in 1651—John (2nd); Isaac (3rd); Joshua (4th); Jacob (5th); Jacob (6th); Abner (7th); Edwin (8th); and Edwin Allen, our subject (9th).

Jacob of the fifth generation was born in Newbury, Mass., in 1726, and was a man of considerable prominence in his time. He first settled in Hampstead, N. H., and, during the French and Indian wars, he raised a company of men of which he was captain. He was present at the capture of Fort William Henry and was commissioned colonel by General Amherst. He was with the latter at the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. In consequence of his services during these wars, he obtained a charter in 1763 for a township in that part of the Connecticut river valley, then known as "Cohos," and which now forms a part of the state of Vermont, where he removed in 1764 and founded the town of Newbury (Vermont) naming it after his birthplace in Massachusetts. Early in the Revolutionary war he received a commission as brigadier-general from the State of New York and soon afterward was appointed by General George Washington as commissary-general of the northern department of the Continental army. He also held many important and responsible civil positions, including an appointment by

the State of New York as commissioner and judge of the Court of Common Pleas, judge of Probate for the Newbury district, chief justice of the Orange County Court; he was a member of the Council of Safety, and was also appointed a member of the council of the first governor of the State of Vermont. He died in Newbury, Vt., at the advanced age of 90 years.

Edwin Allen Bayley's mother is a daughter of Aaron and Izannah (White) Capen, and is a descendant on her father's side from Barnard Capen, one of the original settlers of Dorches-



EDWIN A. BAYLEY.

ter, Mass., and on her mother's side from Peregrine White, who was born on the "Mayflower" in Massachusetts Bay.

Edwin Allen Bayley when quite young removed with his parents from Jamaica Plain to Newbury, Vt. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Newbury, Newbury Seminary, and the Montebello Institute, the latter also situated at Newbury, Vermont; and was graduated from St. Johnsbury (Vermont) Academy in 1881, with high rank, and was one of the class speakers at graduation. During his school life at St. Johnsbury he was

a popular member of the debating and literary societies of the academy, and was editor of the school paper, "The Academy Student," and also interested in athletics. He was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1885 with the degree of B. A., having taken the classical course. He sustained a high grade throughout his course, and at commencement delivered, one of the two philosophical orations assigned according to scholarship. During his college career, at one time or another, he served as president of his class, treasurer of his class, and director for his class in the college athletic association (junior year); he was a member of the D. K. E. literary society, was active in its support; was sent as a delegate of that society to the thirty-eighth annual convention of the fraternity held at Rochester, New York, November 11th and 12th, 1884, and was made one of the secretaries of that convention.

After graduation Mr. Bayley taught a private school in Newbury, Vermont, during the winter of 1885-6; served as a member of the Orange county, Vermont, republican committee in 1886-7. In the winter of 1886 he traveled in the west and south, spending several months in California. In May, 1887, he went to South Dakota to engage in the mortgage loan business, and for about a year was manager of a branch of the Dakota Investment Company at Madison, South Dakota. It was here that he first definitely decided to take up the study of the law. In the summer of 1888 he returned to New England and for a time acted as general eastern agent of the company. Later, having decided to devote himself entirely to the study of law, he temporarily returned to South Dakota in the summer of 1889 to close up his business affairs there, and upon his return to the east that fall entered the Boston University School of Law. At that famous institution he completed the three year's course in two years, and was graduated in 1891, *magna cum laude*, with the degree of LL.B. Mr. Bayley was a member of the Bennett Club, was president of his class, and was one of the eleven members invited by the faculty to

compete for the honor of representing the law school at the commencement exercises, but on account of other work he did not compete. He was admitted to the practice of his profession at the Suffolk bar in August, 1891, and after spending a year in the office of Hyde, Dickinson & Howe, he formed a co-partnership with John H. Colby, a classmate of his at Dartmouth College, and now prominent at the Suffolk bar, under the firm name of Colby & Bayley. This partnership still continues. Mr. Bayley is a member of the Middlesex bar association. He was admitted to practice before the United States courts in 1898.

Mr. Bayley has devoted himself closely to his profession and has acquired a large general practice, which has included a number of cases of more than ordinary importance and interest. He is one of the most ambitious and progressive of the younger members of the Boston bar.

He resides in Lexington, Mass., and has served on the local school committee, but has not been active in politics, although always a staunch republican. He has been interested in tracing the genealogy of his family, and when the Bailey-Bayley Family Association was organized in 1893 he early joined it and is its president at the present time (1901).

In 1892 Mr. Bayley was married to Lucia A., a daughter of Dr. E. V. Watkins of Newbury, Vt., and they have one daughter, Marian Vesta.

HAMILTON BARCLAY STAPLES was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, February 14, 1829. He was descended in direct line from Abraham Staples, the progenitor of the family in this country. The father of the subject was a farmer in moderate circumstances and his son passed his youth in home labor and attendance at the district school in winter. From his youth he was a lover of books, a seeker after knowledge, and his parents generously aided him in obtaining a liberal education. After preparing for college at the Wor-

cester academy, he entered Brown university and graduated in 1857 near the head of his class, delivering the salutatory. He began the study of law in the office of Chief Justice Ames in Providence, Rhode Island, and subsequently continued in the office of Peter C. Bacon in Worcester. He was admitted to the bar in 1854 and at once began practice in Milford, Massachusetts, where he remained fifteen years, attaining very high standing as a lawyer and a public spirited and useful citizen.

In 1869 Mr. Staples removed to Worcester and formed a partnership with Frank P. Goulding, a business connection that was remarkable for its success and harmony. In 1873 he was elected district attorney for the middle district, and discharged the arduous duties of the office for eight years with fidelity and ability. He served one term in the Worcester common council, and also was a trustee of the city hospital.

In 1881 Mr. Staples was appointed an associate justice of the Superior Court, to which station he brought the fruits of ripe experience at the bar, a dignified, impartial bearing, and clear judgment of human motives and influences. He continued on the bench ten years and until his death.

Judge Staples possessed natural taste for historical investigation and literary talent. He was chosen a member of the American Antiquarian society in 1878 and contributed several valuable paper to its proceedings. A fluent and interesting speaker, he was frequently called upon to address the public. He twice visited Europe and gratified his natural desire to see the best examples of art and literature. In 1884 his alm mater conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

Judge Staples was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth A. Godfrey of Mendon. She died in 1867. In 1868 he married Mary Clinton Dewey, daughter of the late Judge Charles A. Dewey of Northampton, Massachusetts. The only living son is Francis Hamilton Staples of Worcester. Judge Staples's death took place August 2, 1891.

RICHARD FLETCHER, Boston, associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts from 1848 to 1853, was the son of Asaph and Sarah (Green) Fletcher, and was born in Cavendish, Vermont, January 8, 1788. He was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1806. Circumstances in early life taught him the lesson of frugality, and also show the obstacles he encountered; "he had to borrow a coat in which to appear at his graduation, and to resort to credit for obtaining the means to study and begin his profession." He was an industrious and superior scholar, and on leaving college obtained the preceptorship of the academy at Salisbury, New Hampshire. There he first saw Daniel Webster, and in 1809 he became Webster's law student at Portsmouth. He was admitted to the bar in Rockingham county in 1811, and at once established himself in Salesbury, but soon removed to Portsmouth. He has been described as "an author of great power, fluent and elegant in diction, bright and sparkling in thought, keen and quick in repartee," and as a man whose reputation was "scarcely inferior to those of the ablest men of thrice his experience at the bar." Charles H. Bell relates the following incident of Judge Fletcher's early career:

"He became one of the half a dozen eminent counsellors who traveled the circuit with the judge, and were retained to lead in the principal trials in several counties. He thus came to have the charge of the action of Dow v. Joseph Bell in Grafton county, for breach of promise of marriage. It is said that Fletcher and Bell were not friends, and were rivals for the favor of the lady whom Bell married. It is certain that Fletcher remained single for life. In the trial referred to, Fletcher is said to have been peculiarly bitter in his condemnation of Bell's conduct towards the plaintiff. But the defendant won the verdict."

As a lawyer Mr. Fletcher always had great weight with the jury from his calm, quiet and candid manner. He never attempted to dazzle their minds or darken their understandings. He treated each cause simply and talked with

the jury as though he was their friend, endeavoring to satisfy them as to the real merits of the pending controversy, and thus disarmed prejudice, if any existed, and thus gained their favorable consideration of all the points he made. His honest and intelligent countenance gave great force and power to his addresses to the jury. In all the relations of private and public life, Mr. Fletcher was a model man. He was prompt and efficient in his business, always courteous, ready with money or service when either were needed to gain justice for those who had been imposed upon, if they did not seem financially able to carry their cases through the courts.

In 1820 Mr. Fletcher removed to Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and for twenty-eight years he continued in active and successful practice of the law, gaining a leading reputation as an advocate and building up an extensive business. He served one or two terms in the Massachusetts legislature and as a member of congress from 1837 to 1839, being renominated, but declined a re-election. In 1848 he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. He resigned this office in 1853 and resumed the practice of his profession in Boston, but retired to private life in 1856.

On the bench Judge Fletcher sustained his reputation, but he did not materially advance it. It was a laborious place for a man of his age. He tired of the office, and gladly withdrew from it to resume his career at the bar, not as an active practitioner, but to give advice rather than to mingle in the turmoils of the courts. His acquirements in letters were respectable, though not extensive. But in the profession of the law, both as a science and as an art, he was eminently a cultivated man. He was a laborious student, a hard thinker, and a legal enthusiast, but he wrote little and published less. He was slow with the pen, and detested the tedium of set composition. He is said to have been slow of comprehension, but he had industry, care and caution and came to the trial of a case thoroughly posted.

He was well read in all the leading branches of the law. Real property, chancery, admiralty, patent, mercantile and criminal law were all familiar to him, and he was equally qualified to try a cause involving either. He was a thinker of much more than average power and strength, and came to be one of the most skillful advocates of his day. He was quiet, pointed, direct, simple, strong, adroit in examination of witnesses, cautious and wary in the management of a case, and eminently successful before a jury, where his great weight came from two facts; his moral character, and the skill with which he amplified, enforced and drove facts home. He lacked the strength and acuteness of Jeremiah Mason, but he proved himself competent to wage a creditable war with that mighty giant; he lacked Webster's eloquence and power of action, but as a lawyer, he was in many respects his equal; and finally, what Choate accomplished by fire and fury, brilliant metaphor and learning, Fletcher accomplished by character, logical vigor and the power of clear, close, concise, effective statement, and strong, plain argument. In the practice of a chamber counsel during the later years of his life he found useful and profitable employment, and when increasing years compelled him to give up his office he gave the whole of his law library to the University of Michigan. He died in Boston on the 21st of June, 1869, and was buried in Mount Auburn cemetery. He was one of the simplest of men; modest and sincere in all he attempted, and beloved for his kindness of heart, for his unostentatious piety and charity, and for his benevolence and true Christian character.

"He cast honor upon his honorable profession and sought dignity, not from the ermine, but from a straight path and a spotless life."

Judge Fletcher received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Brown university in 1839, from Dartmouth college in 1846, and from Harvard in 1849, and was for several years a fellow of Brown, an overseer of Harvard, and a trustee of Dartmouth, and to the latter he bequeathed \$100,000.

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Author

Reno, Conrad LLB

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